"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Friday and Saturday, not much change in temperature; light southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,398. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEW PROPOSALS OF RAILWAY HEADS HALT PEACE PLANS

Will Ask President to Offer Modified Terms to the Brotherhoods.

MEN THREATEN TO STRIKE

Chairmen, Hearing of Fresh Turn, Demand Immediate Action.

ROADS WANT ASSURANCES

Talk of the President Playing Politics and Ask "What If He Should Not Be Re-elected?"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The railroad strike situation took a sinister turn tonight, when the railway Presidents decided to submit to President Wilson tomorrow a reply to his plan of settlement, which, instead of being a flat acceptance, will offer a new proposal to be submitted to the brotherhoods. Those who attended the meeting of the railroad Presidents and managers at which the decision was reached said they understood that President Wilson had promised to submit the new proposal to the brotherhoods.

When this report was taken to the leaders there was excitement in the lobby of the National Hotel. The heads of the brotherhoods refused to believe it, and the members of the faction that has been fostering a revolt because of delay loudly declared that if they were asked to take less than was provided in Mr. Wilson's original plan, they would quit diplomatic negotiations and start a strike. It is said that the labor leaders have told the 640 Chairmen that the President had promised not to submit any other proposal.

At the White House no information was forthcoming as to what promises the President had made. In Administration circles the idea was scouted that Mr. Wilson would submit new proposals to the unions.

Presidents Report Progress.

The meeting of the railway Presidents and Managers today took place at 3 o'clock, after the Committee of Three designated by the railway executives had been in conference with President Wilson at the White House. Just before the visit to the White House the railway Presidents issued this statement

"We are making progress in clarifying our understanding. There are many angles to this subject which require study. This we are pursuing as rapidly as possible."

The Committee of Three—Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, Hale Holden of the Burlington, and Judge R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific—had got from President Wilson assurances that he would do what he could to bring about a rate increase if the added expense of the eight-hour day justified it. The committee seemed satisfied with that. But with the rank and file of the railway Presidents it was different.

"How do we know that Wilson will be re-elected?" was asked. "If Hughes is elected, will he carry out Wilson's bargain?" was another question. It was reported that some of the Presidents were in favor of giving out a statement that the President was playing politics with the 400,000 votes of the brotherhoods.

Some of the Presidents argued that Mr. Wilson's promises had been too general and that they wanted some more definite assurance of remuneration than had been given. It was suggested that the President should at once ask Congress to pass the pending bill, adding two members to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After the meeting this statement was issued by the railway Presidents:

"At the invitation of President Wilson, Hale Holden, Judge R. S. Lovett, and Daniel Willard went to the White House at noon and held a short conference with the President.

"A conference of the railroad executives was held at 3 o'clock and a new phase of the situation of some importance was laid before the conference by the special committee.

"After considerable discussion without definite action adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. In the meantime the special committee of Presidents will continue its labors."

According to the usual source of information from the railroads, the new phase was the submission to President Wilson of a new proposal to be submitted to the brotherhoods.

Want Pay Arbitrated.

The new proposal, it is known, will provide for the eight-hour day, which the railroad Presidents regard as only a theoretical thing, and the proposal that the amount of pay the men shall receive be arbitrated. They argue that this proposal is so fair that the brotherhoods could not afford to reject it after the railroads had offered them the eight-hour day they demanded. They argued that it was so fair that President Wilson could not frown upon it, because it included the eight-hour day he demanded.

The railroad executives are also considering the proposal of a flat eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, providing for an increase in pay over what the men now get for eight hours' work, but providing that a man shall not get eight hours' pay for five hours' work, as is often the case under present schedules. This will not be incorporated in tomorrow's proposal, because of the assurance that at the present stage the unions would not accept it.

The big railroads are back of the new proposal. They want to fight the thing out rather than submit to Mr. Wilson's terms, and if they could get him to submit to the brotherhoods a proposition the men would reject, the larger railroads would not be sorry. But there is a strong faction of smaller roads that do not feel they are able to fight a strike and are ready to give

Continued on Page 8.

Gun Firing in North Sea Heard on Dutch Island

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24, (via London.)—Advices received here today from the Dutch island of Ameland, in the North Sea, state that continued and heavy gun firing, from the north, has been audible all through the morning.

PRESIDENT TO PUSH TARIFF BOARD FIGHT

Resolved That Plan Indorsed in All Political Platforms Shall Not Be Throttled.

FOES IN CONGRESS ACTIVE

Reduction of Salaries and Other Moves Alarm Friends of the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It was said at the White House today that in spite of the close attention he was obliged to give to the threatened railroad strike, President Wilson was showing a deep interest in saving the provisions of the pending General Revenue bill for the creation of a permanent non-partisan tariff commission and was doing everything that he could to prevent this important legislation from becoming futile.

Those interested in the necessity for scientific tariff revision, free from political influences, are fearful, however, that their work, which appeared to be about to have a successful outcome, will be ineffective unless the friends of the President in the Senate insist on the restoration of the original provisions of the Tariff Commission sections of the revenue measure.

The Democratic, the Republican, and the Progressive Parties in their national platforms have indorsed the idea of scientific tariff revision through a commission. In spite of this efforts have been made in both houses to rob the pending measure of its effectiveness through various amendments of the Tariff Commission bills as originally introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois.

The salary of each member of the commission was fixed in the Rainey bill at $12,000, but through various devices it has been reduced to $7,500, and is fixed at that figure in the amended Revenue bill as reported to the Senate. It was by orders of the Democratic caucus that the Finance Committee of the Senate reduced the salary of each Commissioner from $10,000 to $7,500. This caucus action was taken on the same night that the caucus had decided that the salary should remain at $10,000.

Another Blow to It.

The effort to make the tariff commission ineffective was also illustrated by the adoption of a Senate caucus amendment providing that the tariff commission should not engage quarters for a longer period than two years. The intent of this amendment was obvious. It was to make the commission appear to be a temporary body, thus robbing it of one of its strongest features and tending to discourage economists and business men of high standing from accepting office as Commissioners. When the Revenue bill was reported to the Senate, however, this amendment had mysteriously disappeared.

If the movement to reduce the salaries of Tariff Commissioners to $7,500 is successful it will be followed by an attempt to have Congress reduce the salaries of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission from $10,000 to $7,500, and possibly to reduce the salaries of the members of the Federal Trade Board and the Farm Loan Board. Senators unfriendly to the Tariff Commission advance the argument that members of Federal commissions should not receive higher pay than Senators. The salary of a Senator is $7,500.

Howard H. Gross, President of the Tariff Commission League, who has labored for years to have Congress authorize the appointment of a permanent nonpartisan commission to undertake a scientific revision of the tariff, told today of the necessity of providing higher salaries for the Tariff Commissioners.

Peril After the War.

"It is quite as necessary to prepare for peace as it is for war," said Mr. Gross. "When the physical struggle in Europe ceases a trade war will begin, in which the whole world will face a readjustment in which tariffs and tariff treaties will be a main factor. The world will be after our markets and we will go out for foreign trade.

"We must play the game, whether we will or no, and we will be playing it against the most highly trained intellects, fortified with exact knowledge. The President saw this six months ago, and had the courage to completely reverse himself and his party upon the question of such a commission.

"The need is obvious and imperative; it is a big job for big men. When the Rainey bill was drawn the salaries, with the approval of the President, were fixed at $12,000, the same as the Federal Reserve Board. The Ways and Means Committee, however, reduced it to $10,000, and then the House upon its passage, cut it to $7,500.

"It is now before the Senate at that figure, but a strong effort is being made to raise the salary to the original figures and to restore the permanent appropriation so that the commission would not be harassed and disciplined as was the Civil Service Commission a few years ago.

"Without batting an eye, both houses, by practically a unanimous vote, created the Rural Credit Commission at salaries of $10,000, although its duties and responsibilities will be far less than that of the Tariff Commission.

"In view of the situation there can be no justification for cutting the Rainey bill to pieces, and unless it is restored, no explanation will satisfy the people, and it will make it practically impossible for the President to secure for this body a personnel that will meet the situation. Economy is to be commended, but cutting the salaries of such an important body discredits it at the outset."

GERMANY EXULTS OVER SAFE RETURN OF DEUTSCHLAND

Cities Decked in Flags and Bremen Plans a Big Fete When Craft Docks Today.

CONGRATULATED BY KAISER

Captain Koenig and Crew Will Be Decorated—They Praise American Neutrality.

SISTER SHIP IN MIDOCEAN

Bremen Is Expected Soon at New London, Whither the Liner Willehad Is Bound.

Bremen in Mid-Ocean, Due "in a Few Days"

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The German submarine Bremen, reported to be proceeding to the United States, is well on her way, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. This quotes Alfred Lohmann, head of the company which owns the Bremen, as saying he has received a message from the submarine, and it will arrive in America in a few days.

A dispatch from Bremen, forwarded from The Hague by the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that the owners of the Deutschland and the Bremen received word seven days ago of the progress being made by the Deutschland on her return voyage, and that it was not until they obtained this information that they permitted the Bremen to depart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BREMEN, Aug. 24.—All Germany is exulting tonight over the safe return to home waters of the submarine trader Deutschland. The little craft arrived at the mouth of the River Weser at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having traveled only 100 miles under water on her voyage of 4,200 miles.

As the Deutschland was sighted from the shore at Bremerhaven many boats left to meet her and accompany her on her triumphant entry into port. But Captain Paul Koenig dropped anchor while still in the open waters, though close to the mouth of the river. Hearty greetings were exchanged between the men on the deck of the mercantile U-boat and the occupants of the boats which were swarming around her, but nobody was permitted to board her except Alfred Lohmann and Herr Stapenfeld, the latter being one of the Directors of the company which owns her.

Bremen never heard of the Deutschland's arrival until after 7 o'clock, and Berlin not until after 9. In both cities, as well as many others in Germany, the event was made known by the distribution of extra editions of the newspapers and by the reading of telegrams at the principal cafés, restaurants, hotels, and theatres. Everywhere there was rejoicing as if Field Marshal von Hindenburg had won another victory. Bands played patriotic tunes, houses were decorated with flags even at that late hour, and the people congratulated each other as though they themselves had safely returned from the 4,200-mile voyage, beset with the dangers of war and weather. Meanwhile Alfred Lohmann had received Captain Koenig's report: "All well on board."

American Neutrality Praised.

Captain and crew were full of praise for their reception by the American people and the strict neutrality observed by the American Government. The American fleet, they said, was most zealous in maintaining strict neutrality.

The Deutschland will be met tomorrow by two excursion steamers full of American newspaper correspondents, German journalists, Princes, leading statesmen and other personages who are pouring into the city on every train from Berlin for the spectacular reception which will be staged on the winding Weser.

All the villages and towns, as well as the old Hanseatic city, are straining every nerve to give a royal welcome to the Deutschland. The State railways as well as the tram car companies are arranging for extra trains to convey the multitudes to points of vantage from which the procession of decorated craft can be reviewed.

The aged Count Zeppelin, who from the very start has displayed the most intense interest in the Deutschland's exploits, has announced his intention of greeting the Deutschland personally, and there were rumors tonight to the effect that he would do so from one of his mighty airships, which will fly to Bremerhaven.

Among other guests will be the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Admiral von Scheerr, State Secretary; Dr. von Helfferich, Herr Krupp von Bohlen, and many other famous men.

The marble business office of the North German Lloyd Company, where the German Ocean Shipping Company has its offices, was almost a peacetime beehive today. President Alfred Lohmann had gone to the coast to greet the Deutschland, but other officials of the submarine freight line were being overwhelmed with congratulations by telephone and telegraph from all over the Empire. Handshaking visitors brought elaborate floral tributes. None was happier or busier than Herr Direktor Heinicken of the North German Lloyd Company, who found time, however, to say to the correspondent of the Berlin Gazette:

"The building of the merchant submarines is a war measure and serves exclusively the economics of war. For ocean trade in peace times merchant submarines are of no importance. The return voyage of the Deutschland fills us all with the utmost satisfaction and pride. We have, to be sure, never entertained the slightest fear that this enterprise would fail, but bad luck was not excluded, especially as we knew that our enemies were trying their utmost to catch the Deutschland. Our satisfaction is therefore all the greater.

Tribute to Captain Koenig.

"Our confidence in the Deutschland's success was based especially on the conviction that Captain Koenig and his

Continued on Page 3.

England Twice Raided by German Airmen But Professes No Fear of Super-Zeppelins

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25, 1:25 A. M.—German airships have again carried out a raid on the east and southeast coasts of England, dropping bombs, according to an official communication issued early this morning. The communication says:

Several airships crossed the east and southeast coasts of England shortly before midnight. A number of bombs were dropped, but there has been no report of casualties or damage.

The east coast of England was visited on Wednesday night by a hostile airship which dropped bombs in the fields, but did no damage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—During the present spell of relatively dark nights discussions as to the chances of a Zeppelin visit to London are frequent. While official quarters are necessarily reticent on the subject, I may say that the general popular impression is that the likelihood of a successful raid on the metropolis has been reduced to a minimum, and predictions of one on London, indulged in by Anton Kendrich in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, extensive extracts from which were cabled to London papers, have caused much more amusement than apprehension.

In this connection today's Star says: "It is quite clear that the German Government wants to spread terror in England of the super-Zeppelins they are going to send here in October. Their obvious object in so doing is to cause civilian pressure on the British military authorities and so force them to divert to this country anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes, which could be more usefully employed against the Germans at the front. In this enterprise they rely on the assistance of fussy peers and newspapers who are doing their best to cause alarm by spreading these stories. The fact that the German Government takes the trouble to have them cabled to New York is prima facie evidence that they are false, and Lord Montagu's campaign is wholly mischievous."

Where The Star obtained its information that the German Government had Fendrich's article cabled to New York is not stated, and no suggestion of the kind is made in the New York cablegrams carrying quotations from the article. The reference to Lord Montagu is connected with a speech made by that peer at Bury St. Edmunds last night, when he told his audience that the super-Zeppelins which the Germans would shortly use were a great improvement over the old ones in four directions—they had range, carrying capacity, speed, and power of climbing. He said they were armed with quick-firers and machine guns bow and stern and with machine guns on top of the envelope for dealing with aeroplane attacks from above.

Lord Montagu was criticising the British air defense and advocating the creation of the office of Air Lord as adjunct to the Admiralty Board. He said: "Those who have derided the suffering of the eastern counties sometimes forgot that when the Government could not protect, it should at least abstain from deriding misfortune. So far from despising the Zeppelins our attitude as a nation should be that we should regard it as intolerable that Zeppelins could constantly invade this country without our having a chance of doing them very serious damage."

In some respects the provincial view of the Zeppelin question differs from that in London. For instance, The Manchester Guardian applauds Lord Montagu's campaigning, saying: "His position is that, except for the London area, which the Germans for the present, at least, appear to regard as unhealthy, the Zeppelins have been coming and going with virtual impunity, and this is intolerable."

$250,000,000 IN WAR NOTES SOLD IN 2 DAYS

Absorption of British 5% Securities in 48 Hours Shows America's Financial Power.

ANOTHER LOAN FORECAST

Bankers Find Present Issue's Short Term and Collateral Attractive to Institutions.

A new record in American finance has been made in the sale of the British Government 5 per cent. notes. Offered publicly for the first time on Wednesday morning, they were practically all sold at the close of business yesterday. The fact that $250,000,000 of foreign securities had been marketed here within a forty-eight-hour period was emphasized by bankers last night as showing the measure of the new United States, now for the first time in its history a creditor among the nations of the world.

The syndicate which underwrote the British issue was formed to run until Oct. 1, unless terminated earlier. J. P. Morgan & Co. sent out to the members last night a notification that the subscription books would close at 12 o'clock tomorrow. At that time it will be announced that the entire amount has been disposed of. As a matter of fact, it was explained that subscriptions already in hand or on the way, of which the bankers have been advised by wire, were sufficient to cover the whole offering.

The syndicate members were asked to see that all their subscriptions were in the managers' hands by Saturday noon, and no application turned in after that hour will receive consideration.

The notes proved especially popular with large institutions because of their early maturity and their collateral backing. This backing consists of American stocks and bonds, Canadian bonds, and bonds of neutral countries divided into three groups of $100,000,000 each. The notes mature on Sept. 1, 1918. The demands from individual investors were also large and widespread, although the bulk of the notes will go to institutions.

The Anglo-French offering of $500,000,000 of five-year bonds brought forth no such response from buyers, partly because of the longer running time, but chiefly because it was made on the credit of Great Britain and France, unsecured by collateral. That offer was held open for several weeks, at the end of which period a considerable part of the issue was allotted to the underwriters. Many large sales of that issue were made to companies and individuals who took the bonds because of desire to facilitate foreign trade.

It is generally believed in the financial district that the British operation will be repeated in a few months if the war continues, and that a larger amount of American securities will then be tied up as collateral. This expectation is based upon the necessity which the Allies are under of buying large stocks of copper, steel, explosives, and other supplies here. The character of the foreign sales has changed somewhat with the increase in the output of munition factories abroad, but the Allies still look to the United States for raw materials and machinery.

The first market sales of the new British notes, which were offered at 99, were made on the Curb yesterday, when two notes sold at 99½.

GERMANY BLACKLISTS FIRMS IN HOLLAND

Denies Them German Goods—London Concern Fined for Trading With Blacklisted Firm.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The Nieuws Van Den Dag says Germany has issued a blacklist of certain Dutch firms, which are denied German goods, and that Dutch merchants who supply the blacklisted firms with German goods are threatened with a similar boycott.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—George Hill & Co., London merchants, were today fined £25 and 10 guineas costs for trading with a Dutch firm which is on the blacklist of the British Government, comprising firms with which British subjects are not permitted to trade.

This is the first case of the kind to be brought up. In imposing the fine the City Magistrate said that a much heavier penalty would be inflicted in future cases of this nature.

TIRPITZ DEMANDS NEW U-BOAT WAR

Kaiser's Ex-Minister of Marine Issues a "Manifesto," Urging Return to His Sea Policy.

GERARD NOTIFIES LANSING

Washington Officials Concerned Over News and Will Ask Ambassador for Details.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In a long report received by Secretary Lansing today by mail from James W. Gerard, Ambassador at Berlin, the statement is made that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has issued a "manifesto" strongly advocating the immediate resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare on merchant vessels. The text of the manifesto was not forwarded by Ambassador Gerard, but he will be called upon for more detailed information regarding it.

The Ambassador's message did not say the manifesto had been issued in any official manner, but the high rank and influence of Admiral von Tirpitz, and the fact that he was until recently Minister of Marine and pushed the merciless warfare of submarines to the point where a break in relations with the United States was seriously threatened, make it difficult for neutral Governments to look with complaisance on the fact that such a manifesto has been issued.

Whether representations are to be made by the United States Government will depend, it is understood, on the exact facts in the case. The interest of the United States is understood to be dependent on the character and form of the manifesto and its status as an official or unofficial communication.

May Be Propaganda.

Officials in Washington, while declining to comment on the contents of the message, are understood to prefer to presume that the von Tirpitz manifesto was not issued with any official sanction, but either as a Navy League proclamation, or as a propagandist statement. The manifesto was issued during July. The fact that German censors have allowed no extracts from it to come to this country is interpreted in some quarters as indicating that the German Government, or at least those now in control of the situation, do not sanction the von Tirpitz movement.

However, the fact that the movement of the Tirpitzites, vigorously pushed, had gained steady headway in widening German circles, has occasioned considerable concern and prompts the fear in some quarters that the day may soon come when the Kaiser may not be able to withstand the pressure being exerted in favor of what von Tirpitz has been demanding. Supporting Admiral von Tirpitz in his movement for unrestricted submarine warfare are Admiral von Koester, who is President of the German Navy League; Count Reventlow, a German naval critic with strong antipathies toward the United States, and the National, Liberal and Conservative Party groups in the Reichstag.

The von Tirpitz manifesto is interpreted as lending additional weight to the article which appeared in Berlin on July 17, by Eugen Zimmermann, General Director of the Lokal Anzeiger, whose views in the past have usually reflected opinions held in German Government circles. Herr Zimmermann, referring to the reasons which the German Government had for abandoning the Declaration of London, pointed out the possibility of Great Britain's forcing smaller neutral States to adopt a hostile attitude toward Germany, and in commenting on Germany's acceptance of the American demands indicated that circumstances might soon arise rendering it impossible for Germany to adhere to the restrictions on submarine warfare.

Admiral von Tirpitz and his followers are known to have regarded the concessions and assurances then given by the German Government as being only conditional upon the success of the United States in dealing with British restrictions on neutral commerce. In its note of May 4 Germany declared that a new situation might arise if the United States failed in its negotiations with Great Britain, in which Germany might reserve full liberty of action. It has been intimated, but not clearly established, that this "conditional" feature of the German reply after President Wilson threatened a break in relations, was inserted in the German note under the pressure of the campaign waged by the Tirpitzites.

Cost Tirpitz His Office.

Admiral von Tirpitz was asked to resign by the Kaiser, and official an-

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH TAKE ALL MAUREPAS AND PUSH ON; BRITISH TIGHTENING GRIP ON THIEPVAL; RUSSIA READY TO STRIKE IN THE BALKANS

Trenches Wiped Out in 72-Hour Storm of Steel as French Shell German Lines on 30-Mile Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The latest news from the Somme front emphasizes the methodical character of the French offensive. Wise in past experience, General Foch leaves nothing to chance; he initiates no movement before taking all measures to insure its complete execution.

The recent German counterattacks, combined with aeroplane activity on a scale unusual since the beginning of July, indicate not only the arrival of reinforcements, but a determination to check at all costs, if possible, the French tide that is steadily swamping their fortifications.

Consequently, the whole German front from Guillemont to Soyecourt has been overwhelmed for the last seventy-two hours by a French artillery storm which eyewitnesses describe as far surpassing anything hitherto experienced. The bombardment was first directed chiefly upon a cluster of buttresslike hills, seamed by steep valleys, north of the Somme. It spread after twenty-four hours to the flatter country south of the river and along the front from Lihons to Lassigny, (a total distance of thirty miles.) The German trenches were first cut off from reinforcements or supplies by the concentration upon communication trenches. Escape was impossible, and the German casualties must have been exceptionally heavy, because the trenches were filled with troops brought up especially for counterattacks.

An artillery Lieutenant who arrived in Paris on leave this morning gives me the following description of what he saw Tuesday night from an observation post just north of Soyecourt:

"I was ordered to watch a section of German trench running some 150 yards along the edge of a small covert. It linked with an extensive trench system behind the wood by two communication trenches whose position we knew fairly accurately. On reaching the post the local commander reported at least two full companies of Germans opposite. His section had been subjected to a heavy fire and he expected an attack at nightfall. It was then about 6 P. M.

"It was a brief but horrible sight. At first there was a series of earth fountains along the trench line, followed by great cones of smoke, which slowly collected over the wood itself, until the latter was hidden. Through glasses I could see that whole sectors of trench had closed up, burying the defenders. Constantly human limbs and bodies were visible among the upthrown earth and débris. At intervals a gray-green form would leap swiftly backward from the trenches, but the hazard from the incessant rain of steel fragments was too great, and gradually there grew a line of motionless bodies among the brushwood. I counted thirty-seven after three-quarters of an hour.

"After eighty minutes I signaled, 'trench demolished,' and the bombardment ceased. I would have defied any one to point out where the trench had been. There was nothing but a line of hollows, hillocks, and shellholes. As the smoke cleared, I saw how excellent had been the aim on the communication trenches. Two open roads, each twenty feet wide, had been blasted through the wood. It was only the bodies, lying thick along both, that showed they had indeed been communication trenches.

"I continued to watch. Here and there a wounded wretch dragged himself painfully amid the tree stumps. Perhaps a few survived in the deepest dugouts, but as a practical unit the half battalion had ceased to exist. And remember, that was a tiny sector. Add the total of such cases along the whole front, and you will realize why our victory is certain."

FRENCH MAKE WIDE SWEEP

Advance On a Mile and a Quarter Front North of the Somme.

ENGLISH GAIN 300 YARDS

General Haig Draws the Coils Closer Around a Strong German Salient.

PROGRESS ALSO AT VERDUN

Nivelle's Troops Push Forward from Fleury and Take 300 Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Both French and British troops made important gains on the Somme front today. The French have captured all of the village of Maurepas and advanced more than 200 yards to the east on a front of one and a quarter miles. The British, who are blasting their way toward Thiepval, a very strongly fortified position at the northern extremity of their offensive, pushed their lines 300 yards nearer to the town. They captured a German trench 400 yards long, together with many prisoners, tonight's War Office statement says.

The new French line east of Maurepas extends from the railway north of the village to Hill 121, to the southeast. South of the Somme the official report mentions only artillery duels. Unofficial dispatches say the French are shelling the German lines on a front of about thirty miles, from Estrées to Lassigny.

The French operations in the Verdun sector today also met with success. A slight advance from Fleury is reported, together with the repulse of German grenade attacks on the new positions captured yesterday. The day's total of prisoners in this sector was 300, while 200 more were taken in the Maurepas operations. The French night bulletin follows:

The Capture of Maurepas.

North of the Somme, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we attacked German positions in the Maurepas region. After carrying in a single dash that part of the village which the enemy still occupied and adjoining trenches, we established a line 200 meters, (217 yards,) beyond on a front of about two kilometers, (1¼ miles,) stretching from the railroad north of the village to Hill 121 on the southeast. We took prisoner 200 Germans during this operation and captured a dozen machine guns.

South of the Somme the artillery duel continues in the Estrées and Lihons sector.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy launched many hand grenade attacks against our new front between Thiaumont and Fleury. All these attempts broke down under our fire. We made slight progress beyond the eastern outskirts of Fleury. The day's combats brought the day's total of prisoners in this sector to 800, of which eight were officers.

The statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office follows:

South of the Somme yesterday evening, after a very lively bombardment directed against Soyecourt wood, the enemy attempted an attack with grenades, which was mastered immediately by our fire. A little later, southwest of this wood, an enemy attack in preparation was caught under our curtain of fire, and the enemy was prevented from leaving his trenches.

In the Champagne several German attacks on a minor post in the Tahure region were repulsed easily.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy bombarded briskly the positions which we captured yesterday between Fleury and Thiaumont Work. We took more than 250 prisoners, including five officers, during the course of this attack. There has been a somewhat lively artillery duel in the region of Le Chenois. Everywhere else the night was relatively quiet.

Aviation: On Aug. 22, on the Somme front, one of our air pilots was attacked by three enemy machines. He succeeded in escaping from his adversaries, one of whom he brought down precipitately to earth near Athies, in the vicinity of Hem. Yesterday an Albatross was brought down by our men in the neighborhood of Epoye, to the northeast of Rheims. It dived headlong into the enemy lines. Another machine was brought down in the Champagne, and still another in the Vosges region.

British Take Many Prisoners.

The British statement, issued this evening, telling of the success south of Thiepval, follows:

South of Thiepval this afternoon we made a further advance of 300 yards, capturing an enemy trench 400 yards in length. Many prisoners are being taken in this sector. Yesterday sixty-two, including two officers, were passed back. These are in addition to 164 already reported. Today a fur-

RUSSIAN ARMY ON RUMANIAN BORDER

Rumania Also Massing Troops on the Lower Danube and the Pruth.

BULGARS GET MUNITIONS

Austrians Rushing Shells to Allies—Serbs Retake Positions on Saloniki Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—The Morning Post publishes the following from its Budapest correspondent, who writes under date of Aug. 17:

"Az Est, the subsidized Government organ, telegraphs under yesterday's date that in Bucharest official circles a rumor is being circulated that the Russians have concentrated a great number of troops on the Bessarabian-Rumanian frontier and on the banks of the Russian Danube, evidently with the purpose of entering Bulgaria by way of Dubrudja and entering Hungary by way of Serbia across the Moldava.

"In conjunction with this Russian preparation, it is said the Rumanians are also taking steps in this direction, and certain preparations are going on, partly with the consent of the Bratiano Government and partly, indeed, by their very orders.

"The war party since early in June seem to have become stronger, and they are doing everything to seize power and prepare the way for the coming intervention. The Government has made such conditions at the frontiers as to enable them to establish communication with the Russians at a moment's notice, and they are also preparing a situation for the Russians which would enable the Rumanians to enter the war with seemingly adequate justification.

All these preparations are serving the aim of the interventionists and putting the country into a state of readiness for immediate action. This aim was served by increasing the number of Rumanian troops on the lower Danube and on the Pruth, and the same purpose is actuating the Russophile press in systematically preparing the public for the great event.

Austrian Shells Hurried to Bulgars.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—Three Austrian trains are arriving daily at Orsova (a Hungarian town on the Danube near the Serbian and Rumanian borders) with ammunition, which is being conveyed in barges to Bulgarian ports lower down the Danube River, says an Odessa dispatch to The Daily Mail.

A great quantity of explosives and medical supplies is being concentrated at Toplecz, near Orsova, in which neighborhood the work of intrenching and preparing wire entanglements is proceeding energetically.

German Generals with staff officers have arrived at Orsova, says the dis-

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THIEPVAL CAUGHT IN HAIG'S NIPPERS

British Are Blasting Way Forward to Cut Off the Garrison in the Village.

EARTH TORN AND SCARRED

Shells Make New Hills and Depressions Around the Captured Positions.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 22, (Delayed.)—The British are drawing very close to Thiepval. Standing yesterday on high ground to the right of the windmill by Pozières, within 500 yards of Martinpuich, I could see how near the British lines had been pushed to both these places.

Thiepval I had seen several times from the western side, but yesterday I stood to the southeast of it looking straight across the cemetery of Pozières to a long line of branchless trees and broken roofs, where the German garrison awaits its certain doom. That doom crept a little nearer last evening, when some of the English troops left their trenches south of Leipzig redoubt, and, following in the wake of a terrific bombardment on a short line of the German position, took that section quickly by assault. It was highly organized, and the grim bit of work was very quickly done, and with few casualties on the British side.

As soon as the guns had lifted after a concentrated fire which tore up the ground and made utter chaos of the German line of trench the British followed. They went over in two waves at as rapid a pace as possible over the tumbled ground. After a little while, less than a minute, the result of the attack was seen by a number of German soldiers coming out of shell craters with their hands up. A little later a large group of soldiers ran out and tried to escape. They ran as though the devil was behind them, but there was a devilish fate in front of them, for they plunged straight into a heavy fire from the British guns and disappeared.

In less than a quarter of an hour the fight was over. The Germans must have suffered heavily. The British guns caught them during a relief, which means there was a double garrison, resulting in a double number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the 200 prisoners taken there was an ex-waiter of the Savoy Hotel, who said he was thoroughly sick of war, like most of his comrades, and that Verdun, from which he had just come, was a heaven compared to the battlefields of Picardy.

Some time after the assault German troops were observed massing for a counterattack behind the captured position, but these were immediately dispersed by the British artillery and no attack took place throughout last night.

In Contalmaison at Night.

A devilish place is Contalmaison now, and when I walked through it yesterday the foul horror of it reeked about

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ther number was taken, the exact number not yet being ascertained.

A hostile bombing attack against our new trenches north of Bazentin-Le-Petit was easily repulsed last night. There has been considerable hostile shelling this evening along our front, mainly in reply to our bombardment.

The British afternoon statement emphasizes the strenuous efforts on the part of the Germans to regain the quarry and railway station at Guillemont, captured by the British a few days ago. These counterattacks are taken to indicate the importance of these positions. The statement reads:

Last night the enemy made strenuous efforts to regain his lost ground between the Guillemont station and quarry. After a severe bmobardment, which began at 8:45 o'clock, he launched a strong infantry attack, which was pressed with such determination that it reached our parapets at places.

After a short struggle the attack was repulsed completely everywhere with heavy losses to the enemy. After this failure the enemy delivered a further intense bombardment at 12:30 o'clock this morning, but no other infantry assault materialized.

Near Hohenzollern redoubt the enemy shelled our lines heavily and attempted a raid, which failed completely. In no case did he succeed in reaching our lines.

In a raid which we carried out northwest of La Bassée we successfully entered the enemy's trenches.

All Attacks Failed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—French infantry made several attacks last night in the region of Thiaumont Work, northeast of Verdun. These assaults, the War Office reports, were unsuccessful.

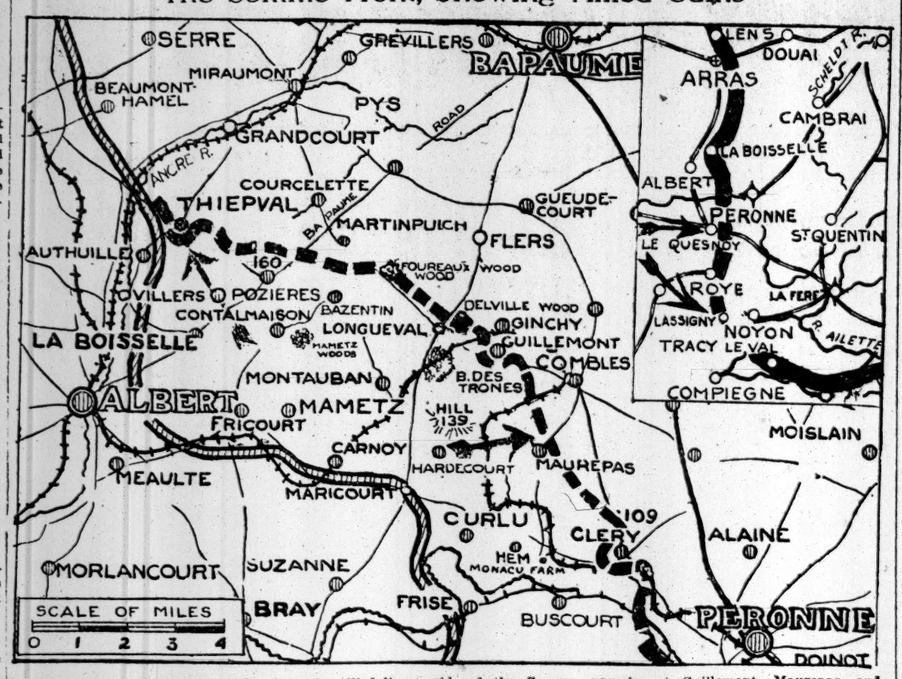
French and British attacks on the Somme front yesterday were repulsed. The statement follows:

North of the Somme yesterday evening and last night fresh efforts on the part of the enemy were rendered futile. British attacks were again directed against the projecting angle between Thiepval and Pozières and against our positions around Guillemont. Near Maurepas, and especially to the south, strong French forces were repulsed after stubborn fighting at various places.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and in the wooded mountain near Le Vaux-Chapitre increased considerably in intensity. Several French attacks south of Thiaumont Work broke down.

During the last few days one enemy aeroplane has been shot down at each of the following places: In aerial

The Somme Front, Showing Allied Gains



Of the three salients protruding into the allied line north of the Somme, namely, at Guillemont, Maurepas, and Cléry, the French have succeeded in reducing one of them by capturing all of Maurepas yesterday and advancing 200 yards beyond the village. The British, meanwhile, are pounding away at the principal salient in their line, Thiepval, and have advanced their lines 300 yards nearer to the village. Inset is a map showing the battle line from Arras south to Lassigny. Unofficial reports from the front describe a furious bombardment from Estrées south to Lassigny, a front of thirty miles, which may presage a new offensive.

engagements near Bazentine and also west of Péronne; by anti-aircraft guns in the region of Richebourg and near La Bassée.

FRENCH FIRE DESTRUCTIVE.

German Airmen Are Trying Desperately to Locate Foe's Guns.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The French are violently bombarding the German lines from Estrées, which marks the southern extremity of their present offensive, to Lassigny, a distance of about thirty miles, according to the war correspondent of La Liberté.

The correspondent says that heavy cannonading is in progress along a line from Vermandovillers through Lihons, Chaulnes, and Roye to Lassigny. The destructive fire of the French artillery has drawn the German airmen across the French lines, contrary to their custom. They are apparently trying to reconnoiter the position of the allied artillery.

"Captive German balloons have again appeared in the air," says the correspondent, "but were quickly withdrawn when attacked by the French airmen. Scouting machines sent out by the Germans were driven back after numerous air battles. The artillery action in the last thirty-six hours over the entire Somme front reached an extraordinary intensity. The German guns replied vigorously, but some of their batteries were silenced."

THIEPVAL CAUGHT IN HAIG'S NIPPERS

Continued from Page 1.

me. In the night the Germans flung thousands of gas shells into it, and the stench was still unwholesome about, stealing out of the crannies and shell-holes with faint, sickly whiffs as though from rotten eggs, and the smell of corruption came up from all the litter of battle lying there. We went back beyond Contalmaison and were glad to leave it. German shells were bursting over it, and round by Bazentin-le-Petit Wood, thinned out by successive storms of shell fire to the mere ghost of a wood, with light striking through its leprous-looking trunks, where many unburied dead lie among the broken trenches, the ground rose gradually past Contalmaison villa, which stood far beyond the village itself, and here we were, out in the centre of the battleground where the British are now fighting.

Between the windmill of Pozières and High Wood, on the furthest line of the advance, the battle was going on with never-ceasing gunfire. The infernal tumult of it was all around us and death was everywhere for any man whose luck had run out. If a man had any kind of prayer in his soul or any speech formed of curse for those who made this war, his lips should mutter it in a place like this.

The ground over which I walked with a young Scottish officer—who has no emotion at all about such things because since he went first into Loos he has lived cheek by jowl with death, so that any fear he may have had is killed by habit—was nothing but one great network of shell-craters. There was not one yard of ground into which a shell had not fallen over thousands of yards. Some of them were small shells, making small craters; others were heavy shells, which made enormous pits, and the rim of one crater into the rim of another or mingled, and as we walked the sky above our heads was filled with shells, continuing this work of flinging up the earth again into new hills and hollows.

Fields Nothing But Shell Holes.

From the British batteries far away behind us there came a steady bombardment of the German ground just beyond us, and the shells passed overhead with that indescribable sound which is half scream and half a sigh, enormous in the volume of its noise. But those sounds were comforting compared with others which were coming overhead. They were coming from the German side with a savage overwhelming roar, which ended in a rending explosion.

"Eight-inch," said the young Scot by my side. "Heavy stuff."

It is surprising what effect an eight-inch shell can have in the way of upheaval, but one's sensation is not that of surprise when a 500 pounds every 50 secs. a mass of the field is suddenly lifted skyward and a smoke cloud as large as a cathedral stands there strangely solid in the wind. The whole field of battle about us was vomiting up these things, and it was damnable, for there were no trenches near us, and we were in the open with these great shells bursting on every side. My young Scot is notorious for his luck, so I kept close to him and hoped for the best, and we chatted pleasantly on the way.

I went a good long way along the British front line trench and met some friends there. One of them had been buried alive not many hours before. I called upon him, and found him smoking a cigarette outside his dugout and looking pretty cheerful. He complained bitterly of the beard on his chin as one of the worst evils of his situation—a situation which was complicated by high explosive shells, poison gas, trench mortars, and machine gun fire.

Visits the Front Trenches.

The real wonder of the British is only to be seen in such places as this. On these battlefields under heavy shell fire they were working calmly, as though they were building sand castles on an English seaside. In the trenches some of them were sleeping as peacefully as newborn babes, curled up on the fire-steps with rifles handy, under a tumult of noise. A few yards away from them across the parapet lay many of their dead comrades. But death does not give them bad dreams. The evil breath of corruption filled all these ditches with a sickly stench, but sitting there bunched up under their sandbags two jocks ate their maconochie with hearty appetite, not liking their surroundings, hating these foul places, but enduring grimly all the worst things of war.

I could track my way back by the blood that splashed the walls of the trenches to a place where a miniature medico patches up the bodies of broken men in a hole in the ground.

No man will ever be able to patch up the German gun that lies in bits on the road to Martinpuich or the aeroplane that lies smashed by Contalmaison villa or the bits of bodies that once were German soldiers sticking out of the loost earth in the shell craters. Over the open battlefields came the music of Scottish pipes, shrill above the noise of gunfire.

Farther back an English band was practicing a new tune, the bandmaster waving his baton, and, while the soldiers all around were busy with the work of war, these musicians were playing as if love were the theme of life. Two soldiers were bathing in a shell-crater, the sun gleaming upon their white bodies. Near them the British batteries were firing steadily, and between Longueval and Bazentin the Germans were putting up a fierce barrage. One shell struck a heap of red brick ruins and raised a vast cloud of rosy smoke as beautiful as a great flower. These were the strangest things to see along the road to Martinpuich.

British Hold Ridge Firmly.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 23.—The British are getting a stronger grip upon the ridge from Pozières to High Wood. Last night the Australians gained a little more ground so that they pushed out a line to the northeast of Mouquet farm. Scottish troops to their right gained another hundred yards of that famous switchline into which I took a walk day before yesterday to see how the British held the Germans' last line of defense on the way to Martinpuich.

The switchline exists only as a name and in reality is nothing but a series of shell craters, in which the British have to get what cover they can after chasing out the Germans before digging and strengthening an effective trench. But it is the position that counts, and if the British can hold it as I am now certain they will, it puts the Germans at a great disadvantage of which the British guns are already making full and terrible use. The Germans' endeavours to counterattack (they made two last night) have been broken down under the British fire with great bloodshed, and now it is not likely they will succeed in wresting back from the British any of the high ground.

The importance of the position is, of course, entirely one of observation. Apart from the tactical importance of having driven the enemy onto the ground beyond his first and second system of trenches and dugouts so that he found no strong cover until he retired a considerable distance, it gives the British vantage points from which they can observe the Germans' movements down the slope, rake them with rifle and machine gunfire if they send out working parties, and turn guns on them with direct observation of the results. One of the immediate effects of being on Pozières ridge was seen yesterday when the British artillery registered something like twenty-five direct hits upon some German batteries. The British had a great concentration of guns, and undoubtedly the Germans will have to withdraw the batteries before long.

Acting in connection with the aviators, the British gunners are punishing the Germans in a very frightful way, and the ground above Thiepval, Courcelette, and Martinpuich, and the barren ground to the right of it are swept by the British shellfire.

A very realistic and tragic picture of what is happening down there beyond High Ridge is given in a letter written on Aug. 4 by a German officer of the 133d Infantry Regiment.

"The relief yesterday," he wrote, "is incredible. The route taken—Ligny, Warleucourt, Pys, Courcelette—on the way to the trenches was very dangerous. During the first part the thunder of the guns was very disagreeable and the second part was very unsafe. Heavy shells fell to the right and left of the road. Mounted troops, cars, field kitchens, infantry in column formation on the route were all enveloped in an impenetrable cloud of dust. The last stage consisted of troops in single file, crouching on the slope beside the road with shells bursting overhead. Close to Courcelette a message arrived saying 'Enemy firing gas shells. On with your helmets.' It appeared to be an error.

"Our position was, of course, quite different to what we had been told. Our company alone relieved a whole battalion. We had been told we were to relieve a company of fifty men weakened by casualties. The men we relieved had no idea where the enemy was, how far he was, or if any of our troops were in front of us. We got no idea of our supposed position until 6 o'clock this evening."

"Tonight I am taking my platoon out to form a covering party. My men and I are to lie in shell holes and in part of an old demolished trench of ours. The English are 400 meters away. Hundreds of dead bodies make the air terrible, and there are flies in thousands. About 300 meters from us is a deserted artillery position. We shall have to look to it tonight not to get taken prisoners by the English. We have no dugouts. We dig a hole in the side of a shell hole and lie there. We get nothing to eat or drink. The ceaseless roar of guns is driving us mad. Many of the men are knocked out. The company commander thinks we were breathing gas yesterday, which slowly decomposes the blood, and this is an end of one. What a variety of ways one can lose one's life in this place!"

From another man in the Third Battalion of the 124th Regiment is a letter which pays doleful tribute to the British flying men. It says:

"I am on sentry duty and it is a very hard job, for I dare not move. Overhead are the English airmen and in front of us English observers with telescopes. As soon as they perceive anything twenty-four 'cigars' arrive at once and larger than one cares to see. The country around me looks frightful. Many dead bodies belonging to both sides lie around."

Austrian Cabinet in Long Session.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Friday, Aug. 25.—A Vienna dispatch says that the Austrian Cabinet Council was in session all day Wednesday. The Council met at 10 o'clock in the morning and did not adjourn until 9 in the evening. The Premier, Count Karl Stuergkh, presided, and all of the Ministers were present.

RUSSIAN ARMY ON RUMANIAN BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

patch, for the purpose of inspecting defenses on the Rumanian frontier.

Germany has made urgent offers to the Rumanian Export Committee for the purchase of a portion of the new harvest. The committee has deferred its decision until Monday.

Serbs Developing Offensive.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—The Anglo-French forces operating on the Saloniki front have checked all attempts by the Bulgarians to retake the positions captured from them, while the Serbians on the left wing are making progress and developing a strong offensive.

The official announcement issued yesterday by the French War Office says:

In front of the right wing of the allied armies the enemy is intrenching himself on the left bank of the River Struma and on both sides of the highway to Seres. Between the Struma and the upper valley of the Moglenica, Anglo-French forces have repulsed, without trouble, several attempts of the enemy to recapture the positions occupied by Anglo-French forces to the north of Palmes, in the sector of Doiran, and in the direction of Ljumnica.

Along the entire mountainous front to the west of the Moglenica, Serbian troops are developing an offensive. On the extreme left they have reoccupied, as a result of a vigorous counter-attack, Hill 1,506, five kilometers (3 miles) to the northwest of Ostrovo Lake, which position they lost on the morning of Aug. 23.

The British War Office statement yesterday follows:

There has been artillery activity on the Doiran front, but no infantry action. On the Struma front our artillery dispersed Bulgarians who were intrenching on the left bank of the river. The enemy's artillery shelled Orlak bridge. The Serbians are on the same line as reported yesterday.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"A member of the Chamber of Deputies from Florina, which lies ten miles south of Monastir, arrived here yesterday from Sorovich. He says the Bulgarian advance was met with virtually no resistance, as from Sorovich to Presba Lake the Entente allies had only unimportant forces, and without artillery, simply for the repression of smuggling. The population of Florina fled in the direction of Sorovich."

Sofia Reports Many Successes.

SOFIA, Aug. 24, (via London.)—Bulgarian troops advancing on the western end of the Macedonian front defeated the Serbians and compelled them to retreat, the War Office announced today. They captured several positions. In their advance in the Florina sector the Bulgarians occupied Kostour and Kastoria, the latter place nearly twenty-five miles southwest of Florina. Southeast of Florina, on Aug. 21, they captured a strongly fortified mountain peak, and on the following day drove against the Serbian positions on the Vardar. The official statement says:

Bulgarian troops, advancing south of Florina, occupied on Aug. 23 Kostour and Kastoria. The defeated Serbians are retreating southward. The Bulgarians operating in the direction of Lerina, Banica, and Corntchero captured on Aug. 21 a strongly fortified position on the crest of Mount Malka Nieze.

On the following day they attacked the Serbians on the Vardar in their new positions at St. Spiddon, Hill 207, and Tcheganski Planina. We captured seven officers and 200 men, and also a number of quick-firers and machine guns and other material. The fighting continues.

We definitely consolidated our positions on the Djermattgori height, north of Lake Ostrovo. In the Moglenica Valley important forces attacked the Dukorux and Kourf sector. All attacks were repulsed with heavy Serbian losses. In the Vardar Valley the day was quiet, except for artillery activity.

Southwest of Lake Doiran the enemy, at 10 o'clock in the evening, attempted to attack our advanced positions, but were repulsed.

Additional information shows that the 176th French Regiment, which participated in the fighting on the 21st, lost 50 per cent. of its effectives. We found on the field 250 bodies.

On our left wing in the Struma Valley we cleared the left bank of the river of the enemy. We buried 600 of the enemy yesterday.

South of Drama advanced Bulgarian detachments encountered an English squadron, accompanied by a company of cyclists. After exchanging shots the English retired in the direction of Orfano. Having previously destroyed two bridges over the river, we occupied Angista Station and the railway through Cellar, Drama, Angista, Seres, and Demirhissar is now in our possession.

Berlin Calls Entente Reports False.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The Bulgarian attack is proceeding against the Serbian positions near Lake Ostrovo, on the Macedonian front. The War Office report of today says the Bulgarians defeated Serbian counterattacks. The announcement is appended:

On the heights west of Lake Ostrovo the Serbians are still offering resistance to the Bulgarian attack. Their counterattacks against Dzemaat Jeri failed.

All reports from the enemy's camp regarding Serbo-Franco-British successes, both here and on the Vardar and the Struma, are pure inventions.

READY FOR RUMANIA.

Germany Would Try to Carry War On to Rumanian Soil.

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London, Aug. 24.)—Government circles here, though none too optimistic, view the Rumanian situation calmly, taking the attitude that it is Rumania's next move. The feeling is that the Central Powers have done everything possible to meet Rumania's views, and that Rumania, in persisting in the course desired by the Entente and her own expansionist party, will find the Central Powers ready, in which event it is to be expected every effort will be made to insure that the new war theatre shall be on Rumanian soil.

Information from Vienna indicates that the Austro-Hungarian Government, bearing in mind the results of the negotiations concerning Italy's claims before that nation entered the war, has been at no time disposed to offer Rumania similar concessions for fear that this again would be mistaken for a sign of weakness.

At this moment there is not discernible the slightest effort to persuade Rumania taking any other course than one due of her own initiative. The latest dispatches from Bucharest indicate a further cooling off of the war fever.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

Italian Army at Avlona Becoming Active, Vienna Reports.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Austrian Headquarters report of Aug. 23 contains the following:

On the southeastern front (Albania) in the Avlona sector the enemy is increasing his activity.

The official statement today records skirmishing along the lower Veyusa River, in Albania, north of Avlona.

MAILED FIST HEAVY ON ALL BULGARIA

Nation, Cut Off from the World, Is Kept in Ignorance by Its German Masters.

FUNDS LOW, FOOD SCARCE

Defensive Forces, Including 60,000 Teutons, Estimated at Less Than 400,000 Men.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 3.—Particularly interesting is the present Bulgarian situation. The only communication between this country and the outside world is through Rumania, Austria, Germany and Turkey, but as these countries, too, are isolated, nothing but news of continued German, Austrian and Turkish victories comes in through the Balkan Agency, affiliated with the official German Wolff Bureau, while a strict military censorship keeps us in the dark as to the real situation of not only the Balkan front but of the interior of Bulgaria as well.

Nevertheless, if one wants to study the general situation as it is reflected in what news one is able to gather here in the capital of the kingdom, he will have ample proofs to justify a growing pessimism as regards the future of the country.

In the first place, Bulgaria having entered the war on the side of Germany, never suspected that hers was to be a position of a vassal at the hands of the German General Staff; yet this is precisely what happened from the earliest days of the war. Military Bulgaria was placed on the same level as Turkey by the superior Teuton command. In every post of a certain importance and responsibility a German officer with a small staff was appointed, Bulgarian forts on all borders passed into German hands, the railroads of the country were submitted to German control, and instead of the Bulgarian polkovnik, it is the German oberst who rattles his sword in even the regimental headquarters of the little Czar's bodyguard.

One has only to know how proud every Bulgarian is of the national army to understand the impression created by the employment of such Teuton methods in the country of an ally. But this is not all. The Department of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones has passed into the hands of German experts, who keep an eye on what is happening hourly in and out of Bulgaria, and keep the German staff posted on everything. Even the local press censorship is in many instances in German hands. This is what happens in the military or semi-military administration of the country.

Grip on Agriculture Loosed.

But things are no better in other branches. Take, for instance, Bulgarian agriculture. Germany from the first laid hands on the products of the Bulgarian soil. With those minute calculations so characteristic of the German method of working, it was soon proved that only one-third of the Bulgar crops was really needed for home consumption, while the rest had to go to feed the starving millions of the fatherland.

The Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture protested, and Stambolisky, the leader of the agricultural party in the Sobranje, threatened to have the whole agricultural population of Bulgaria raised against any policy tending to create starvation in the country. Thus the German attempt to put Bulgaria on the bread-ticket basis failed, as likewise failed the attempt to introduce meatless days, for the purpose of sending to Germany as large quantities as possible of Bulgarian cattle. The friction originating from this attitude of the Germans toward the Bulgarians resulted in a manifest coldness of the population in their dealings with the Teutons.

But if the plight of the civilian in Bulgaria is serious, the position of the Bulgarian soldier under German rule is infinitely worse. Put an old firm under new management and the newcomers will find that everything was wrong under the old régime. This well-known axiom applies just as well to an army as to any business. The attitude of the German officers who took charge of the Bulgarian Army toward their Bulgarian comrades is one of scarcely hidden contempt, which has increased since Bulgaria made it clear that she did not care to starve for the sake of Germany. Lulé-Burgas does not count for much in the eyes of a survivor of the Marne who can show an iron cross won in Warsaw. One has to see the German officers here in Sofia, strapping tall, well-built fellows, impetuous and quite overbearing in demeanor, to understand what military Bulgaria has to put up with.

Now that Serbia has been wiped off the map, Bulgaria wants only to settle down, make peace with the Entente, come to terms with her Balkan neighbors, and have nothing more to do with the European war. The Germans know this, and that is why they have put the whole country under the mailed fist. The result is seen in daily clashes between two military elements, not only in the secluded privacy of barrack and camp but even here in the places where Proshek and Shumla beer flows freely in a vain effort to cement Bulgar-German friendship. Worst of all, these encounters are a common occurrence on the advanced Macedonian posts of the two armies, and many a time reports of Bulgar-German conflicts in Monastir and Ghevgheli are smuggled up to the Bulgarian capital.

Financial Position Serious.

These things, however, are mere incidents when compared with the seriousness of Bulgaria's finances since she entered the war. Notwithstanding the occupation of the entire Serbian territory, the monetary outlook in Bulgaria goes from bad to worse. Since the beginning of the war, nearly one year ago, the Governments of Germany and Austria have given to Bulgaria in the shape of loans $10,000,000 monthly. This amount is transferred to the credit of the Bulgarian National Bank by the State banks of Germany and Austria, but as a matter of fact the moneys never leave the two empires. Instead, one part of these amounts is sent to Bulgaria in the shape of raw and manufactured products, such as coal, iron, sugar, army and medical supplies, matches, and other commodities, while for the balance the Bulgarian National Bank issues paper money. Of this there is now in circulation nearly $140,000,000, against $70,000,000 in gold and silver deposited in the coffers of the Bulgarian National Bank and the banks of Germany and Austria, but of these deposits, too, less than $20,000,000, of which $17,000,000 being in gold, is deposited in Bulgaria, the rest being in Germany.

Small change is so scarce in Bulgaria that a bill was submitted to the Sobranje to compel the national bank to melt $2,000,000 worth of five-franc silver pieces, and issue the same amount in coins of one, two, and half-franc pieces.

The abundance of paper money and the scarcity of gold combined with the stoppage of nearly all Bulgarian exports, resulted in a great increase in the price of gold. French twenty-franc pieces are worth in Bulgaria anywhere from thirty-two to thirty-five francs, while the cost of living has become almost prohibitive, from the lack of imports, and the greed of speculators. Coffee costs one dollar per pound, sugar is not to be found at any price, kerosene has vanished from the shops, and while the well-to-do have electric light, thanks to the German coal, the poor have to depend on church tapers for the illumination of their miserable homes. There is also a great scarcity of soap, while Austrian matches come at distant intervals.

Food Scarce and Costly.

As far as meat is concerned only beef is allowed to be butchered, and this is of a non-eatable quality; twice a week no meat is sold to private individuals, while only the hospitals can have it. Mutton is allowed, provided it weighs more than thirty pounds when slaughtered, while no cattle less than six years old are permitted to be killed for culinary purposes. Pork, potatoes, and vegetables of any description are not to be found in any market, being used exclusively for the feeding of the German and Austrian troops now in Bulgaria. Bread costs seven to eight cents a loaf, but it is not eatable. An idea of the cost of other commodities may be had from the fact that an ordinary pair of shoes costs anywhere from $17 to $20.

The army having taken twenty-six classes of reservists, there are not enough hands to till the soil, and poverty in the rural districts is increasing at an alarming rate. The Government foreseeing a famine gave three and four weeks' furloughs to the farmers now under the colors, but then there is a lack of cattle, of horses, of vehicles, and in many instances of seed as well, which makes any agricultural work wellnigh impossible.

Bulgaria today has nearly 350,000 men on her southern frontier, while the German forces scarcely amount to more than 60,000 troops. According to what is known here, immediately after the Serbian resistance had been broken and the Anglo-French forces repulsed, the Bulgarian Army established small garrisons in most of the occupied Serbian cities, and after sending 30,000 troops to Albania to co-operate with the Austrian forces, centred all of its available forces against the French and British, and especially in the lines between Petrich, Strumnitsa, Valandovo, Doiran, and Gevgheli. From Doiran to Monastir the German and Austrian troops held the line, while between Ochrida and Monastir the Eighth Bulgarian Division was stationed. From the latter part of February this year to the end of June, as far as it is possible to learn there have been few important changes in the disposition of the Bulgarian forces, which were thus apportioned:

Between Dedeagach and Xanthi the Tenth Bulgarian Division. At Skoplje the Third Division. In Albania one division, probably the second. Between Ochrida and Monastir the Eighth Division. This total of four divisions numbers approximately 100,000 to 120,000 men, to which 60,000 Teutons must be added, making in all a force of 180,000 troops facing the Allies in the Balkans in March this year.

But Bulgaria had also to attend to the safety of her other frontiers, therefore she sent three divisions, the First of Sofia, the Sixth of Widin, and the Fourth of Preslawa, to the Rumanian border. Following Rumanian peace assurances and the withdrawal of a corresponding Rumanian force from the border, Bulgaria dispatched two more divisions to Macedonia, while the Eleventh Independent Macedonian Division, entirely made up of Macedonian officers and troopers, is held ready for any emergency.

Therefore one may be quite exact in saying that the Bulgarian troops facing the Allies in the Balkans, together with their Teuton allies, amount at this time of writing pretty near to 400,000 men all told.

Attitude of the Army.

Are these troops eager to fight? That is a question which can be answered with difficulty. The Bulgarian people, as a whole, are tired of war. What they see is not the brilliant side of the Balkan campaign, but the dullest part of it. They entered it hoping that it would end soon, and leave them the masters of Serbia and of the Balkan Peninsula. Once their foe beaten, they expected the Allies to withdraw. This was not done, and, what was more, the allied contingent in Macedonia was strengthened. Then for a time they hoped that Greece and Rumania would remain neutral to the end of the conflict, and this is no more certain today than it was ten months ago.

Germany had promised them to end the war by a Balkan victory. The victory was pretty nearly complete, but it did not end the war. Bulgaria now is asking Germany whether this thing is to continue any longer, and Germany, in all probability, is answering that Bulgaria must prepare for other blows. Bulgaria would welcome another blow, provided this would put an end to the Balkan campaign and the sufferings she has had to endure on account of it.

HUNGARIAN OPPOSITION WILL RESUME ACTIVITY

Leaders Fail to Reach Agreement For Co-operating With Government on Foreign Affairs.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Independent Party; Count Julius Andrassy, leader of the Constitutionalists, and Stephan Rakovsky, during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Hungarian foreign policy, declared their intention of exercising their freedom of criticising the Hungarian Government in regard to foreign affairs, says a dispatch from Budapest. They also announced their withdrawal from the arrangement whereby they took upon themselves the duty of inquiring into questions of foreign policy as representatives of their parties and in return received confidential Government information which enabled the parties to keep in touch with foreign affairs.

Count Apponyi, in making his declaration, said that if the Entente Allies concluded from the action of the Hungarian Opposition that the moral unity of the Hungarian nation had been shaken in any way, their illusion could only cause amusement. The Opposition, he said, viewed the military situation with entire confidence and readily acquiesced in the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the command of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian Army in the eastern war theatre. Count Andrassy made a similar declaration and claimed that questions of importance affecting foreign affairs should be dealt with publicly in Parliament.

Premier Tisza said he regretted the withdrawal of the Opposition leaders from the arrangement and believed some erroneous conception had led them to take the step. The confidential information given the leaders, he asserted, was much more extensive than that which could be given publicly. With reference to the policy of the Dual Monarchy toward Italy, the Premier said that negotiations with that country prior to the war "put their self-esteem to a severe test.

The Parliamentary situation, the dispatch adds, has made it impossible for delegations of two parties to meet. The Hungarian Parliament now, however, exercises in respect to the foreign policy of the Government all the constitutional functions regularly exercised by the delegations of the parties.

WOULD PUNISH THE KAISER.

French Deputy to Demand Penalty for Eviction of Civilians.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—What measures can be taken at the proper time against the German Emperor and other persons held to be answerable for compelling inhabitants of the invaded cities of northern France to work in the fields, and the immediate steps which France might take in behalf of these people, are questions to be raised in the approaching session of the Chamber of Deputies.

Deputy Bouyssou, in a letter to Premier Briand, in which he severely criticised the acts of the Germans toward the population of the invaded region, gave notice that he would interpellate the Premier on these subjects.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The recent note of the French Government to neutrals protesting against the treatment of the French inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing by the Germans will be the subject of serious study by Premier Romanones, so as to permit him to act in accordance with strict neutrality, the Premier says. The Spanish Government also will consult other neutral nations regarding their attitude before giving France an answer, he adds.

Premier Romanones has already taken steps to learn the opinion of the American Government, as well as that of other neutral nations, on the matter.

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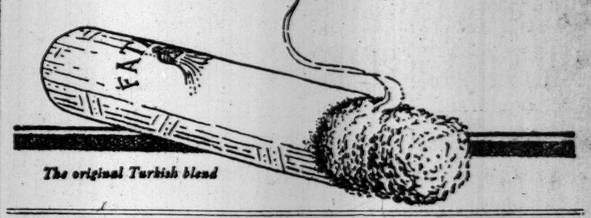

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The idea seems to have prevailed in many quarters, and it may be noted in some that should have known better, that when the allied offensive in the west began it would either have to crush the German line on a wide front, so that the allied forces could break through and at one stroke cut far-off lines of communications and so force a German retreat out of Eastern France, or else go down as a failure. Nothing could be further from the true state of affairs than this conception. It is impossible to compare the western front with the front in Russia. The fact that the latter had to be broken in this way in order to be successful in no way implies that the same conditions governed the success or failure on the western front.

The eastern front is, as I have pointed out several times, entirely different topographically. It was held also by much smaller forces relatively. That is, there were many less men to the mile of front. This was true principally because Russia was considered a negligible quantity. It was not thought possible that she could have recovered to the extent of undertaking an offensive on a large scale. On the other hand, it was known that the allied forces on the west were far from exhausted, and that they were, in fact, stronger than ever before, and that an offensive movement was inevitable. Therefore, all the troops that could be spared from the eastern front were distributed in the west, either in the first line trenches or in local reserves. The western front, moreover, was necessarily stationary. There was not a single element of mobility present. It had been held for a long time, and with full knowledge of a coming offensive had been fortified with defenses that the entire history of warfare never knew before.

That such a line could really be broken, then, was impossible from the outset. No judgment can be passed because the German lines are still holding. The word "push" has frequently been used in describing the Allies' offensive, and no other word more graphically describes it. It is a push—nothing else. The Allies had tried the blow, a sudden, trenchant blow delivered with enormous power. This was the prevailing idea last September at Champagne and at Loos, and it was an admitted failure. They saw then if they had not seen before that no such tactics would be effective except over a narrow and shallow front. As a means of driving the Germans out of France it was utterly ineffective.

The present movement is of a different character entirely. In the Loos and Champagne fighting the allied loss in men was nearly 250,000 in the three days fighting. To have pursued this plan to the end would have depopulated the wealthy reserves of Russia, not to speak of the less numerous Allies in the West. Therefore, the "push" was decided on both as a more certain means of achieving their object and as a means of saving men at the expense of shell. The Allies' offensive has not stopped. It is still going on and is still gaining ground. There is a steady, almost uninterrupted creep toward the life lines of the Germans, which must be stopped entirely before the movement can be called a failure or before the Germans can be considered to be secure in their possession of Northern France.

The progress of the news day by day is sufficient proof of the correctness of this point of view. Daily, the British have been extending their lines north of Pozières and deepening the pocket into which Thiepval has been thrust. From Hardecourt north their lines have also been steadily creeping onward, drawing nearer and nearer to Bapaume. The French have also made steady progress. This does not hold true in the move directly on Péronne. For reasons which I have explained, there is no particular reason at this time why the French should sacrifice the men necessary to force their lines south of the Somme clear to the river bank. But north of the river their progress has, in the main, been without serious interruption.

Now the town of Maurepas has been added to the list of retaken positions. Not only has the town been taken, but the French have advanced several hundreds of yards beyond the eastern outskirts. They are thus preparing for a movement against Combles, the most important town (except Péronne) in their immediate front. Slowly a wedge is being driven in south of Combles, which, unless the Germans are able to stop the advance, will soon be taken in flank just as the French have taken one town after the other in the progress of their advance.

The entire movement is a slow, grinding one, involving great expenditure of shell and heavy losses in men. These facts cannot be discounted. But it is also costing the Germans heavily, almost, though possibly not quite, as heavily as the Allies; but the Germans are losing ground, their carefully prepared positions, constructed at such a great expenditure of time and labor, are falling one by one, facing them with the necessity of constructing new ones. The new cannot equal the old, for the time is lacking. The prospects then for their being able to check the Allies' advance, slow as it is, are not bright.

On the Saloniki front the Bulgarians are still holding a small advantage on the flanks. The war has produced some curious anomalies. Although the Greeks have been fighting Bulgarians for some days Greece and Bulgaria are not at war. Italy is also on this front, as well as at Avlona, fighting the Teutonic Allies, yet Italy and Germany are not at war. In Persia the Germans and the Russians have been fighting for months, yet Persia has persistently declared her neutrality. It is truly a strange situation.

Various theories have been advanced as to the reason for Bulgaria's activities on the two wings of the allied army. That there is no great military scheme behind their efforts is plain. It is entirely possible, however, that there may be something even greater. Germany has announced her willingness to make peace, but has taken the position that the rule of uti posseditis must be applied as a starting point.

If the war should end in the complete defeat of one or the other of the belligerents, and this rule should be applied at the beginning of the work of the peace conference, Bulgaria would be much nearer to the acquisition of her national aspirations if the beginning of this conference should find her in possession of Macedonia and the northern part of Greece. She would then have some claim to what now she has not the slightest color of title. On this theory, then, it is obviously to Bulgaria's advantage to grasp all the territory she can and as soon as she can. In any event we must search for some object other than military as the reason for Bulgaria's attacks. Up to the present she has not achieved any military advantage.

BEARD OF THE POILU MUST BE DISCARDED

French Army Thus Drops 120 Tons of Useless Weight—Writers Make Merry Over Order.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The beard of the French soldier has been doomed in an army order which directs that the men at the front must shave all except mustaches.

General Pierre Cherfils, reasoning technically, excuses the measure because "the beard of a trooper weighs on an average sixty grammes. With 2,000,000 men at the front this brings the aggregate weight to 120 tons. It was natural that the staff should think of relieving the army of this considerable and useless weight. It was reasonable in creating heavy material to make in compensation light infantry."

The order has been the signal for the outburst of a humorous and ironic discussion in the trench newspapers, to which some of the most famous French artists, philosophers, and literary men have contributed.

Jean Richepin, the dramatist, writing in the Fuse, says:

"The beard has gone, but what is the difference to us? In place of it is courage that grows. Let the beard fall and French courage grow."

Edmond Rostand celebrates the beard in verse as a symbol of "all the beauty of all of France, a soul, a jewel, a torch, a prod."

Henri Bergson says: "I am not afraid to go so far as to say that the visage is matter, while the beard is mind."

Auguste Rodin, the famous sculptor, says:

"Men without beards, women without sex, statues without heads, bodies without arms, humanity without weakness, that is my opinion."

Maurice Barrès gravely regrets the beard, which he says was "a heritage of long ago in which the dead lived again and which bound us mysteriously to the soil." He adds: "It was part of the war and of our courage."

Henri Bataille mourns the beard as "a nest of souvenirs, dear and tender, somewhat timid, and a little shivery."

Sympathy Here for Liebknecht.

German Socialists in this city are planning a demonstration in sympathy with Dr. Karl Liebknecht of the German Reichstag, who was sentenced to prison by a military court for opposing the war. Ludwig Lore of 15 Spruce Street, National Secretary of the German Socialist Federation, issued a call for a mass meeting yesterday. A conference will be held on Saturday evening at 247 East Eighty-fourth Street to arrange the affair.

TIRPITZ DEMANDS NEW U-BOAT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

nouncement of his resignation was made by the Berlin Government on March 18, although it was asserted that his resignation was due to ill-health, it was generally understood at the time that it was forced by the refusal of the Kaiser to sustain him in his desire for more activ

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JEWS HERE CRITICISE SAMUEL AND ALADIN

Latter, It Is Charged, Is Being Used to Aid Russia's Financial Schemes.

Influential Jews in this city took the keenest interest yesterday in two dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES of moment to the future of the Jews in Europe—one from Russia forecasting an enlargement of Jewish rights there and one from London stating that there was no longer serious consideration in England of the proposals to return refugee Jews of military age to Russia or to force them to serve in the British Army.

Gedaliah Bublick, editor of the Jewish Daily News, said that the Jews in this country could have no possible objection to a campaign in England to induce the Jewish refugees from Russia to enlist in the British Army. Mr. Bublick said there were between 25,000 and 30,000 Jewish refugees of military age in England.

"Nobody could be against attempts to persuade them to join the British Army," he said. "On the other hand, our opinion of the proposals of Mr. Samuel, the Home Secretary of England and a member of the Jewish race, that the Jewish refugees of military age be returned to Russia was stated by Lord Loreburn, a Christian. He said that if he were a Jew he would cut off his right hand rather than sign a document containing the proposal by Mr. Samuel. Lord Sheffield spoke in the same vein.

"Unfortunately there are some Jews like the Home Secretary of England, who think that by helping persecution of their brethren they would gain favor in the eyes of Christians. But well has the English weekly, The Nation, stated that Jews of this kind are making a mistake; that they cannot gain the favor of England by such methods."

I. Gonikman, editor of the Jewish Warheit, said that the promises of the emancipation of the Jews in Russia made by the famous Russian Deputy, Alexis Aladin, went further than the statements previously made by Professor Paul Mikuloff. He continued:

"It is not our desire to accuse Mr. Aladin of insincerity. On the contrary, his words to the effect that it may take many years before Milukoff's project will become a law prove that he is sincere and does not want to mislead any one, even though these words may perchance create an impression that he is attempting to throw sand into the eyes of the public.

"Aladin, however, is very naïve, and at this time and in connection with the serious question this is worse than if he had been insincere, because his naïveté is being used by the pro-Russian agents in a dangerous manner.

"Why are the Jews in Russia suffering from pogroms, ritual accusations, and political, economical, and religious disabilities? Because, says Mr. Aladin, they cannot forget the wrongs committed against them by the Russian Government. And why are not the Jews in Russia relieved of their terrible burdens? Because the leaders of the American Jews are too busy with their own affairs and cannot or will not find the time to take a trip to Russia and straighten out matters.

"It seems to us that it is wholly unnessary to refute these foolish speculations. Aladin is simply being used by the Russo-Anglo-American press agents, who would help Russia secure a foothold in the American money market."

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, said:

"The storm called forth by the threat of deportation can readily be appreciated by those who know what deportation would mean to Russian Jews. Under martial law such Russian subjects would be treated as traitors, would be banished, or thrown into prisons.

"The suggestion that the Russian Jews in England be formed into a special Jewish corps is a grave mistake. Jews have distinguished themselves in the French, British, Russian, German, and Austrian Armies. It seems to me that England should be the last to introduce special racial or national regiments."

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN CAME NEAR A BREAK

Correspondence Over Mail Seizures, Made Public by England, Reveals Serious Situation.

TROUBLE NOT YET SETTLED

Britain Demands That Sweden Cease Retaliatory Detention of Parcels Destined for Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British Government, following the lead of Sweden, has made public the entire correspondence with Sweden concerning British seizures of all the Swedish parcel post with the United States and Swedish retaliation in stopping all English parcels in transit to Russia.

The correspondence discloses that the situation has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Some of the letters and notes teem with language so sharp as to indicate that the relations of the two countries at one time approached the breaking point.

As a result of the negotiations Sweden recently released 60,000 parcels to Russia under agrement with the British Government to submit the matter to arbitration after the war. The British Government demanded that traffic across Sweden to Russia be not interfered with again, but Sweden declined this proposition, saying it was not included in the original negotiations, whereupon the British Government withdrew its offer to arbitrate.

The final offer of Sweden was that she would do nothing in retaliation for anything done by Great Britain prior to July 24 of this year, which was coupled with the hope that this "conciliatory" attitude would move Great Britain to cease interference with Swedish mails, thus saving Sweden from "the necessity of resorting to retaliation in the future." In this last note Sweden threatened to make the entire correspondence public should the occasion arise.

Arbitration Conditional.

Great Britain in her last note, which was signed by Foreign Secretary Grey, said the British offer to arbitrate would remain open only on condition that Sweden should continue to forward parcels between England and Russia and elsewhere, and otherwise carry out the Post Office agreement entered into by the two countries in 1904.

Viscount Grey asked in his final answer, Aug. 2, if Sweden would cease to interfere with this traffic, but the only reply has been the publication at Stockholm of the correspondence.

The correspondence began last December with the first detention at Kirkwall of mails between Sweden and the United States, going in both directions. Count Wrangel, the Swedish Minister in London, protested against this action, declaring that the British authorities, far from aiding in the difficulties arising out of the war, "find pleasure in increasing them."

Count Wrangel also announced the stoppage of the Russian parcel post until Great Britain should give a guarantee against a repetition of the Kirkwall seizures, which he denounced as "contrary to international law."

This announcement was made after the Swedish Minister had been informed that part of the mail seized consisted of 100 bags of rubber from New York, which the British believed were destined for Germany. Foreign Minister Grey wrote that he was surprised at the Swedish attitude, inasmuch as Sweden were visited and searched in accordance with well-known and well-established belligerent rights, and that the first seizure showed one-third of the parcels of mail consisted of absolute contraband. The Foreign Minister added that, after due deliberation, he was convinced Sweden would regard the British action as perfectly correct, while the detentions of the Russian mail by Sweden was "an indefensible procedure," and that the mail must be released.

Wrangel Points to the Future.

Receiving no reply, Foreign Minister Grey wrote three weeks later, threatening a similar embargo on all Swedish mail. Sweden replied to this note, denying that the rules of recognize blockade were applicable to the British mail seizures. Pressing a new, Count Wrangel wrote that "the King's Government are pleased to believe that the day will come when Great Britain as well as the other belligerent powers of the present day will be grateful to Sweden that she has not thought it right to become party—even passively—to the brushing aside of concluded treaties and the rules of international law which may at a later date regain their validity for them."

Foreign Minister Grey replied that this charge was one "unusual in diplomatic documents, and on behalf of his Majesty's Government I must repudiate it in the strongest and most categorical manner as altogether unwarranted." The Foreign Minister further defended the seizures as being justified under the doctrine of continuous voyage. He said, while he was absolutely confident that all claimants would receive justice in the British prize courts, he nevertheless would be glad to listen to representations, including a settlement by arbitration after the war.

This proposition ultimately was accepted, only to be upset, as already indicated, and now both Sweden and Great Britain threaten extensive actions for damages for all seizures. Meanwhile virtually all the parcel post between Great Britain and Russia is being routed by direct steamers.

BRITISH NOW POSSESS A 'FOKKER DESTROYER'

New Aeroplane Has Already Accounted for 27 of Dreaded Grman Machines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A new type of aeroplane now being used by the British at the front has already accounted for twenty-seven Fokkers, according to a statement made yesterday by Baron Montagu, C. G. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, gives the following description of this new aerial "destroyer":

"These small fighting machines are distinctly a British product, first being introduced by the Sopwith firm a year or so before the war, and from that first experiment they have been developed and fitted with more and more powerful engines until today the British scout biplane is the fastest thing in the world, except a projectile from a gun. The German Fokker monoplane is a fast destroyer, but its success is limited to some extent.

Mr. Grey concludes as follows:

"The improvement in the British aeroplanes may eventually have a considerable effect on the air defenses of this country, for the improvement in aeroplanes must necessarily be more rapid than the improvement in airships, and consequently, it is quite probable that new types of destroyer aeroplanes may be produced which will make it almost impossible for airships to get away from this country, if they ever reach it. Improvements in climbing, speed, and power of aeroplanes have been so great that they can now reasonably be expected to outclimb an airship and the speed of the best aeroplane has always been superior to that of the best contemporary airship. So that with these improvements in the organization of the defense stations, it is not unlikely that even the most improved German airships may find it too expensive to continue to annoy the British Isles."

ITALIANS AGAIN ADVANCE.

Press Offensive Movements with Success in the Dolomites.

ROME, Aug. 24.—The Italians are pressing their offensive movements at various points in the Dolomites, along the far northerly portion of the Austro-Italian front, and today report occupation of new positions in the Fassa Alps. The official statement follows:

Small offensive operations by our troops gave us possession of some new positions in the rough, mountainous area of the Fassa Alps.

At the head of the Fossernica Valley we occupied Height 2354, south of Cima di Cece. By a violent counter-attack the enemy succeeded in retaking this position, but was at last driven off by our troops.

At the head of the Cia Valley detachments of our mountain troops carried enemy trenches along the slopes of Monte Cauriol and Cima di Cupola.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent artillery fighting.

Activity is reported on the part of aircraft and reconnoitring detachments. During a flight above Gorizia one of our Nieuport machines brought down an enemy aeroplane, which fell in flames near Ranziano.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The Italian artillery is displaying increasing activity along the Isonzo front, according to the Austrian Headquarters report of Aug. 23, which follows:

On the Isonzo front the enemy's artillery has opened a livelier fire upon separate sectors. Near Voche, in the Stenstriz, an enemy biplane fell into our hands. The occupants were taken prisoner. In Tyrol an enterprise on the Fleimstal front brought in eighty unwounded prisoners and two machine guns.

An Austro-Hungarian battle-plane piloted by First Sergeant Aridi, in an engagement with four Farman biplanes, shot down two machines. One fell into the sea near Skuntchuth. The second fell into the sea, and was recovered by an enemy destroyer.

The official Austrian report of today says:

After violent shelling of positions in the Fassa Alps and on the heights on both sides of the Travignolo Valley the Italians made several attacks in front of Coltorondo and Cima di Cece. They were repulsed.

TROUBLE IN TURKESTAN.

Berlin Hears of Severe Repressive Measures by Kuropatkin.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports received through Stockholm indicate that the situation in Turkestan is growing worse, says an Overseas News Agency statement today.

General Kuropatkin, who was recently appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, has been compelled to issue severe orders to cope with the conditions, the advices declare.

RUSSIANS RETAKE AN ARMENIAN CITY

Report Capture of 2,300 Prisoners and 3 Guns at the Battle of Rachta.

ARE ATTACKED IN VOLHYNIA

Germans Driven Back on Stokhod River Line by Machine Gun and Rifle Fire.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The Russian forces operating in southern Turkish Armenia have reoccupied Musn, which was captured by the Turks on Aug. 8, says an official communication issued by the War Department tonight. The statement adds that the Russians captured 2,300 prisoners in the battle at Rachta. The statement says:

Our troops, pressing the enemy in the region to the west of Lake Van, entered Musn, where they took some prisoners.

Supplementary information received from army headquarters says that in the battle fought in the region of Rachta, where we surrounded portions of the Fourth Turkish Division, we took prisoner the whole or the Eleventh Turkish Regiment, consisting of its commander, 56 officers, and 1,000 of the rank and file, as well as nearly all of the remnants of the Tenth Turkish Regiment, consisting of two staff officers, several other officers and 650 Askaris. We also captured in this battle three cannon and three machine guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The repulse of a Russian attack on the Turkish positions along the Caucasus front, with a loss of 3,400 Russian troops, is reported in the Turkish official statement today. The announcement follows.

"On our right wing, separate attacks on the Turkish advanced positions were repulsed by counterattacks with considerable enemy losses. In the Ugnot sector alone the Russians lost 3,000 men and in front of the Turkish position at Mighi we counted 400 killed."

Heavy Fighting on the Stokhod.

PETROGRAD, Aug 24.—Teutonic forces have begun determined attacks against the Russians who recently forced their way across to the west bank of the Stokhod, in the vicinity of Rudka-Chervische, northeast of Kovel. According to today's announcement by the War Office the attacking columns, which opened their offensive yesterday afternoon on the Russian positions near Tobol, in this sector, were repulsed by the Russian fire. The official statement says:

Yesterday the enemy opened a fierce artillery and rifle fire on our positions near Tobol, on the western bank of the Stokhod, thirty-eight miles northeast of Kovel. In the afternoon enemy columns commenced an offensive, but were driven back by our rifle and machine-gun fire.

The presence of Turkish troops on the Zlota Lipa (Galicia) is disclosed by prisoners taken.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Sharp fighting continues in the Carpathian regions, where Austrian and German troops are disputing Russian attempts to advance through the passes into Hungary. In the Vienna Headquarters report of Aug. 23 the German success north of Capul, where Russian positions were taken and 200 prisoners captured is announced. Further attacks by the Russians in the Jablonitza Pass region, near Zabie, were repulsed. The statement follows:

West of Morlaka German troops stormed another Russian infantry position and captured 200 men and two machine guns. Near Zabie Russian attacks were repulsed.

Further to the north there were only minor activities, which left the situation entirely unchanged.

Today's Austrian report says that aside from successful minor engagements there were no incidents of importance on the eastern front.

The official announcement made by the Berlin War Office today says:

With the exception of minor successful engagements against Russian advanced troops, as a result of which prisoners and booty were brought in, there were no developments of importance.

GENERAL RIEDEL PUNISHED.

Dismissed from the Austrian Army for Losing Gorizia.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 24.—A wireless dispatch received from Austria says that a court-martial, sitting at Klagenfurt, has sentenced General Riedel, who was in command at Gorizia when the city was captured by the Italians, to dismissal from the army and a loss of his rank and pension.

NORWEGIAN SHIP IS SUNK

And a Danish Steamer Is Seized by Germans in North Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamer Velox, 177 tons, has been sunk in the North Sea. Her crew was landed.

The Danish steamer Vanti, bound for the Thames with a cargo of wood pulp, was seized by a German torpedo boat.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The North German Lloyd liner Willehad, bound for New London, made the passage of the Cape Cod Canal in two hours, heading into Buzzards Bay and toward the Sound from the Wing's Neck Lighthouse just after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Virtually the entire voyage to New London was to be within the three-mile limit, except for one or two stretches where the distance from shore would not be too great to prevent the Willehad reaching the neutral line without difficulty in the event a belligerent warship appeared outside.

OFFICIALS EXPECT BREMEN.

Customs Collector of Connecticut District in Conference Here.

That the merchant submarine Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, might be expected to appear on this side of the Atlantic within a short time, was the impression left yesterday among local customs officials, who received a call from J. L. McGovern, Collector of the Customs District of Connecticut. While Collector McGovern is located at Bridgeport, his jurisdiction includes New London, where apparently preparations are being made for docking the second German submersible.

Collector McGovern first called at the offices of the Board of General Appraisers, 641 Washington Street, where he was a witness at the trial of a tariff classification case. The Collector then saw George W. Wolf, Acting Appraiser of the port, and asked if the New York official if the experts here would cooperate in appraising the Bremen's cargo of dyestuffs in the event of the submarine putting in at New London. He got promises of every aid.

Mr. McGovern said he had no special information regarding the time or place of arrival of the Bremen, yet he seemed to be firm in the belief that the subsea trader would put in at New London. He said that was the expectation, too, of officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company, consignees of the merchant submarines.

Local customs officials, too, said yesterday they looked for the Bremen soon. They predicated their belief on the fact that several invoices covering dyestuffs brought over on the Deutschland contained statements that parts of consignments were "short-shipped," and that the remainder would be forwarded on the Bremen. Importers were confident that the Bremen would soon appear with additional supplies of German colors, and possibly drugs now practically out of the American market.

ALLIES PREPARING FOR TWO YEARS OF WAR

Britain Will Start Arming New Russian Hosts Next Spring, London Expert Says.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25. — The Times' military expert in an optimistic review of the present military situation points out his reasons for believing that the war is not yet near its end, and discusses the arming of the allied armies for the campaigns of 1917 and 1918.

"Our superiority in the field," says the writer, "is not as yet adequate, since it does not give us that annihilating preponderance which is necessary for victory. * * * Next Spring, having completed our own supplies, we can set to work to arm Russia with a will. * * * We can fit out the armies for 1917 and 1918, which must in the end crush the most frantic efforts of the Central Powers, and, as we can last so long, or longer if necessary, we can be satisfied with nothing but the complete satisfaction of our demands.

"The Allies will end the war as such formidable military powers and so superabundantly supplied with veterans and material that, falling some gross negligence on the part of our Governments during the peace parleys, Germany will never be able to face a war again in our time.

"Many soldiers firmly believe the politicians will sell out in the end. But this opinion is certainly wrong, for the force of public opinion behind the war is now so strong that the public would think nothing of taking all the members of the Government and hanging them in a row if they showed any inclination to throw away at the peace parleys the fruits of our stupendous war efforts."

British Prisoners of Persians Freed.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 25.—Colonel T. T. O'Connor, former British Consul at Shiraz, Persia, together with other British residents of Shiraz who were taken prisoners by pro-German Persian Chiefs last November, have been released. Colonel O'Connor has reached Bushire in safety and reports that he is in good health.

NEW PROPOSALS OF RAILWAY HEADS

Continued from Page 1.

in. In view of this complex situation, just what will be in the new proposal will not be finally decided until tomorrow morning.

Fear Peace Is More Remote.

The leaders of both the railroads and the brotherhoods regard peace as less sure tonight than twenty-four hours ago because of the belligerent attitude assumed by the Presidents of the larger roads. Some of them believe frankly that Mr. Wilson thinks public opinion is against him and that he is ready to yield a point or two. Some were in favor of submitting a proposal simply to give the members of the brotherhoods an increase in pay without any mention of the eight-hour day, holding that this would satisfy the workers and protect the railroads against demands for the eight-hour day by other workers than those in the brotherhoods.

Many of the railway Presidents are very frank in their declaration that they have not receded one point from the original decision of the managers' committee not to accept the President's terms.

President Wilson sent Judge W. L. Chambers of the United States Board of Mediation to the brotherhood Chairmen today, following the threatened revolt of yesterday, to ask them to be patient. As a result there was quiet among the 640 Chairmen until tonight's report that President Wilson would ask them to accept a lesser settlement. They simply refused to believe that such a thing was possible.

Congress Hopes to be Spared.

In the meanwhile members of Congress hope President Wilson will not ask them to act at this session. Many of them, facing re-election fights, fear that anything that might be done might be a boomerang. It was thought at one time that organized labor would not oppose compulsory arbitration, but it was learned today that the leaders of the brotherhoods have decided they want nothing that will rob them of the power to threaten an immediate strike.

Following the declaration yesterday of Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, it was reported today that if the bill, which has passed the House, is pushed in the few remaining days of the session in the Senate, it will have rough sledding. Some of the Senators who did not favor the 3 per cent. rate increase last year regard two years before election day a bad time to go on record as to the increase of the personnel of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This situation at the Capitol figured largely in the decision of railroad executives today over how much dependence shall be placed upon the Wilson promise in view of the possibility that he might not be re-elected, and that neither the next President nor the next Congress might wish to consummate his bargain with the railroads.

These are the two things that the railroads want assurance that Congress will do:

1. Increase the Interstate Commerce Commission so that an application for freight rates could get consideration in the near future.

2. Provide for a permanent federal commission to arbitrate future disputes between the railroads and the brotherhoods, especially with reference to the eight-hour day, if it is adopted.

Differ as to Politics.

Whether or not politics plays a part in the situation, the railroad Presidents would have the public think it does.

The brotherhood heads charge that the railway Presidents are trying to inject politics into a situation where there is no politics. They also declare that the thousands of telegrams received by President Wilson backing up the roads are part of an organized propaganda. They say that station agents and other employes of the railroads have been told to get patrons to flood the President with telegrams condemning his settlement plan. A brotherhood head exhibited a telegram from a labor official in Superior, Wis., saying that a Great Northern agent was trying to get people to send messages to President Wilson.

"We shall see that President Wilson knows all about these efforts of the railroads to create a false public sentiment," said W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, today.

Apropos of the rumors of politics, Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Santa Fé, in an interview tonight said:

"As far as I am able to form an estimate of this matter at the moment, it seems to me that the President's course in striking down the principle of an impartial hearing in thus rewarding an unreasonable, and therefore, illegal threat to stop interstate commerce, in thus causing this matter to be decided by the greatest political office in the country, and at the most political period thereby forcing an immense burden of, say $500,000,000 per year on railroad credit and transportation instrumentalities, for the benefit of a favored class of railroad labor, frankly defiant of the public interest, threatens a greater permanent injury than that resulting from the much talked of, and undoubtedly grave, injury the results from the multiform and conflicting regulation by the forty-eight States.

Puts Responsibility Upon Wilson.

"The President without any hearing decides that it is just to the railroads to increase their payrolls says $50,000,000 per year by paying to trainmen for eight hours the present wages, which, after numerous arbitrations, had been fixed for ten hours. The President thus takes the responsibility of deciding without a hearing that this increase of $50,000,000 in operating expenses for the benefit of the trainmen is just not only to the investors in the railroads, but also to all other classes of railroad labor, and to the traveling and shipping public, and that railroad credit can successfully stand this added burden and that the public service will not suffer thereby.

"It is true that the press has effectively pointed out the preposterousness of this position. I get the impression that the primary objection made is to the impairment of the abstract principle of arbitration. It seems to me that the immediate and most concrete objection is to the increased burden of $50,000,000 per year being imposed without a hearing by an impartial tribunal. A proposition to reduce not $50,000,000 but $20,000 without hearing would be appreciated everywhere as inexpressibly unjust and dangerous. The same is true as to the proposed increase in wages.

"One of the striking features is that the President has established the proposition (or goes far to establish it) that at any time labor may combine to stop interstate commerce unless heavy demands be granted without any decision, after hearing by an impartial tribunal, of the reasonableness of their demands, and in such case the proper course for the President, instead of insisting that labor must remove the element of unreasonableness and illegality by consenting to an impartial arbitration, is to make up his own mind without a hearing as to the concessions he will force the employers to give to buy off labor from its illegal course.

A Startling Precedent.

"Again, one of the most startling things is the precedent established that the President may properly take unto himself the decision, with practical finality and without any hearing, of the extent to which additional concessions shall be made.

"Of course, it is no answer to these things that there may be a hearing after the increase is granted. No such hearing can ever restore the status. Besides, if the President's view as to the justice of the $50,000,000 is correct, he has nothing to fear from an impartial hearing in advance, which of course could be made retroactive.

"I feel that the public has failed to a large extent to see the significance and danger of this extraordinary precedent."

MORE ARBITRATION PLEAS.

Bond Dealers and Fruit Shippers Send Protests to President.

Telegrams urging President Wilson to lend his influence to no settlement of the railroad situation entailing increased cost of operation before the justice of such increase shall have been established by arbitration were sent to the President yesterday by the Investment Bankers Association of America and the North American Fruit Exchange. In part the telegram of the exchange, signed by Arthur R. Rule, Vice President and General Manager, read:

Under existing conditions the service performed by the railroads is far from efficient, and their clerical forces are frequently incompetent, as witness the fact that a majority (in some instances 75 per cent.) of freight and refrigeration bills presented by the railroads are incorrect. F. E. Winburn, Vice President of the Freight Claim Association, has stated that the three principal causes of claims are indifference on the part of employes, their inefficiency, and their insufficiency.

This condition entails on the shipper or his agents the expense of maintaining or employing elaborate and expensive traffic departments for protection against this deficiency in the railroad service. I am informed that the proposed basis of adjustment of the demands of the railroad brotherhoods will add to the operating expense of the railroads an amount estimated at from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 per annum. This increased cost, if approved, will most certainly be paid, not by the railroads but by the shippers and consumers either in advanced rates or further depletion of service already inefficient.

Mr. Rule added that increased rates to the shipper could not be met by an advance in the price of commodities when these consisted of perishable fruit and vegetables, which must be disposed of immediately on reaching their destination, frequently at a price so low as little more than to cover the cost of shipping.

On behalf of the Investment Bankers Association, Lewis B. Franklin, the President, and John E. Blunt, Chairman of the Railroad Bond Committee, telegraphed in part:

We know nothing of the right or wrong of the present controversy, but we do know that the increased cost must come largely out of the pockets of small investors, and seriously endanger the security of millions of outstanding bonds, and we feel that the right to grant or refuse such an increase in expenses should not be determined by any form of compulsion such as is now present. If this right can be adjudicated by arbitration under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, any increase granted will furnish a just basis for an increase of rates that will be justice to all parties, including the public.

The telegram closed with the warning that capital for railroad development could not be obtained if railroad earnings "are to be dissipated in the instance of combinations of employes enforcing their demands by compulsion and refusing to submit to arbitration."

ILLINOIS INTERESTS ACT.

Call Issued for Interstate Conference to Uphold Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association today called a conference of similar organizations from many States to meet in Chicago Aug. 29 to "uphold the principle of arbitration and to secure united action on the part of industries with reference to the controversy between railroads and their trainmen."

Telegrams stating the purpose of the conference were sent to the Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts State Manufacturers' Organization, the Minneapolis Employers' Association, and a number of large individual manufacturers throughout the Middle West.

The Chicago Association of Commerce sent a lengthy telegram to President Wilson tonight, urging that the association be permitted to present its views to him before he acts further in the pending railroad controversy.

CALL DEMAND A CLOAK.

Railway Presidents Say Higher Pay Is Real Object of Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk & Western Railroad said tonight that President Wilson has not awakened to the fact that the brotherhoods were cloaking in their eight-hour demand a real demand for increase in pay.

"It has been made plain as daylight," he said, "that the men are not agitating for eight hours of work and no more. Their real purpose is to obtain higher pay. The conviction of the railroad Presidents that their stand in favor of arbitration in the present controversy is sound has been greatly intensified today by receipts of hundreds of telegrams from all over the country, and from every class of business and industry, supporting their position and demanding that the principle involved be maintained

"The engineers employed on the fifty-four Eastern railroads presented demands in 1912 for increases in their wages, and both sides were willing to arbitrate, but the railroads were unwilling to leave the decision of a question of such financial importance to the judgment of one man, the neutral arbitrator provided for by the Erdman law.

"After the conductors and trainmen on the Eastern roads had presented similar demands in 1913 the railroads refused to submit to arbitration unless the question was submitted to a larger board—this move voted to strike. The threatened strike was averted by the passage of the present Newlands law.

"In the Fall of 1913 the engineers and firemen on the Western roads also presented demands and voted to strike after the railroads had offered to submit the entire controversy to arbitration. This controversy came to a head during the Summer of 1914, when President Wilson summoned the representatives of both sides to Washington and effected a settlement by persuading the railroads to waive their counterdemands.'

"The increases in wages awarded as the result of these arbitrations have been calculated as follows: Eastern engineers, 1912, 5 per cent.; Eastern firemen, 1912, 9½ per cent.; Eastern conductors and trainmen, 1913, 7 per cent.; Western engineers and firemen, 1915, about 5 per cent., and President Wilson's present suggestion, 21 per cent.

"In the face of these four arbitrations, the President now proposes to grant to only one-seventh of the employes, under the guise of an eight-hour day, an increase in their pay of 21 per cent., without regard to the rights of 1,500,000 other railroad employes."

Pointing out that if the eight-hour day were granted the railroads would probably curtail expenditures for improvements, Edmund Pennington, President of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Railroad, issued a statement in which he said in part:

"Many people are being deceived by the present apparent prosperity of the railways in believing that they can easily stand an increase in their expenses. The degree of their prosperity is being greatly exaggerated by comparison with a period on which railway earnings reached a very low ebb. This is unfortunate because it encourages a mistaken belief as to the ability of the road to pay enormous increase in wages.

"Such a belief ignores the fact that the railways have yet to make up for some of the worst years in their history and that there is no assurance that the present rate of earnings can long continue. The President himself has warned us that we may expect a period of strong competition after the war, which may have a very serious effect on railway earnings.

"In the fiscal year 1907 the railways of the United States earned 5.85 per cent. on their investment in property, and never since have they been able to earn that rate of return. In 1913, which was the last year of good railway earnings, the rate earned on the investment was 4.83 per cent., 1914 was only 3.94 per cent., and in 1915 it was only 4.04 per cent. In spite of a large increase in earnings during the last year, the incomplete returns thus far available indicate that the percentage of returns for the fiscal years ended on June 30, 1916, was only about 5.50 per cent."

GERMANY EXULTS OVER DEUTSCHLAND

Continued from Page 1.

crew were the men to solve the problem. We knew Koenig was one of our best captains, and that we could give him command of the first merchant submarine with the strongest hopes of success. He and his men solved their task splendidly, and the Ocean Shipping Company, the City of Bremen, and the whole Fatherland give them the heartiest thanks. Not for a moment have we had any doubt but that the voyage of the Deutschland's sister ship will be just as fortunate, and that the submarine freighters, through the goods brought from the other side of the ocean, will contribute to help us to conclude this war victoriously.

"We have shown our enemies that we are not dead ones, and are not to be downed. This is the greatest and the moral success of our undertaking."

When the Deutschland left her anchorage in Baltimore there were no less than eight English warships waiting for her, aided by numerous fishing craft that had been hired to put out nets and look out for the homebound mercantile U-boat, but all these efforts did not avail against the watchfulness of Captain Koenig and his crew. The sea was very heavy when the Deutschland finally got into the open ocean, but quieted down afterward.

Nearing the English coast dense fogs, not exactly unwelcome, were encountered. They had an anxious twenty-four hours as they rounded the Scotch Islands, from which a long line of watching English warships and innumerable auxiliary craft extended far north, incessantly alert in the hope of catching the U-trader.

Reports Deutschland Damaged.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Deutschland returned home slightly damaged, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, which says this information is contained in a telegram from Bremen. The members of the crew were unwilling, it adds, to give details of the return voyage.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24, (via London.)—According to a dispatch from Berlin Emperor William has sent the following telegram to the owners of the submarine Deutschland:

"With sincere pleasure I have just received news of the safe return of the submarine liner Deutschland. I heartily congratulate the owners and builders of the vessels and the brave seamen under Koenig's command."

The message also expresses the intention of the Emperor to bestow decorations on members of the Deutschland's personnel.

BERLIN DECKED IN FLAGS.

But Press Warns Public Not to Expect Too Much of Subsea Craft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The German press, commenting on the Deutschland's safe return, pays due credit to the American officials and the general American attitude, at the same time warning the people not to jump to hasty conclusions.

The Tageliche Rundschau rejoices mainly, because of the disappointment of the enemy, who, despite most elaborate preparations, failed to catch the Deutschland on her exit from American waters as well as on her entry into German waters. All the enemy could do now was to minimize the Deutschland's success as much as possible, the paper thinks.

Count von Reventlow says in the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung:

"The value of these submarine voyages consists mainly in the regular and uninterrupted connection with those parts of the world from which the English try to shut us out. Considering the relations of these voyages to the whole situation of the German Empire, they can only become of real mercantile and economic importance by regular and increasingly frequent repetitions, and even then the cargoes of goods will have to be those highly valued in Germany. Above all, let us avoid such catchphrases as the British blockade having become ineffectual by the mercantile U-boat service. Even comparatively frequent and regular intercourse between German and transatlantic ports cannot alter the fact that our imports and exports are crippled by England's blockade. But within the limited possibilities the achievements of our mercantile U-boat certainly represent a cause for great joy to the whole German nation."

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—Most of the buildings here were decked with flags tonight in celebration of the return of the merchant submarine Deutschland. The newspapers give the exploit of Captain Koenig a prominent place in their editorial comments, and discuss the possibility of the empire getting certain much-needed materials through merchant submarines.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out that ships of the Deutschland and Bremen type will render valuable services during the war, but that their value will be slight on the return of peace.

From all parts of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey messages of congratulation are arriving for Captain Koenig and the crew of the Deutschland. Among the messages received is one from the Hungarian Lower Chamber addressed to the German Reichstag.

FOG DELAYS WILLEHAD AFTER ELUDING PATROL

German Liner Arrives Off New London After Trip from Boston via Cape Cod Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 24.—The North German Lloyd liner Willehad, destined in all probability to serve as the "mother ship" of the approaching subsea merchantman Bremen, arrived off New London, well inside the three-mile limit, at 11 o'clock tonight. She will dock at the State steamship terminal tomorrow morning. A heavy fog hung over the sound and made the delay advisable. The Willehad eluded the allied patrol which was reported to be awaiting her. The Willehad left Boston today through the Cape Cod Canal.

She will anchor on the easterly side of the pier opposite the warehouses which have just been completed. Her position will be such that she would hide from view the submersible craft soon expected here, since the sheds will afford concealment from the land side and the hull of the Willehead will serve as a barricade from inspection in boats. The Willehad is under charter to the Eastern Forwarding Company, American agent of the owners of the Bremen and the Deutschland.

The T. A. Scott Wrecking Company's tug Alert started out of the harbor at 8:30 o'clock tonight, intending to go through the Race to the southern side of Fisher's Island in an effort to join the Willehad and convoy her into New London Harbor. The fog was heavy when the tug left. The only passenger aboard the tug was Captain Frederick Hinsch, who was in command of the German liner Neckar at Baltimore and who is Marine Superintendent of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Mayor Ernest E. Rogers said tonight that while no definite plans had been made for a reception to the Willehad it would be of a character appropriate to the occasion. The Willehad will be the first vessel to tie up at the new pier.

A Roll-Call Of Dress Needfuls For the Week-End

Flannel Sport Coats, Navy, Green or Brown, $10

Knitted Heather Golf Coats, $10

White "Oxweave" Shirts, with collar attached, $1.50

All-Wool Flannel Trousers, $3.75 and $5

Half-Dollar Bow-Knot Ties, 35c

Dollar Bow-Knot Ties, 65c

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

HARMONY

A PIPE BLEND

The tobacco that has made "rich-mildness" possible

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored pat brown tin.

CHARGE EXPLOSION PLOTS.

Austrian Workman's Arrest May Clear Black Tom Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Through the arrest of an Austrian workman at the Canadian Bridge Company plant at Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit, detectives believe revelations will come that may solve the mystery attending the explosion at Black Tom Island in New York harbor.

The workman gave his name as P. Bjerlich. He is suspected of being concerned in a widespread plan to blow up Allied munition plants throughout the United States and Canada. It is alleged by those responsible for Bjerlich's arrest that he was employed to introduce into the varnish which is run through the centre bore of shells, a chemical solution which would cause a premature explosion after a limited period. It was such a solution, it is now said, introduced into some of the shells at Black Tom Island, that caused the great explosion.

Some time ago Bjerlich, it is asserted, offered a foreman in the American Car & Foundry plant in Detroit, where shells are being made for the Allies, $50 if he would get him a job in the department "where the varnish is poured into the shells." The foreman took the money and promptly turned it and a letter written by Bjerlich over to his employers.

Other workmen say that $25 to $200 was offered to them by the Austrian to obtain him employment in the Canadian Bridge Company works.

RINGS HIS DEATH KNELL.

Vaudeville Performer Stricken as He Responds to an Encore.

Alphonse Althoff died last night as he was finishing his performance at the Bedford Theatre, Bedford Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Althoff, who was a bellringer, concluded his musical program with "The Star-spangled Banner," but the audience rebelled him several times and he had nearly compelted a march when he fell on the stage.

He was carried to the wings,

BIG MORMON CHURCH OPENED TO HUGHES

Tariff Talk by Candidate in the Tabernacle Marks an Innovation.

WELCOME LACKS NUMBERS

Hughes "Advance Agent" Had Advised Leaders That Nominee Desired Repose.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 24.—Charles E. Hughes preached a mixture of Republican and Progressive Party doctrine to the voters of Utah today, and left at midnight for Laramie, Wyo., pretty well satisfied that he would carry the State. Utah is one of the two States Taft carried in 1912, when Roosevelt split the party. Vermont was the other.

Mr. Hughes faced a big crowd in the Mormon Tabernacle tonight and won applause, especially for his declarations in favor of a protective tariff. It was the first time that the tabernacle had been used for a purely political meeting. The Mormon Church plays an important part in the politics of the State, and its members are largely for the protective policies of the Republican Party. The church has twelve of the largest beet sugar factories in the country, and runs, in connection with each of them, a beet farm of 75,000 acres.

The day began under rather depressing circumstances, as there was only a handful of people at the station in Ogden, Utah, where Mr. Hughes and his party arrived at noon for the first address of the day. The streets were practically deserted, and the Alhambra Theatre, where Mr. Hughes spoke, was only comfortably filled.

Very much the same condition of affairs was faced when the party reached Salt Lake City at 5:30 o'clock. There was a small crowd at the station, and the nominee attracted little attention as his automobile proceeded to the Utah Hotel. Salt Lake City, like Ogden, seemed politically apathetic. Glen Miller, Republican State Chairman, who met Mr Hughes while he was crossing the heated desert between Reno and Ogden, explained the situation in this way:

New Kind of Political Hustler.

"We didn't try to get up any demonstration for Mr. Hughes, and for a very good reason. A. N. Rodway of Cleveland, Ohio, who came here as the advance agent of Mr. Hughes, said specifically that he didn't want a crowd at the station in Ogden or in Salt Lake City. He said that Mr. Hughes wanted to get as much rest as possible, and he asked for a closed car in which to take the nominee from the station to his hotel so that he could go as quietly as possible and not have to face big crowds in the street."

Series of that effect were published in the Salt Lake City newspapers. At Ogden the Republican leaders explained that the lack of a crowd to greet Mr. Hughes meant nothing; that he was very popular in Utah and would carry the State by a large majority. Not all the Democratic leaders would concede this. It was asserted that the failure of the Republicans to renominate Governor William Spry would aid the Democrats. They said there was a good deal of feeling among some Republicans over the matter. Governor Spry was rejected, it was said, because he had refused to sign a prohibition act passed by the Legislature, and also because he already had served two terms. Both the Republican and the Democratic conventions are on record in favor of prohibition. Governor Spry is supporting Mr. Hughes. He had his private car attached to the Hughes train shortly before it arrived in Ogden.

There is no evidence of serious differences between Republicans and Progressives. In 1912 Roosevelt got 24,171 votes in the State, and it is predicted that most of these will be cast for Mr. Hughes. J. A. Howell, who presided at the Ogden meeting, emphasized the fact that delegates to both the Republican and the Progressive Conventions in Chicago were on the platform.

Salt Lake Leaders Humiliated.

Salt Lake City Republicans, among them Governor Spry, confessed openly tonight that they were humiliated by the reception given to Mr. Hughes upon his arrival here. They refused emphatically to accept the blame. Those who questioned them about it they referred to a letter written by National Chairman Willcox in New York to Senator Reed Smoot, in which he explained that Mr. Hughes could not be subjected to overexertion, and that he must have a closed carriage in which to ride from the train to the hotel.

State Chairman Miller had a copy of the letter to show to the managers of the Hughes trip in extenuation of Salt Lake's reception. Governor Hughes refused to ride in the closed automobile which was sent to the station here for him, and took an open automobile instead.

Here, in large part, is the letter, which Utah Republicans consider one of the most remarkable political documents they have ever read:

Hon. Reed Smoot, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smoot—In accordance with my telegram of today, I am writing you more in detail with regard to the itinerary of Governor Hughes's Western tour. I have requested my representative, Mr. A. N. Rodway, who is preceding Governor Hughes, to confer with you or your representatives in Utah with regard to all arrangements, and he will probably call upon you a week prior to the arrival of Governor Hughes's train.

Mr. Rodway will go over the various details with you, for we are anxious to avoid just as much as possible unnecessary public functions, which, in view of the extended trip proposed, would tax the strength and health of the candidate very severely. Mrs. Hughes has likewise requested that no social functions be arranged for her. Rather than accept invitations to private houses, we feel that accommodations at the various hotels would be preferable at this time for Governor Hughes and his party, and Mr. Rodway is following such a course in the various arrangements that are being made.

It is essential that any meetings that are held out of doors should be of limited duration, not more than ten or fifteen minutes. It is important that all divisions and factions of both Republicans and Progressives should be represented upon whatever committees are selected to have charge of the arrangements for the Governor's visit.

Automobiles should be provided for the entire party, with a closed automobile for Governor Hughes. Arrangements should be also that, after any meeting, Governor Hughes can go to a hotel, where fresh clothes can be furnished him, so that he can fulfill his next engagement or go to his train feeling refreshed.

It may be quite possible for the Governor to address groups or crowds assembled at stations through which his train passes or to shake hands for a few minutes. Will you or your representative in Utah kindly confer with Mr. Rodway about such stops, and he will in turn communicate with Charles Farnham, who is to be in direct charge of the train? Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX,
Chairman.

Praying for Roosevelt Tour.

Much talk about the reports from the East that Colonel Roosevelt would make a whirlwind tour in behalf of Mr. Hughes which would take him to the Pacific Coast was heard today. Salt Lake City especially showed great interest. Republicans here had heard that the Colonel would arrive late in September. Efforts are being made to have the date changed to early in October, when the Mormons collect from all over the State for a conference. Leaders here feel that Roosevelt would help Hughes by going into the West, especially to California. They felt he might be able to promote harmony between Republicans and Progressives.

"The California situation demands a Roosevelt," said one of these men. "They need a man out there who will take the Progressives by the nape of the neck and tell them to stop squabbling and get into line. Roosevelt can do it if any one can."

In his Ogden address Mr. Hughes pledged himself to good government, sound business, tariff and preparedness. Then he turned to the diplomatic service and hammered away at the Administration. He pledged himself to disregard politics in the makeup of his diplomatic corps if elected. He concluded:

"We have abundance of activity; we cannot escape it, whatever political period we may have. We will have vastly more of it in State and nation. Let us brace ourselves for the new era. Let us maintain the honor of the American name. Let us get the driving force of patriotic sentiment. Let us prepare in a military way and in an industrial way. Then, through all the departments of administration, let us have the utmost efficiency, under the most competent leadership, because we make our great parties serve the public, instead of using the public to pay political debts. If I can serve the American people in this work, my ambition will be realized."

The Tabernacle Meeting.

At the Tabernacle meeting here, Mr. Hughes was introduced by Governor Spry. Marion Lyman, head of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, was on hand as the representative of Joseph Smith. Mr. Hughes was received with cordiality. There was present a delegation of 500 members from Salt Lake's Citizens Training Camp to prove that this city is in favor of a thoroughgoing preparedness program.

Mr. Hughes dwelt on protective tariff and the welfare of workingmen. His remarks were well received by the representatives of the big copper and beet sugar industries.

Mr. Hughes assailed the Administration for "specious disregard of the civil service regulations in making appointments," declared that he stood for faithful observance of the civil service, and asserted that he would extend its sphere, if elected.

Mr. Hughes spoke with the Democratic candidate for Governor sitting on the platform and with other Democratic candidates and party officials, specially invited guests, in the hall.

FIRST WOMEN VOTERS.

Enfranchised in 1872 in Wyoming and Will Greet Hughes Today.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 24.—A committee of the first women voters of the United States will attend the reception to Charles E. Hughes, who will reach here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for an hour's stop.

Women voted here in 1872.

SEES NO HIT BY HUGHES.

His Bitterness Has Hurt Republican Cause, Gen. Haldeman Asserts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—General William B. Haldeman, Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky, who has just returned from a trip through several Middle West States, conferred with Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today.

"Mr. Hughes seems to have made no impression on the West," said General Haldeman. "His bitterness has marred more than bettered the Republican cause. Hughes has scolded vehemently. He has shown no constructive statesmanship. His gravest fault is his attempt to revive sectionalism. Every real lover of his country, be he from West, East, North, or South, deplores these unpatriotic efforts. In all the States I have visited the Democrats are earnest and confident of success. Many Republicans will vote for Wilson.

"As for Kentucky, there have been local differences among Democrats, but these are certain to be laid aside for this campaign in the common and determined purpose to elect Wilson."

DOLLS TO AID HUGHES FIGHT

Women's Committee to Seek Money Through Sale of Toys.

"Buy a little Hughes dolly for some little dear," is a slogan the Women's New York Committee of the Hughes Alliance is sending out. The alliance will open speaking and selling quarters in vacant stores all over the city on Sept. 1, and Hughes campaign dolls will be sold at all of them. Women and men who want Hughes for President are invited to buy their Christmas presents early.

The dolls are to be dressed by women campaigners, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. George Elder Adams, among others, to represent various groups of campaign workers. There will be little college women, business women, smart actresses in French gowns. The negro women's group will be represented by comfortable mammies and pickaninnies. Other campaign novelties will be sold—Hughes pictures, buttons, letter seals, and scented sachets adorned with forget-me-nots. Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean is Chairman of the Meetings Committee and Mrs. Mary Spencer Blackford is field organizer.

PRESIDENT'S IDEALS SET FORTH BY BAKER

War Secretary Tells Maine Voters Wilson Has Followed the Golden Rule in Foreign Affairs

JUSTICE IN MEXICAN POLICY

Speaker Attacks Those Who Scoff Because We Keep the Peace While Europe Is at War.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 24.—Vigorous praise for the Administration's European and Mexican policies was the outstanding feature of the address here tonight of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, at a meeting held in connection with the Democratic campaign in Maine in behalf of President Wilson. The President's course, Mr. Baker said, had infused "the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule "into this country's foreign relations.

"I have shown that the Administration of President Wilson has followed a consistent program in its domestic legislation," Mr. Baker declared toward the end of his address. "It has procured the enactment of laws more wholesome and beneficial than perhaps can be credited in the aggregate to the Administrations which have intervened since the civil war. It is inspired by a philosophy which is an expression of the longing of mankind in this day and generation. It has refused to allow itself to be turned aside by foreign violence from the accomplishment of its great program.

"The Administration has kept the peace. It has done unto Mexico as we would be done by, and has infused the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Golden Rule into its foreign relations. It has maintained friendly relations with the European belligerents and placed this country in a position from which, when the end of the great European struggle comes, the moral forces of the United States can be exercised in the interests of justice and humanity.

"Large problems lie before us in the next four years. The reconstruction must take place. No unfamiliar hand should be put in to guide the course of our nation during that period. No uncertain voice should be permitted to speak our spirit at the council table that reorganizes the universe. This is a time when, having pressed forward nobly on a high and difficult course, the finish should be left to those who have demonstrated their ability by their work already done."

During his discussion of the European policies Mr. Baker said:

"There are those who hint, but dare not say, that we had been in the places of responsibility they would have involved us in that maelstrom. They indulge in a cheap form of eloquence about what they would have done, and affect to believe that in some obscure way we are benefiting our own prestige because all the rest of the world is thus engaged while we are preserving our peaceful relations.

"The United States is today the friend of each of the belligerent nations. Our fields are growing the crops that are to feed the multitudes whose hands have been withdrawn from the plow to be given to the sword. Our workshops and factories are making the implements of rehabilitation which will make life possible again in Europe when this great scourge is passed. We have preserved the peace with justice, and have saved to ourselves an opportunity far larger than any participation in the struggle could have given. We want no territory, we seek no advantage, we desire but an opportunity to help restore the balance, with friendship and prosperity and opportunity for the peoples of the Old World."

After reviewing the developments of Mexican unrest, which, he said, began to manifest itself long before Woodrow Wilson became President, Mr. Baker continued:

"President Taft declined to recognize the dissolute monster, (Huerta,) Secretary of State Knox withheld the approval of the United States from that sort of treachery, President Wilson withheld recognition from Huerta, and the long and troubled course of our dealing with Mexico has been, in part at least, because both President Taft and President Wilson believed that a nation loving justice, as we love it, could not extend its favor to this mediaeval despot, cast up with all of his villainies upon his head as flotsam by the waters of a revolution otherwise hopeful and pure as to its object."

Mr. Baker expressed the hope that the American soldiers on the Texas border might not be required to fire another shot, "but that their ultimate victory and the restoration of peace and contentment and prosperity in northern Mexico may come as the climax to a series of bloodless victories."

BACON SHIES AT GERMANS.

Candidate for Senator Not to Seek Their Vote—Silent on Suffrage.

Robert Bacon, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, announced yesterday that he would make his campaign on the Republican national platform, so far as woman suffrage was concerned, and that he would be strictly unneutral, making no appeal for the German vote.

"I am an avowed unneutral, as is shown in public statements I have made from time to time before I entered this contest," Mr. Bacon said. "I have not changed my mind since. I do not believe that a strict neutrality of the spirit is possible. There can be a sort of official neutrality assumed, but individual neutrality of the spirit is impossible, to my mind."

"What are your ideas with regard to woman suffrage and the national amendment?" Mr. Bacon was asked.

"That is something that I do not care to discuss at this time," he replied. "I stand for the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention as far as it concerns suffrage. It may be that a Constitutional amendment would be advisable later on, but at this time I am for the platform adopted by the party."

Through an error it was stated in THE TIMES on Wednesday that William Church Osborne, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had filed a petition as a candidate for United States Senator against William F. McCombs, the regular organization candidate. Although Mr. Osborne was spoken of as a candidate at the Democratic unofficial convention at Saratoga recently, he decided not to enter the primaries after the designation went to Mr. McCombs.

WOMAN'S PARTY CHIEF JOINS WILSON RANKS

Mrs. Axtell Quits Chairmanship in Washington State to Support the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, President of the Washington State Congressional Union, opposing President Wilson, has resigned her post and will stump the State for the President, according to a telegram received at the White House today from George E. Ryan, Secretary of the Washington Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Ryan said Mrs. Axtell was the Progressive Party's candidate for Congress in her district, and would receive the support of the Democrats.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Francis C. Axtell of Bellingham, Progressive candidate for Congress from the Second Washington District, today announced her resignation as State Chairman of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and her determination to support President Wilson for re-election. Mrs. Axtell said she could not support the action of the Colorado Springs conference of the Woman's Party, which decided to make every effort to defeat President Wilson.

Mrs. Axtell was elected to the State Legislature in 1912 on the Progressive ticket.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN 'HOLDUP'

Women to Stop Autoists and Give Propaganda Cups and Fans.

In all the boroughs of the city today hot and thirsty automobilists are to be presented with vote-for-women fans and drinking cups by members of the Woman Suffrage Party. Miss Mary Garrett Hay's committees will be at the bridge entrances and all the piers and ferries where automobiles are obliged to wait for a few minutes, and there the women will hold them up and hand out to each an appropriate little automobile leaflet printed for the occasion. It reads:

A WORD TO SPEEDERS.

You are doubtless proud of your machine and glad to be able to ride so comfortably. Do you also ride in that greater car,

THE CAR OF PROGRESS?

In your auto you are seated above the dirt and disorder of the streets and you are whirled along and reach your destination much quicker than the plodding pedestrian.

Are you also elevated in your mind above the limitations of custom, superstition and prejudice and do your thoughts run swiftly to new ideas?

As you travel through your country do you not only admire its beauties, but also wish for it a greater and nobler democracy?

If you answer "Yes" to these questions you must be prepared to come out in favor of one of the most democratic movements of the day—

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Join the Woman Suffrage Party, (48 East Thirty-fourth Street,) and help us speed along to victory.

The women who are in charge of the "holdup" are Mrs. Thomas Buckwin Wells, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Humphreys Watkins, Miss Annie Doughty, Mrs. Jarvis Fairchild, Mrs. R. Spivack, Miss M. Gray, Mrs. W. Kilbourn, Mrs. E. D. Prendergast, and Mrs. M. Lynch.

ONLY SIX SPEECHES BY T. R.

The Colonel Will Probably Be Sent to the Debatable States.

Theodore Roosevelt does not intend to make more than half a dozen speeches during the Hughes campaign, it became known yesterday after a call for help had been sent to the Colonel from the West. The Republican National Committee had made arrangements with the Colonel to speak once in Maine on Aug. 31 and at Battle Creek, Mich., on Sept. 30. Then the need for more ginger in the campaign became so manifest that pressure was brought to bear on the ex-President to extend his itinerary. The Colonel reluctantly assented and agreed to make a few more speeches.

Where they will be made has not yet been determined, but it is likely that the Colonel will be sent into the debatable States. It is just possible that he will be importuned to speak once or twice in New York State, but nothing has yet been done about that. A. T. Hert, in charge of the Republican campaign in Chicago and the Middle West, called upon Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Wednesday and told him that he was urgently needed in the West. It is understood that he assured the Colonel that he was the only speaker on the Republican list that could be depended upon to put the necessary ginger into the situation, and it is said the Colonel consented to make six speeches altogether, but no more. If it was absolutely necessary he might make seven, he added.

Ex-President Taft has also been appealed to to take the stump in the cause of Mr. Hughes, and it is understood that he will make several speeches during October. Ex-Senator Elihu Root will also speak, but no dates have been arranged for either.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE PURCHASES BILLED OCT. 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

FINAL PRICES---on a few *last garments* from various lines "*here* and *there*" throughout the *entire establishment*.

SUMMER DRESSES—Formerly to $75....at $18
DANCE FROCKS—Formerly to $125.....at $25
SILK WRAPS—Formerly to $85.....at $25
SILK & CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $125..at $28
COATS—Formerly to $65.....at $25 & $35
LINGERIE BLOUSES—Formerly to $12....at $3
TAILORED & WASH SKIRTS—Formerly to $15...at $5
GEORGETTE SATIN SKIRTS—Formerly $35 & $38.at $20&$25
PARASOLS—Formerly $10 and $15.....at $3 & $5
REMAINING SPORTS HATS—at $2. SEMI-DRESS HATS—$5

WHITMAN UNDER BAN OF ORGANIZED LABOR

State Federation Attacks His Course Toward Unions and Resolves to Fight Him.

ASSEMBLYMEN UNDER FIRE

Glens Falls Convention Telegraphs to President Wilson Indorsing His Eight-Hour Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Organized labor of the State of New York went on record as opposing Governor Whitman and the majority members of the State Assembly for re-election, because of what the State Federation of Labor considers "the most subtle and vicious attacks made upon the safeguards of the working people by a Legislature apparently determined to wipe out every bit of protective legislation upon the statute books of this State."

The report of President Holland of the State Federation and of the Legislative Committee both contained attacks on Governor Whitman. They were referred to a committee and a resolution will be introduced tomorrow embodying the sentiment of the federation along these lines and indorsing President Holland and the Legislative Committee. The militia laws and the State police measures also came in for bitter criticism in the report of the Legislative Committee, and it was resolved by the federation to take measures "to prevent the establishment of any such system of Russian cossacks, Irish constabularies, Mexican rurales, and blackhorse cavalry."

The vote of the federation on these questions was unanimous. The report of the committee on the President's annual report says in part:

We concur with the President in his condemnation of the act of Governor Whitman in crippling the State Labor Department in its work of enforcing the labor laws by removing by the veto of appropriations therefrom a large number of officials created by law within the last few years to administer and enforce the growing code of labor laws. Reducing the power to enforce constitutes a practical repeal of the labor laws to the extent affected, and accomplishes by executive veto an emasculation of the labor laws that could not be forced through even the most unfriendly Legislature in these enlightened days. We demand that these necessary positions be restored in the State Labor Department which were evidently abolished in this extraordinary manner, solely for the twofold purpose of restricting the operation of the labor laws and getting rid of efficient officials, several of whom are members of labor unions and none of whom is enrolled Republicans.

Too much partisan politics has been injected into the affairs of the State Labor Department during the last year and a half, and this latest partisan act is monstrous in its scope and purpose. It has forced that department to a servile basis where security of place is to be assured more by seeking the favor of a political machine than in conscientious and diligent performance of duty. We recommend that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to prepare a declaration setting forth our abhorrence and denunciation of the bold effort being made to cripple the administration of the labor laws and convert the State Labor Department into an annex to a political machine.

With regard to the activity of organized labor in the coming State campaign the Committee on Legislation obtained the approval of a resolution "that the State Federation of Labor conduct a most vigorous campaign to prevent the return of these legislators and Governor Whitman, who by their unfair acts have shown themselves to be enemies of the people generally and the wage earners particularly, and at the time to assist by helping the return of those other members of the Legislature who have proven their work, their votes and their actions, their friendship and sympathy for those who toil.

"The time has come when organized labor, through the State federation, must reward its friends and defeat its enemies, and any delay on our part in taking up and accepting the challenge of Governor Whitman and his legislative cohorts will be dangerous and can only mean a loss of prestige and standing, and will also mean that we have utterly failed in our obligation to the nation who look to the activities of the State federation in this State to guide them in their efforts to improve their conditions to legislation in other States.

The delegates today unanimously re-elected James F. Holland, President of the federation. Thomas J. Curtis, trial judge of the Compensation Department of the city of New York, was re-elected Third Vice President. Joseph A. Mullaney, George T. McGuire, Joseph De Elan were other New York delegates elected to Vice Presidency. Thomas D. Fitzgerald of Albany was re-elected Chairman of the legislative committee. It was decided to hold the next convention at Jamestown, N. Y.

The executive board was instructed to send a telegram to President Wilson indorsing his stand on the eight-hour day.

WHITMAN TO SHUN PRIMARY.

Predicts Hughes Victory—Praises Both Calder and Bacon.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 24.—Governor Whitman attended the Pioneers' picnic at Manitou Beach today and made a speech. The Governor was in the company of George W. Aldridge and Mayor Edgerton. The Monroe County leaders said that the Governor won friends at the fair and that his speech was well received.

The Governor insisted that he would take no part in the primary contests next month, saying that he had all he could do in looking after the State's business and his own candidacy. "Both Bacon and Calder are excellent timber," he said.

After predicting that Hughes would carry New York State by more than 100,000 and that the Republican State ticket would be elected, too, Governor Whitman left for Albany.

WHITMAN CHOOSES HELPERS

F. J. H. Kracke in Charge of Independent Campaign Committee.

Governor Whitman does not intend to rely wholly upon the Republican State Committee to help him in the campaign. He has organized a committee of his own and established headquarters at the Manhattan Hotel. Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke is in charge, and his assistant is Charles S. Hervey, who was appointed a Public Service Commissioner by Governor Whitman. The names of the other members have not yet been made public.

WEST LOOKS ROSY TO G.O.P.

Harmony and Enthusiasm for Hughes Reported by Manager Hert.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Alvin T. Hert, manager of the Western Republican National Campaign Headquarters, today issued the following statement:

"Preliminary reports from the Middle and Far West are more encouraging. Chairmen of the different Republican State Central Committees advise us in normally Republican States that the Republican majority for Hughes and Fairbanks will be larger than ever. In the doubtful States the information we receive indicates an enthusiastic spirit among Republicans, which is an earnest of success.

Throughout the West the harmony with which the Republicans and former Progressives are working is even more complete than we had anticipated. Reports from the section covered by Mr. Hughes in his recent Western trip are exceptionally encouraging. The people of the West have seen Mr. Hughes and shaken hands with him, and they like him."

R. K. Hynicka of Cincinnati, Republican National Committeeman from Ohio, told Manager Hert today that there was complete harmony between the Republican organization and the former Progressives in that State, and that Ohio would give Hughes an old-fashioned Republican majority.

W. Cook, Republican National Committeeman from South Dakota, reported harmony in that State, and said Hughes would keep the State in the Republican column.

Judge Charles W. Smith, secretary to Governor Capper, and ex-National Committeeman David Mulvane reported that Kansas would give Hughes and Fairbanks the largest majority received by a Republican national ticket in many years.

GARDNER ASKS QUESTIONS.

Put 13 Queries to Daniels Concerning the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST SULLIVAN, Me., Aug. 24.—In a speech here tonight Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, asked thirteen questions of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, concerning the alleged lack of preparedness for national defense.

The questions included one asking whether Mr. Daniels did not know when he stated in his annual report of December, 1914, that the navy was prepared, that information in the Navy Department showed the fleet was in a woeful state of unpreparedness.

Other questions he asked were:

"Is it not true that all of the forty-four naval vessels authorized prior to this year by Congress during President Wilson's Administration, only one has yet been put in commission?

"Is it not true that on Aug. 1, 1916, not one single stroke of work had yet been done on the dreadnoughts Tennessee and California, the destroyer Caldwell and the submarines O-1 and O-2, although Congress voted to build these vessels over seventeen months ago on March 3, 1915?

"Is it not true that you have on your hands thirty-five incomplete submarines of which one was authorized by Congress in 1908, one in 1909, five in 1912, four in 1913, eight in 1914, and sixteen in 1915?

"Is it not a fact that on Dec. 1, 1914, with a European war raging, you advised Congress to cut in two the navy-building program recommended by the General Board of the Navy? And is it not also true that you entirely cut out the General Board's recommendation of $5,000,000 for airships?"

Continuing Today and Concluding at 1 P. M. Tomorrow

Saks Lightweight Suits for Men

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$20

¶ Duplicates of these suits will cost substantially more than $28 to $38 next season. The woolen shortage cinches that. But you can buy them for from $8.00 to $18.00 below their actual worth now, provided you act quickly. All this season's merchandise and all lightweight fabrics. Frankly, it's a great opportunity, and the selections are unusually varied, because they are a composite of five of our higher-priced lines. (A small charge for alterations.)

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

MILK HEARING OPENS TODAY

Legislative Committee to Determine If Present Prices Are Fair.

The Legislative Committee, headed by State Senator Charles W. Wicks, will begin at the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning an investigation to discover whether the price of milk has been artificially raised by the great milk distributing companies or the increase is due to a combination of causes, including the high price of feed, the ravages among cows by the hoof and mouth disease more than a year ago, the increasing standards in the treatment of milk required by health authorities, and the heavier cost of distribution.

The heads of many of the milk companies have been subpoenaed to testify in defense of the present rates, and dairymen and milk producers, who insist that the price exacted by milk distributing companies is artificially high, have been called to tell their side of the story. The Dairymen's League, the National Housewives' League, and other organizations will have representatives at the hearing. Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has been assigned by District Attorney Swann to the milk investigation, is now up the State gathering information. Either he or another member of the District Attorney's staff will be present at the hearing. A statement will be submitted to the Legislative Committee by the Food and Milk Bureau of the Department of Health.

TO HEAD WHARTON SCHOOL.

New York City Engineer in Active Practice Appointed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Provost Smith of the University of Pennsylvania announced today that Dr. William McClellan, a consulting engineer of New York City, had been appointed Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the chief undergradute departments, with more than 2,000 students. Dr. McClellan has been in business for the last eleven years, but previous to that had spent a number of years in university and preparatory school teaching.

This is the first time that an American university has turned to the business world to fill such a place. Provost Smith explained, however, that this did not signify any radical departure in the conduct of the Wharton School, but that it seemed wise to select a man of wide business experience for the head of its School of Finance and Commerce, who was at the same time a graduate, holding degrees from three other departments of the university.

Dr. McClellan was born in Philadelphia, prepared in the public schools there and graduated from the Arts Department of Pennsylvania in 1900. In 1911 he was appointed electrical engineer and Chief of the Division of Light, Heat and Power of the Public Service Commission of the Second District of New York State. He resigned this place in 1913, but was retained by the commission in 1914 to organize the New York telephone rate investigation, which resulted in the $3,000,000 rate reduction.

ROSEBERY YACHT SUNK.

The Zaida, Acting as War Craft, Destroyed in Gulf of Alexandretta.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty announces that the German claim of having sunk a patrol boat in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Alexandretta, doubtless refers to the British armed yacht Zaida, which was engaged in destroying petrol stores in the gulf. According to a Turkish report, four officers and nineteen men of the crew of the Zaida were captured. The fate of the remaining two officers and eight men is unknown and it is assumed that they are lost.

The German report referred to by the British Admiralty has not been published before. The Zaida was a yacht of 108 tons and, prior to the war, was owned by the Earl of Rosebery, former British Premier.

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Closed Saturdays during August.

PREDICTS END OF WAR.

Secret Advices from Berlin Prompt His Prophesies, Gerhard Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Dr. Hermann Gerhard, Director of the German-American Alliance, asserting that he had received secret information from Berlin, today issued a statement in which he predicted that the allied nations would sue for peace before the beginning of another Winter campaign. Dr. Gerhard without disclosing the source of his information, said that the Central Empires were in a position so strong from an economic point of view that they would be able to continue the war for an indefinite period. Dr. Gerhard's statement contained several thousand words. It was intended primarily for German newspapers in the Middle West. Condensed, this is what he said:

The end of the European war is in sight. It will terminate before the beginning of another Winter campaign in a victory for the Central Powers.

The Entente Allies will sue for peace when they fail in their great offensive drive on the eastern and western fronts.

Germany, forced to become self-dependent by the Allies' blockade, established at the beginning of the struggle, could continue the war indefinitely.

France will sue for peace first. Russia will follow, and England will be forced to discontinue.

The Balkan situation, serious as it may seem, is of no consequence. It will have no effect either in hurrying the end or prolonging the struggle.

Serbia is disrupted as a nation. It will never recover its lost possessions.

England is unable financially to continue the war. France is without reserves.

We must win and we will win is the sentiment of the German Empire, from peasant to royalty.

Rumania will remain neutral.

To Raise Naval Collier Hector.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The big naval collier Hector, broken in two during a recent hurricane off the South Carolina coast, is to be raised and reconstructed. The Navy Department announced today that contract for the work had been let.

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM
FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE
Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
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An Exceptional Offering To-day, of Men's Genuine
Palm Beach Suits
With regular, Norfolk and pinch-back coats; sizes 32 to 38 chest measure; Regularly sold at $8.50,
at $5.00
Also Genuine
Shantung Silk Suits
at $10.00
Pinch Back and Norfolk coats, stouts and regular sizes; 34 to 46 chest measure.

FINAL AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE OF
Men's and Youths'
Fancy Sack Suits at $15.00
Regular Value $25.00
Two and three button models, quarter and half lined; in checks, stripes, plaids and plain weaves; 33 to 46 chest.
Young Men's Suits, $10.00
Three button sack model; in fancy mixtures; mostly with extra trousers; sizes 15 to 20 yrs.; regular value $15.00

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857
Andrew Alexander
Final Reductions on Women's Low Shoes
$1.95 and $2.95
Sizes are broken; of some styles there are but a few pairs—others are in fair supply.
At Down-town Store Only
Sixth Avenue, at 19th Street

SCHOOLS

"The Functions of the Catholic Schools and Their Place in the Educational System of the Country" will be the subject next Sunday in the series of educational articles appearing in the Sunday Editions of The New York Times during August and September.

This article will be written by
REV. JOHN J. WYNNE, S. J.
Editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia

What Father Wynne has to say about Catholic Education will interest layman and educator

PHONE CALL REVEALS A SUICIDE ON YACHT

S. M. Van Allen, Expert Rifle Shot and Once Rich, Shoots Himself on Launch.

LIVED ALONE ON HIS BOAT

Body Discovered When Woman Telephones Riverman to Summon the Recluse.

A woman's voice over the wire asked Norman Dickerson, employed in a boathouse at 137th Street and North River, at noon yesterday to call Stephen M. Van Allen to the telephone.

While the woman held the wire Dickerson rowed out to the launch Hunter. Dickerson was curious, for Van Allen, once reputed a millionaire and ten years ago prominent in the management of sporting events in Madison Square Garden, had for the last ten years led the life of a recluse aboard the launch. He seldom came ashore and he received few visitors.

Time and again, as his boat neared the Hunter, Dickerson hailed the craft. There came no answer and the boatman swung himself aboard.

An instant later he had leaped back into his boat and was rowing hard for shore, dreading how he would tell the woman waiting at the other end of the telephone wire that in the cabin of the launch he had found Van Allen stretched out, both barrels of the shotgun which lay beside him emptied into his breast. Van Allen had once been a champion shot.

Left Notes to Relatives.

The woman who had sent Dickerson on his errand had hung up when he got back to the boathouse. Patrolmen Essig and Neckesser hurried from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station in response to Dickerson's call. The two policemen found three notes on the yacht. One addressed "To My Mother" was almost incoherent, but said in part: "I have no money and no place to live. I hope you are happy. I don't want you or the son of my wife or any of my family to have my body. Haven't else to say. Your Son."

Van Allen's bitterness against his family, the police learned, was due to the fact that a year or more ago he and his wife separated, and the mother, Mrs. Henry A. Van Allen of Jamaica, L. I., sided with her daughter-in-law, who was Miss Augusta Bell, daughter of a Jamaica physician. Van Allen had built a home next to that of his mother, but when his domestic troubles grew acute, he quit living there and the wife and the couple's son, Harry Van Allen, 16 years old, dwelt with the elder Mrs. Van Allen.

While the police, having come ashore, were still examining Van Allen's letter to his mother a taxicab arrived at the foot of 137th Street and a well-gowned woman of mature years jumped out. Frightened at the ominous little crowd staring toward the launch, she begged to be told what had happened.

"Did he leave any word for me?" she queried as the tears coursed down her cheeks.

"He left a letter addressed to Mrs. J. Ulnoran, Congress Hotel, Chicago," Patrolman Neckesser told her.

"That's mine," the woman cried, reaching out her hand. "I am Mrs. Ulnoran. I came from Chicago. Mr. Van Allen and I were to be married when his present marriage was dissolved."

Refused to Surrender Letter.

The police were not satisfied as to the woman's identity, so they refused to surrender the letter. She got back into the taxicab and left, not giving any New York address.

Another letter Van Allen wrote just before he shot himself was addressed to William W. Gillen, his lawyer, and read:

"I want to thank you for all that you have done for me, and ask one more thing—that you see that my body goes to the nearest college for students to use for scientific purposes. After they have finished please bury it in Potter's Field."

At the age of 10 years Van Allen developed the knack for skilled handling of firearms which later played a large part in his career. One of his most hair-raising stunts was to cut in two with a rifle ball a card held edgewise in the hands of an assistant. Fascinated by the show business, he sold out his coal business and trained a trick stallion and toured the country with gun and pet.

Van Allen inherited a considerable sum from his father. With Joseph Cassidy, once Democratic boss of Queens, and the late Joseph L. Van Nostrand, he leased Madison Square Garden, and ran it for some time at a loss. He managed several of the Sportsmen's Shows, but could not make them pay.

DOCTOR FLIES TO PATIENT.

Hydroaeroplane Goes Over Great South Bay in Seven Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSHORE, L. I., Aug. 24.—To reach a patient on Fire Island Dr. George S. King used a hydroaeroplane yesterday in answering a hurry call to the beach across Great South Bay, as no sailboat was available. A hydroaeroplane has been stationed at this place all Summer.

Dr. King took his wife with him in the six-and-a-half-mile trip, which consumed seven minutes. The operator of the boat landed near the shore and carried the doctor to dry land on his back and then went back for Mrs. King. While the doctor was attending to his patient, Mrs. King took another little trip in the airboat.

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HOLD DOCTOR FOR FRAUD.

Loewthan Arrested for Aiding Accident Insurance Swindle.

Dr. Max Loewthan of 1,871 Seventh Avenue, who, it was alleged, was a member of a ring of fake accident insurance swindlers which duped insurance companies out of thousands of dollars, was arrested at his Summer home last night, at Arverne, L. I., by Detectives Horan and Peterson on an indictment charging attempted grand larceny. He was brought to New York and locked up in Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned today before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

According to District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney Royal Weller, who have been in charge of the inquiry, Leowthan was indicted on information furnished by Thomas Hill, an automobile mechanic, who surrendered when he learned that investigators from the Zurich General Accident and General Liability Company of 55 John Street were seeking him. Hill implicated Benjamin Gunner and Alexander Mandeltort, two lawyers now under indictment. He told the Grand Jury, Mr. Weller said, that Leowthan told him of a way of making "easy money," and said that the doctor told him the best place to make it was in the garage of Charles Weisendecker of 248 West 124th Street, where he was employed.

Acting under instructions from the doctor, Hill said that on April 24 he faked an accident by falling into a pit in the garage. When other employes lifted him from the place he asked them, Hill said, to take him to Dr. Leowthan, his physician. Hill quoted Leowthan as saying:

"You've got a dislocated shoulder and a lot of other injuries. I'll bandage yuo up and you can get a lot of money from your boss under the Employers' Liability act."

Hill said that he avoided the neighborhood of his employer's garage and got another job the next day as a furniture hoister in a storage warehouse. A claim was made out against the Zurich Insurance Company for $2,079 in the name of Thomas Scully, he said. When the insurance people insisted on a personal physical examination of the injuries Hill said that he went to the office of Dr. N. M. Stark, an examiner, who reported that an X-ray examination showed no injuries.

ARREST A LABOR LEADER.

Federation Organizer Held in Bridgeport Threatens Counteraction

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 24.—Patrick F. Duffy, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is held a prisoner in the Atlantic Hotel in lieu of $200,000 bonds following service upon him of a body writ. Deputy Sheriffs guard him.

Duffy is one of the defendants in the $200,000 damage suit of the Manufacturers' Association charging conspiracy against the Moulders' Union. Duffy in the presence of his guard tonight said he would sue the manufacturers for having him arrested, as well as Deputy Sheriff Thomas Cunningham, who served the papers and who had Duffy incarcerated in the hotel.

Body writs were to be served on two of the moulders' international organizers, each writ requiring $200,000 bonds. They were warned and left town before the papers could be served.

While the manufacturers' suit is for $200,000, only homes of workingmen have been attached. Payment on checks coming here to strikers has been stopped.

"Ridiculous," said Mr. Duffy tonight in talking of the charges. "Why, they are accusing me of having interfered with business, instigating strikes at the Monumental Bronze Company plant and the Pequonnock Foundry when I wasn't called in here until long after the men were called out.

"They say I cost them $50,000 each for four weeks. That's $10,000 a week each. One foundry had seventeen moulders. I'm not counting the helpers and coremakers because they are nonproducers. How can a plant make $10,000 a week on the work of seventeen moulders?

"I'm going to sue each of these manufacturers and even the Sheriff who served the papers. I'm being subjected to indignities and my reputation has been injured. I have been deprived of my liberty. The charges made against me are ridiculous."

LEAVE REMINGTON EMPLOY.

Forty-two in Controller's Office Are Dropped, 84 Walk Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—With the visit here today of William E. Rockefeller, Jr., brother-in-law of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who is practically sole owner of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, came the announcement that P. E. Mack, Assistant Controller, J. J. McLoughlin, his secretary, and forty employes of the Controller's office had been forced to resign.

Learning of this, eighty-four other members of the office force walked out. Report has it that John C. Stanley, purchasing agent for the companies, is to retire on Sept. 1.

Mr. Mack, who came here six months ago from St. Louis, said tonight that he had received a "raw deal," but would make no further comment. Clerks from the Ilion office will be brought here to fill the places due to the walkout today.

HAITIAN PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Calls for Organization of a Native Constabulary Officered by Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A protocol amplifying the Haitian treaty with the United States, by which this Government establishes an American police and financial protectorate over the "black republic," was signed at the State Department today by Secretary Lansing and Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister to the United States. The treaty proper was ratified by the United States Government on Feb. 28 last, and was published at the time. The protocol ratified today arranges the details for the setting up of the native constabulary under command of American marine officers, and will make possible the gradual withdrawal of the American marine from Haiti.

Under the terms of the treaty the Haitian Government obligated itself without delay to create an efficient constabulary, composed of natives and officered by Americans appointed by the President of Haiti, upon nomination by the President of the United States. The constabulary has not been organized and could not be organized until some agreement or protocol regarding its formation was negotiated under the treaty. It calls for the formation of a native constabulary of 2,500 men to be commanded by 38 American marine officers. The head of the constabulary will be an American Major of Marines.

The officers appointed will receive their regular pay from the American Government, and in addition will be paid $200 to $400 extra annually by the Haitian Government. There will be five American marine corps surgeons and some marine stewards and pharmacists assigned to the constabulary, which will be organized after the model of the Philippine Constabulary.

Test 1,280,000,000 Candle Power Light.

A searchlight of 1,280,000,000 estimated candle power was tested last night for a short time on the roof of the Sperry Gyroscope Company's building, at 42 Flatbush Avenue Extension, at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge. The light is the invention of Elmer Sperry, who built also the 800,000,000 candle power one installed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Objects thirty miles away have been seen plainly with the navy yard light, and it is said that the new one throws its beams for nearly fifty miles.

BLAME FLIMSY WORK FOR BUILDING'S FALL

Contractor Admits Poor Mortar and Light Beams Were Used in Bronx Tenement.

"TOO BUSY" TO READ CODE

Architect's Specifications Were Not Followed, Fireman Testifies at Inquiry Into Collapse.

The use of inferior mortar, a total lack of knowledge of the Building Code, and the fact that he made changes in the original plans were among the admissions made yesterday by Jacob Polstein, Treasurer of the contracting firm of Loewy & Polstein, who had charge of the erection of the Marion Avenue tenement in the Bronx which collapsed on Wednesday, killing two men and injuring fifteen others. Polstein's statements were made at the joint inquiry conducted by District Attorney Martin and Coroner William J. Flynn, which started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and had not been concluded late last night.

Polstein was the first witness called. After he had testified that he had had ten years' experience as a bricklayer and practically none as a contractor, he was asked if the standard formula had been followed in mixing the mortar used in the collapsed tenement. Polstein appeared to be unaware that there was any standard, and answered that his own method had been a mixture of one shovelful of cement to three shovelsful of sand and lime. Section 4 of the Building Code requires 15 per cent. of lime and 85 per cent. of cement in the mixing of mortar.

The witness was asked whether he knew that Building Inspector Joseph J. Dunne had filed a violation order against the building on the morning of the collapse, reporting that the structure was being put up contrary to regulations. Polstein said he did not know of the order, but added that he had seen Dunne going over the work every day.

Polstein was then excused and William Heaph of 29 West Sixty-fifth Street, the foreman known to the workmen as "Butler" and who had charge of the work on the upper stories, was called. Heaph, who was cut badly about the head by falling bricks, said that he had known the mortar was dangerously light, and had frequently asked Polstein to put more cement into it, but that nothing had come of it.

The foreman said that none of the beams had been leveled, as is the usual practice, and that when he had informed Polstein of the circumstance he had been told to leave that to the carpenter. He said also that the architect's specifications had not been followed, and that in one instance the cast iron templets had been called for, inferior supports of bluestone had been substituted.

At this point the inquiry was adjourned until 5 o'clock to permit the officials to make a personal inspection of the ruined building. When they returned to resume the examination they brought back samples of brick and mortar for expert analysis.

Because of things found in the building, Heaph was again questioned about the support planned to carry the weight of the five stories. He admitted that instead of 15-inch steel I-beam being used, as specified, two small I-beams were employed. This substitution, it was believed, was the cause of the collapse, and after Heaph had said Polstein had been in charge of that work, the contractor was recalled.

He prefaced his testimony with an earnest assurance to Coroner Flynn that the ruined tenement, in his personal opinion, was "the neatest stuck up job I ever saw." He then went on to admit that he had heard of the Building Code, but, inasmuch as it took time to read it, and he never had time, he had not studied it.

In connection with the mortar he was asked if there had not been a clause in the contract which provided for 85 per cent. cement and 15 per cent. lime and sand, a rich and effective mixture. He replied that such a provision had been inserted after the contract had been signed, and that when he learned of it he went to Max S. Beck, one of the owners, and wished to know why it had been put in.

"Mr. Beck told me not to worry about that, for it had been inserted only to show the 'loan man,'" Polstein testified.

Another time, he said, he had spoken to Mr. Beck about the use of steel beams and, according to Polstein, Beck's reply had been, "Do you think we are millionaires? Remember, we are not building a steel cage."

At midnight, with seven witnesses still to be heard, Coroner Flynn adjourned the inquiry until 10 o'clock today.

FEW MORE BARBERS GO OUT.

Strike Fails to Win Men from Shops in Business Districts.

Although the striking barbers and their union leaders increased their efforts yesterday they succeeded in inducing only about 200 more journeymen to quit smaller shops on the lower east side.

The Wall Street, Broadway, and hotel shops were not affected. A Broadway master barber said:

"For financial reasons barbers in shops in downtown business districts will not strike. Most of them are making more than the minimum wages fixed by the union, and their hours of work are less than prescribed by the organization. The union permits shops to be open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. The Broadway, Wall Street, and business district shops generally close at 6 or 7 P. M."

At the headquarters, 175 East Broadway, 1,000 strikers held a mass meeting yesterday, at the conclusion of which there was an entertainment by actors and musicians.

DISPENSARY FEE LEGAL.

Attorney General's Office Finds No Wrong in Conduct of Hospitals.

It is lawful for a dispensary to charge a fee, according to Deputy Attorney General Fiorello H. Guardia. Samuel H. Kunstlich of 154 Second Avenue, wrote the Attorney General recently, asking three questions: First, whether it was lawful for dispensaries to charge for treatment or medicines; second, whether Mount Sinai, Beth Israel, and New York Hospitals could lawfully maintain dispensaries; and third, whether persons who could afford to pay $1 were proper objects for charity.

Mr. Guardia said, in response to the first question, that a charge for treatment was sanctioned in Section 290 of the State Charities law.

"I find," he said, "that it is the custom of dispensaries in this city to make a nominal charge of 10 cents for consultation or surgical treatment, but if the patient cannot afford to pay, the treatment and medicines are furnished free."

In answer to the second question, Mr. Guardia said he had found that under their charters the hospitals mentioned may maintain clinics or dispensaries. In reply to the third inquiry, Mr. Guardia said he had found no dispensary charging $1, and refused to cross that bridge until he should come to it.

Auto Goes Over Bridge; 4 Drowned.

DIGBY, N. S., Aug. 24.—Four persons were drowned and another was injured when an automobile plunged over a bridge into the Meteghan River near here last night, it became known today. The dead: Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Miro and Miss Mary Lomoard, all of Saulnierville, and Monique Comeau of Meteghan. Frank Hallier of Caulnierville, the chauffeur, was injured but will recover.

MORRISON, IN DOTAGE, SQUANDERED WEALTH

Chicago Millionaire Spent Large Sums in Levee Resorts and to Hunt Imaginary Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—While Edward W. Morrison, aged millionaire, was being questioned before Judge Landis today in an endeavor to discover assets in his estate which has been thrown into bankruptcy, representatives of the Central Trust Company, the receiver, ransacked the Morrison home, at 759 West Harrison Street. Numerless checks for large amounts were found which revealed how Morrison had squandered money in recent years. Morrison is 83 years old and eccentric.

The adopted daughters of Mr. Morrison, Anna and Margaret Burnstein, who the day before were declared to be illegitimate by the husband of their mother, were at the Morrison home, but refused to discuss the case in any particular with the representatives of the receiver. Among the pictures in the home was one of Mrs. Joseph Burnstein, mother of the girls.

Morrison testified that he had paid large sums of money to John Sommers, a Wabash Avenue jeweler, and others, for running down alleged criminals who were said to have sought to swindle the millionaire. Morrison testified that one item of $3,000 had been paid to Sommers and others to send detectives to Scotland Yard, in London, for service in running down criminals. Sommers said he had spent about $200,000 of Morrison's money paying bills in houses in the old levee district, where Morrison was in the habit of spending much of his time, and Morrison said he had paid James R. Ward, his attorney, upward of $100,000 for legal fees, interest on loans and notes. The court questioned Ward as to what Morrison got out of a contract whereby Ward had obtained $50,000; Ward declared that the old man had got nothing, but had never made a complaint and had appeared satisfied.

Morrison's property in the loop district of Chicago alone is said to be worth $8,000,000. For years he has led the life of a recluse.

Morrison caused to be filed a petition in bankruptcy in order to avoid payment of a judgment of $80,000, and to clinch the matter turned over most of his property to Ward and adopted the two Burnstein girls. Burnstein, a junk dealer, has sworn that his wife told him on her deathbed that Morrison was the father of the girls.

GERMAN RESERVIST A CITIZEN

Court Admits Petzold Though He Was Ready to Fight for Kaiser.

An opinion covering hyphenates was delivered yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Francis B. Delehanty in the case of Herman Hugo Petzold, who, after having applied for his first papers, went to the German Consulate and registered as a reserve ready to fight for the Fatherland. Petzold has a delicatessen store at 716 Tenth Avenue. After he had applied to Justice Delehanty for his final papers on Tuesday it was learned that notwithstanding his renunciation of the Kaiser he had enrolled as a German soldier.

"I understand," said the Justice, "that you did this through ignorance or because you thought you were in duty bound to respond to the laws of the German Empire until you became a full-fledged citizen of the United States. I want to say to the subjects of all countries applying for citizenship here that you cannot be loyal to some other country when proffering your allegiance here. You cannot fight under two flags. The President of the United States, in regard to the present European conflict, demands strict neutrality on the part of our citizens. All of us must be neutral. If you desire to become a citizen of this country you must give your allegiance here and hold to it loyally."

The Justice added that, if there was no objection on the part of the Government's representatives, he would naturalize Petzold.

"I think you will observe the laws of this country," he added. "I admit you because I think you are honest in intention and desire to become a citizen."

MOVE TO KEEP TAXES DOWN.

Controller Sends Assessment Figures to Equalization Board.

Controller Prendergast filed with the State Board of Equalization yesterday the results of an examination made by the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics of the Finance Department to determine the average rates at which real property is assessed in nine large counties of the State outside of New York City. The counties were Albany, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Rensselaer, Schnectady, and Westchester, which in 1915 contained together more than 55 per cent of the assessed valuation of real property outside of New York City.

The examination was made to get reliable data for the guidance of the Board of Equalization, which will meet early in September to adopt the 1916 county equalization table, on the basis of which the direct State tax is apportioned. The examination, the Controller said, showed that the rates at which real property was assessed for 1915 in the nine counties range from an average rate of 48 per cent. in Niagara County to 75 per cent. in Rensselaer County, and that, compared with the ratios fixed by the State Board of Equalization last September for those nine counties, the real property in those counties was assessed from 6 to 24 points lower than the ratios fixed by the board.

With the results of the examination in the hands of each member of the Board of Equalization, Controller Prendergast hopes that when the board meets to adopt the 1916 equalization table it will be in a better position than ever before to fix accurately the ratios of the several counties of the State, and that when the direct State tax is apportioned New York City will not have to pay more than its fair share.

Appeal in Dowling Election Dispute.

Ex-State Tax Commissioner Joseph S. Schwab filed notice of appeal yesterday to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court regarding his petition for an order requiring the Board of Election to hold no election for President of the Board of Aldermen in November. Justice Tierney of the Supreme Court refused such a writ several days ago. Unless the Appellate Court decides that the Justice's position was wrong legally, the incumbency of Frank L. Dowling, who was elected by the board members to succeed George McAneny as President, will end on Dec. 31 next.

"High Jinks" a Success in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Alfred Butt made his début as a musical comedy producer tonight, staging the American play "High Jinks" at the Adelphia Theatre. It is the greatest musical comedy success since "The Arcadians." The composer of the latter play, Howard Talbot, added several numbers to the American version of "High Jinks."

"Yankee Doodle Dick" on the Stage.

"Yankee Doodle Dick," a four-act comedy by Virginia Kline, was produced last night in the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, by the Tennant Producing Company. The cast included Thomas Moore, Everett Butterfield, Percy Helton, Harold Vosburg, Scott Cooper, Etienne Girardot, Grace Henderson, and Audrey Beattie. George Marion staged the piece. Miss Kline is a sister of Harry D. Kline of the Globe Theatre.

DANISH UPPER HOUSE REJECTS ISLES' SALE

Whole West Indian Question Must Await Results of the General Elections.

MAY RATIFY TREATY LATER

Senator Stone Says Action in Copenhagen Will Have No Effect in Washington.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—The Landsthing sat in committee this afternoon and passed a resolution that if the sale of the Danish West Indies cannot be postponed until after the war, the question shall be settled by general elections. The resolution was adopted by 39 to 7. Three members refrained from voting, and thirteen were absent. This resolution will be submitted formally to the Landsthing tomorrow at an open meeting.

King Christian received the leaders of the various parties today and thanked them for their efforts to form a coalition Cabinet, although he said he regretted they had been unable to do so.

It is expected that the new constitution will go into effect when the general elections are ordered. As it will be the first time that an election will be held under the new Constitution, it is believed the preparations for the election will take a long time and it probably cannot be held before October.

Some influential politicians of the various parties express the opinion that the result of the elections will be that the new Rigsdag will ratify the treaty of sale with the United States.

Although the Folksthing, the lower house of the Danish Parliament, approved the project for the sale of the islands to the United States for $25,000,000, the action of the Landsthing in rejecting it was expected generally in Denmark. This vote, however, does not necessarily mean the final defeat of the project, as other questions of a political nature are involved. Negotiations for the formation of a coalition Cabinet failed Wednesday, and general elections are to be held, after which the treaty with the United States will be brought up again.

NO CHANGE IN OUR ATTITUDE.

Senator Stone Says Treaty Will Be Taken Up Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced tonight that action of the Danish Landsthing in rejecting the proposal to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States would make no difference in the attitude of the United States, nor cause any delay in the effort to have the treaty providing for purchase of the islands ratified here as soon as possible.

Some Senators thought that the position taken by the Landsthing would serve to hasten action on the treaty in this country, but many doubted that it could be ratified at this session. The Foreign Relations Committee, having received additional data regarding the treaty which Secretary Lansing was requested to supply, will meet tomorrow to resume their deliberations.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Big Show," Charles Dillingham's second Hippodrome production, will open next Thursday night. Between now and the opening night a series of dress rehearsals of the different features of the entertainment will be given daily. The auditorium, promenades, lobbies, and foyer are being redecorated, and new carpets and draperies are being put in.

Virginia Root, soprano, who sang with Sousa's Band on its last world tour, will be one of the soloists at the Strand next week.

Kojima Namiko, a Japanese dancer, has been engaged for Mary Jay Sentmer's opera, "Noto." She will interpret the mythological Japanese dance, "The Birth of the Sun."

Arvid Paulson has been asked by Mrs. Mansfield and Richard Mansfield, Jr., to play the role of Count von Asterberg in the revival of "Old Heidelberg" at the Lyceum Theatre, New London, next month. Mr. Paulson will also assist in staging the play.

Isolde Menges, a young Spanish violinist who has been playing in London the last two seasons, will tour the United States and Canada this season under the direction of Maud Allan.

Peggy Smith, who has a small role in the Winter Garden revue, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday suffering from acute appendicitis.

A company of English players is aboard the liner New York en route here to play Cyril Harcourt's comedy, "A Pair of Silk Stockings," on tour.

Norma Talmadge, motion picture actress, will be the principal guest at the regular monthly social meeting of the Professional Woman's League next Monday afternoon in the club rooms, 1,999 Broadway.

The students of the Henderson School of Oratory are to be incorporated next Fall for the purpose of establishing a repertoire theatre to be conducted in conjunction with the school. The students will give a program of playlets in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin next month.

"Fast and Grow Fat," George Broadhurst's new farce, in which Frank McIntyre will be presented at the Globe next Friday night, was given its first performance at the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, last year.

TRACKS FOR 7TH AV. SUBWAY

Bids Asked for Laying Rails from Times Square to Brooklyn.

Work on the Seventh Avenue Subway has progressed so far that the tunnel bed is now nearly ready for laying the tracks from Times Square to Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, where it connects with the subway now in operation. The Public Service Commission yesterday set Sept. 8 as the day when it will open bids for the installation of the tracks. The city will practically furnish all the material, and the contractor will merely bid for the work. It is stipulated that the successful bidder must begin work within thirty days after the delivery of the contract, and he must lay and complete the tracks at the rate of 500 feet a day. If, however, the commission elects, he must be ready to complete 1,000 feet of single track in a day.

The commission announced yesterday that on Sept. 13 bids would be opened for the connection between the Brighton Beach Railway and Fourth Avenue Subway. This section is the only remaining route to be placed under contract.

The work has been held up awaiting completion by the Long Island Railroad of a concrete "slab" under its tracks at Atlantic Avenue. The work is now nearing completion, and the "slab" will form the roof of the subway where it passes under the Long Island tracks and station. The section begins at Atlantic, Flatbush, and Fifth Avenues, Brooklyn, and extends under the railroad station and Hanson Place, and ends under St. Felix Street.

GADSKI IN STADIUM OPERA.

She Is to Sing in "Cavalleria"—Performances on Sept. 18 and 21.

Permission for the use of the City College Stadium for two opera performances by artists from the Metropolitan Opera Company was granted yesterday by M. J. Stroock, Chairman of the College Property Committee, to the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, which will manage the performances. The dates of the performances were announced as Sept. 18 for "Die Walküre" and Sept. 21 for "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." Both will take place in the evening.

To the names of the performers already given, that of Mme. Gadski, who will sing Santuzza in "Cavalleria," was added yesterday. Edward Siedle, Technical Director at the Metropolitan, will be stage manager and will construct the special stage and mechanical effects to be used in the productions. Giulio Setti has volunteered to act as chorus master and Artur Bodanzky will be assisted by F. Romei, W. Tyroler, and Fred Jacobi in preparing the musical part of the productions. The chorus will be that of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Tickets will shortly be placed on sale at all of the stations which are being used by the Civic Orchestral Society, for whose benefit the performances are to be given, at the last concert of this organization next Tuesday evening, the soloist will be Mme. Melanie Kurt.

MUSIC NOTES.

The soloist for the concert of the Civic Orchestral Society at Madison Square Garden tonight will be Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, contralto, of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Tschaikowsky's "Pathetique" Symphony will be played under the direction of Walter Henry Rothwell.

A season of French opera under the direction of Antoine K. de Vally is contemplated for December or January in the coming season. The company will be recruited in France, and works of Messager, Widor, and Saint-Saens which have not been heard here will be performed if the project is realized.

Leo Ornstein, pianist, will be heard here for the first time, accompanied by orchestra, at the opening concert in the Sunday evening series at the Manhattan Opera House on Sept. 10. Oscar Spiresco will be the conductor.

DIPLOMAT'S WIFE IS CAUSE OF HOTEL ROW

Mrs. Benton McMillin Was Insulted, Says Capitalist Who Floored Princeton Student

AT HOTEL GRAMATAN DANCE

Bogy Arrested and Fined, Though He Says He Settled with Alexander Carver for $25.

Special to The New York Times.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The few persons who hadn't heard last night of the fight that came at the end of the Hotel Gramatan's regular Wednesday night dance learned of it this morning when Bernard P. Bogy, a retired capitalist of St. Louis, and a Director in the Union Sand and Material Company of that city, his son, Bernard, Jr., and Mrs. Benton McMillin, wife of the United States Minister to Peru and former Governor of Tennessee, appeared before Justice of the Peace William Olsen in the police court here. The elder Mr. Bogy was under $100 bail on the charge of having attacked Alexander Carver, a Princeton student, and the son of Mrs. Alexander B. Carver of 1,180 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Mr. Bogy didn't deny he had struck young Carver and knocked him down and nearly out. He seemed rather proud of it, and insisted he was justified. He said he, his son, Mrs. McMillin, and Thomas Foster, her brother, who is a lawyer of New Orleans, had taken a table in the Gramatan grill at the conclusion of the dance and, presently, were made aware of the presence of Carver at an adjoining table. With the youth were Leonard Beekman of Pondfield Road, Bronxville, well-known as a tennis player; Harry Gordon of Lawrence Park, and a lawyer named Suder, who was stopping at the hotel.

Carver, according to Mr. Bogy, tried to attract Mrs. McMillin's attention by gestures, and presently by remarks addressed to her. Mr. Bogy protested, and, he said, Carver's remarks became insulting, whereupon he rose and knocked him down. Young Bogy testified his father had offered Carver $25 to keep the affair out of court, and Carver, who first demanded $100, had compromised for $50, and then had the elder Bogy arrested, nevertheless.

Carver was not in court, but Justice Olsen sent for him and told him he had committed blackmail in accepting the $50. However, he permitted Beekman to return the cash to Mr. Bogy on Carver's behalf. Then he fined Mr. Bogy the amount of Carver's medical bill.

The amount was not made public, but Dr. Brock McGear testified he had treated Carver for a cut on the head, blood had dropped on his office rug and spoiled it, he had been aroused from sleep after midnight, and, to add to his troubles, he had wounded his foot on a needle which he dropped while sewing up Carver's wound.

Mr. Carver said last night that he was attacked without provocation and was entirely innocent of any attempt to annoy Mrs. McMillin. Only once did he glance at Mrs. McMillin, he said, and that was when he threw himself back in his chair, while laughing at a remark made by one of his companions. He glanced back then, he said, because he feared he might bump the table behind him. Mr. Carver then leaned forward, according to his account, and a second later was struck across the neck.

EARTHQUAKE IN ILLINOIS.

Several Towns Feel the Shocks, but No Damage Is Reported.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 24.—An earthquake was felt here early today. A low rumbling accompanied the tremor.

Two shocks were felt at Fayville and three at Thebes. No damage was done.

DINING IN THE AIR ON THE
MARINE ROOF OF THE HOTEL BOSSERT
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1916.

GIVING IT UP IN MAINE.

The Maine Republicans have completed their initial canvass, they inform THE TIMES staff correspondent, and "on the strength of what it dis-"closes they say Maine will go Repub-"lican by not less than 8,000" at the State election in September. If these are their figures, they are not claiming anything; they are conceding President WILSON'S re-election. Either that, or else Maine's vote in September has ceased to be any sort of index as to how the country will vote in November.

When the Republican majority in Maine in September was 15,000 or under it was always regarded as a sign that that party was in grave danger of defeat in November. The last Democratic victory in the nation before that of President WILSON was the second election of President CLEVELAND, in 1892. That was a landslide the like of which had not been known for twenty years. It was preceded by the September State election in Maine, at which CLEAVES, the Republican candidate for Governor, had a plurality of 15,231. Taking that as a test, a Republican majority of only 15,000 would mean a Democratic landslide in November; and yet all the Maine Republicans claim this year is "not less than 8,000."

In 1896 the first defeat of BRYAN was announced by a September plurality for the Maine Republicans of 48,377; in 1900 his second defeat was heralded by a plurality of 34,132; in 1904 PARKER'S coming defeat was foreshadowed when Maine went Republican by 25,800. In 1908 Maine ceased for the time to be the barometer she had been, for she went Republican in September by only 7,653, and yet BRYAN was defeated in November. In 1912 the September Republican plurality was 3,285, and WILSON was elected in November.

Perhaps Maine is no longer a barometer. That belief is easily maintainable. But if she is, and if the Republicans expect only 8,000 plurality, they are conceding the probable election of President WILSON two months later.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

A commission which should speak upon tariff subjects with such authority that they would be taken out of politics would be of great value. A commission of calibre so small that Congress should feel free to slight if not to insult it would be dear at any price. According to present arrangements, the country is to be supplied with the worthless sort of commission upon a false plea of economy. The reason is plain. The tariff is a subject which concerns the entire country, but no Congressman represents the country. The Congressmen represent local districts, each of which takes a selfish view of its own interests regarding the industries situated there. Individually, the Congressmen take even a narrower view, many of them voting regarding the tariff with reference to such unrelated subjects as how the Germans in any given district are likely to vote. Moreover, there is a regrettable abundance of evidence that Congress intends to retain the control of the tariff legislation in its own hands for what there is in it.

Never has the advice of a tariff commission been effective. There is no new way of making a tariff. The present tariff proposals, whatever their merit, have been reached in the old bad way of closet negotiations, with resultant benefit to producers in the name of patriotism, but at the cost of consumers, and without benefit to wage-earners. It would be easy to argue for or against a tariff commission upon theory, but it is not possible to sustain on the merits Congress's treatment of the subject. Practically, notice is given in advance that the commission contemplated is held so cheap that the investment in it is waste, except for the incidental political benefits.

The members of the Federal Reserve Board receive $12,000 each and are worth more. The Federal Trade Commissioners have $10,000 and are working hard on a difficult subject. The Tariff Commissioners are thought worth no more than $7,500 apiece, $45,000 for the commission. This from a Congress which found $20,000,000 for a nitrate plant. Moreover, the Tariff Commission appropriation is not made permanent, and its power to lease premises is restricted to two years. If the office were honorary and honored, public spirit might lead to acceptance of the positions for nothing. If the salary were adequate, men worth more money might be induced to make a sacrifice for the opportunity of influencing public affairs. But when Congress practically advertises that it holds the commission in disesteem, and proposes to act independently of its advice, even men worth $7,500 would hesitate to accept the duties so cheapened. The sort of tariff commission which confronts the country is one of political hacks, for campaign purposes only.

ALAS, ALAS!

The Hon. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, Republican, of Oneonta, represents the Thirty-fourth New York District in the Sixty-fourth Congress, and wants to represent it in the Sixty-fifth. According to The Knickerbocker Press, he "is paying for the publication and "circulation of a letter written by a "Mr. BARLOW," who believes that the folks of Binghamton, in Broome County and Mr. FAIRCHILD'S district, "are anxiously desirous of a new Post "Office, which means an expenditure "of $500,000." Mr. FAIRCHILD'S letter writer says, with adorable directness and simplicity:

> This is a nice bunch of money for mechanics and laborers, and when distributed it certainly will help our merchants and townsmen generally. Now, let's look this proposition over carefully. Could we expect a new man to go to Washington, regardless of what political party he might belong to, and accomplish anything for several years to come?

Binghamton is a thriving, growing city. In 1915 its population was 53,668. If it needs a new Post Office for other than political and porcine reasons, all right; and the proper cost of it need not here concern us. But $500,000 nakedly dangled before the voters as "a nice bunch of money", for Binghamton laborers, mechanics, merchants, and Binghamtonians generally, looks too gross for this uplifted time. If Mr. FAIRCHILD were a Democrat there would be no surprise. But this vote-bait of "pork" by a Representative whose candidate for President has vowed that "pork" shall be a political commodity no more, fills the good with horripilation. "Pork" in Broome? We shall be hearing of partisan expediency in Albany next. When will the Republican brethren read their candidate's speeches and order their ascension robes?

FOR SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hon. EUGENE NOBLE FOSS, the talented Massachusetts eclectic politician, will not be a candidate for United States Senator. He seems to be a Democrat this month. Papers were filed for certification of his nomination, as a Democrat, in divers parts of the Commonwealth, but "there were nowhere near the re-"quired 1,000 signatures."

If the Massachusetts Democrats don't appreciate the versatility of Mr. Foss they, or enough of them, are not blind to the charms of the Hon. JOHN FRANCIS FITZGERALD, the paragon of nonpolitical versatility. To this amiable kisser of the Blarney Stone, warbler of "Sweet Adeline," rider of Florida sharks, twice Mayor of Boston, a butterfly flitting unconcerned around the "solid men of Boston," famed in song, is given the uncontested honor of nomination for Senator in Congress.

The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE did not endear himself at Chicago to the friends of his colleague, Senator WEEKS, but his fitness to be a Senator, his conspicuous fitness in a Senate where he is of the few who linger as intellectual survivors of the days before it was being transformed into a second House, will scarcely be denied by his enemies. The Bay State Democrats might at least have named against him somebody else than Mr. FITZGERALD, former Governor WALSH, for instance. Why should the election of Senators "by the people" be turned into a joke?

THE LINCOLN OF 1916.

When the campaign "really begins," Mr. LINCOLN will be compelled to take his usual part in it. The forged or garbled "quotation" from him will be sure to appear. His great name will be made to cover a multitude of political sins. Possibly Mr. ROOSEVELT will not take sufficient interest in the canvass to figure in it in his well-known part of the orator of LINCOLN. His title is not good by prescription, and uninterrupted use of it is denied him. A Pennsylvania Prohibition organ, The Williamsport Index, warns off all trespassers. The Hon. J. FRANK HANLY of Indiana, the Dry candidate for President, is the Abraham Lincoln of 1916. Prescient of his greatness, his parents even took the trouble to have him born in a log cabin in Illinois.

So ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S position in 1916 is ascertained. And it is a happiness to see the Log Cabin, so long reeking with the hard cider of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and the Whigs of '40, dealcoholized and purified.

COMMERCIAL WAR DURING PEACE.

We hear much about the commercial war to follow the present world war, but nothing is said about our overtures to bring it about by hostilities on our part without provocation. Our statute for the collection of discriminating duties to promote our shipping conflicted with the full set of our commercial treaties. It got us into no trouble because the Administration did not enforce it. Our exemption of duties on Canadian pulp and paper also conflicted with the same set of treaties and did get us into trouble with over a score of countries. We collected duties from several of them upon goods which we admitted free from Canada, and those who paid sued for the return of the payments because of the discrimination which conflicted with our bargains for favored nation treatment. The Government was found to be wrong, and the Treasury is now appealing from judgments for refunds for millions wrongly collected according to the first decisions of our own courts. The La Follette seamen's law also violated treaty obligations and flouted the world's opinion on the subjects covered. Another case is now pending. The Shipping bill authorizes refusal of clearance to ships declining to carry cargo for American shippers for any other reason than inability to supply room. The law is so full of holes that there is ample room for escape by those not wishing to comply with it. For that reason it may have little or no effect upon the subjects covered, if it shall be enacted. But it affords a fine handle for a weapon in the hands of those negotiating new treaties with the United States. Our present commercial treaties were negotiated separately and are more favorable than could be secured in new arrangements in like manner. But we are put upon notice that there will be no treaties negotiated in like manner. If it is in any way possible, the fighting nations will negotiate collectively, instead of individually. Official notices to that effect are superabundant.

There are obstacles to that form of negotiation, and we have expressed the opinion that the United States can take care of its interests. But there is no reason why we should handicap ourselves and make our defense difficult by supplying ammunition to those declaring the intention to put us on our defense. It would be interesting to know of any other case where any nation has legislated in violation of entire sets of treaty obligations repeatedly. Treaties may be denounced, but they should not be put in conflict with statutes. When that is done so often that it seems a habit no room is left for wonder that the contracting nations should resent it.

SPREADING THE LIGHT.

The campaign to let the light into Germany goes on, though under difficulties. A German writer who wishes his readers to get a suspicion of the truth must give it by indirection. That is the evident purpose of FRIEDRICH NAUMANN, whose article in his paper, Die Hilfe, was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. In appearance he is setting forth doubts and criticisms that they may be answered; really he is evidently setting them forth that they may be read and understood. He says a soldier told him that "it must be explained to the peo-"ple quite simply and intelligibly why "they are still fighting, because they "do not know," and who warned him that "agitation of the Liebknecht type" was finding its way "into the very army." So, he says, he set about to inquire what "the small people" were thinking, and tells what he learned—of course, that the mistaken ideas of the small people might be corrected. That is the pretense, but the attack on those who have deceived and misled the German people is none the less terrible because of its mask.

The theme of his article is really, "What is the use of it?" The people are beginning to say that they were "pushed into something" they did not understand nor desire. "Those people "at the top need the war, and that is "why we have to endure it," is the way he sums up their new view. The official German pretense, by which the people were blinded—that it was Germany who was assailed, that she only defended herself—"passes out of sight," by which he no doubt means that those he speaks for no longer believe it. He criticises, with necessary delicacy, the further deception by which the people were made to believe that they had conquered the Allies; that it was only the enemy's stubbornness which prolonged the war. "We "have been somewhat vigorous in "hailing and celebrating our victories," and the deceived people find with astonishment "that there are still great "Russian, English, French, and Italian "forces in existence." So that when after two years "the very greatest ef-"forts have still to be made, it is as "though we had been cheated of our "bargain."

The people no longer believe, he says, that "the present battles are inevitable battles of defense"; they are beginning to see that it is a war of conquest on Germany's part; "the dis-"appearance of simple faith in the de-"fensive war" is his phrase. His ostensible object is to correct this deplorable tendency of opinion among the people, which goes so far that some of them even talk as if "the Ger-"man Government were at bottom just "as guilty as the English Government "or the Russian Government." To correct it, he proposes that the people be taught how much it is for their good that Germany should annex foreign territory, that the enemy's object is still the annihilation of Germany, &c. The contrast between his strong arraignment and his feeble defense makes clear enough what his object is. The publication of such articles is more encouraging for the friends of peace than a day of victory on the Somme, for the war was only possible through the deception of the German people, and the end of that deception would be the end of the war.

IF HUGHES WERE A SPELLBINDER.

When Mr. HUGHES hears of the dissatisfaction among certain members of the Republican Campaign Committee over the kind of speeches he is making, it will perhaps wound him and certainly make him feel that it is unjust. Looking over his public utterances since he came out of his long silence, and comparing them with stumping tours in the past made by spellbinders in the employ of National Committees, he will be unable to see why they do not stand the comparison pretty well. Take, for instance, JOHN M. HARLAN'S tour of the country in 1912, when the National Committee sent him out to trail ROOSEVELT. HARLAN watched every utterance of ROOSEVELT'S, dissected it, and tore it apart; it was the task he was set to do, and he did it well. Still, Mr. HUGHES, placing HARLAN'S speeches of 1912 side by side with his own in 1916, will be unable to see that his suffer by comparison.

Take J. ADAM BEDE'S tour in the same year and for the same purpose. Here Mr. HUGHES will feel himself on even stronger ground, as he goes over BEDE'S speeches and then looks at his own; for there was a levity about BEDE'S method which is lacking in his successor's. BEDE was given to funny stories, and to making a point for its own sake. Mr. HUGHES will certainly rise from the perusal of BEDE'S speeches with a renewed feeling of the injustice which the malcontents in the Campaign Committee are doing him, and confirmed in his own good opinion of himself. He will feel that he sizes up fully to HARLAN and above BEDE.

Perhaps, then, he will go further in his investigation to find out if he really is any worse than spellbinders in general. Perhaps he will take a look at DUDLEY FIELD MALONE'S speeches on the Democratic side in 1912. He will have to admit that there was more vim and vigor in MALONE'S style, that he got more of a rise out of his audiences, but he will be sure that he can stand a comparison with MALONE on the score, at least, of seizing every opportunity and making the best of it. He can look over BEN B. LINDSEY'S speeches for the Progressives in 1912 and note no great disparity in his own efforts. Or, leaving 1912 and going back over the record, back even to the old days when LEE FAIRCHILD was the best spellbinder for round-the-country trips that the Republicans had, he will be unable to see wherein his own tour does not measure up, why he is not doing as well as PORTER J. MCCUMBER and CURTIS GUILD and all the boys used to do. And he will be more than ever convinced that Republicans are ungrateful.

And from his point of view he will be right. If Mr. HUGHES were a spellbinder in the employ of the Republican National Committee, the kind of campaign he is making would be just right. Not a voice would be raised in criticism of it. He is doing just what they have always done, what they are expected to do. A Presidential candidate is looked to for something more and something different. It is not Mr. HUGHES'S fault that he cannot give something more and something different.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War as a Promoter of Sanity.

Not all the effects of war, as the pacifists would have us believe, are lamentable, and one of them, or rather a class of them, which, though deserving to rank as a cause of satisfaction, has hitherto escaped much attention, is clearly pointed out in a report on his observations in the last two years by Dr. WILLIAM GRAHAM, an allienist of Belfast, Ireland.

Instead of seeing, as might have been expected, an increase of insanity as a consequence of the great European conflict, Dr. GRAHAM declares that the general tendency has been in the other direction. Not only, in his opinion, have the direct participants in the fighting gained in mental steadiness and elevation, but among the noncombatants at home there has been a like change. This, according to the authority mentioned, has been especially noticeable among women of the great middle class. They, as never before, in recent times, at least, have been raised above the conventions and escaped from the inhibitions that were reducing many of them to hopeless and useless parasitism. They have found better occupations than those imposed by what is queerly called "society," and, from an idleness broken only by games, athletic and other, great numbers of them have been turned to the realities of serious work for a comprehensible cause.

That in all this there is adequate compensation for the sorrows and losses of a great war would certainly not be contended, and to the general rule thus formulated there are of course exceptions not a few. Still, there are these lights in the dark picture, and the unqualified indictment of war will not stand judicial test. A like indictment of peace could be as well supported by evidence of its deteriorating effects, and could be similarly attacked as ignoring essential factors of the problem.

The common fallacy lies in treating both peace and war as absolutes. They are in truth alternatives, each to evils at times perhaps as much to be dreaded as any they themselves involve. As war may be criminal, so peace may be shameful, and whether either is glorious or desirable depends not on definitions, but on circumstances.

He Proves It Can Be Done.

That agile shuttle, the Deutschland, so sinister in appearance and of associations recalling so many horrors, has now passed once each way through the warp of the menacing seas. This without doubt is an achievement of interest, but whether it is also one of importance depends upon the point of view. Its momentousness is obvious enough to the eyes of Germans, and their claims, like their rejoicings, go far; others will be content sincerely to congratulate Captain KOENIG and his owners—or should one say his superior officers?—on the successful accomplishment of a task the very undertaking of which earned for them the sympathy and good wishes of all in whom the sporting instinct has normal development.

Beyond that the friends of the Allies will not be disposed to go. To them there is little or nothing of impressiveness in the assertion that the Deutschland has proven the possibility of breaking through the British blockade. It was a possibility that did not need proving of that blockade any more than of any other, for probably none ever existed that was not penetrated at least once, and some that passed for effective in law, and in fact, were effective, yielded again and again to the combination of courage, skill, and luck.

Captain KOENIG has had all three of these valuable possessions. It is not unduly to minimize his feat, however—it is only the noting of facts—to say that, as a blockade runner, he, first of all his enterprising class, commanded a craft that very materially reduced the usual perils of his business. Certain new dangers were his, too, and they were dangers by no means trivial, but on the whole they were less than those encountered by the surface-going craft that in the past have ventured within gunshot of opponents like his. The hunt for him was fierce, the hunters many, and in conflict with any one of them he would have been helpless. Yet he could hide where they could not follow, and as a result his voyage in each direction was seemingly marked only by a continuous, but tolerable, apprehension.

The possibility, rather than the feasibility, of a submarine freight service between Germany and this country has been demonstrated. In exactly the existing conditions, goods can be carried across the Atlantic in this way, and profitably, but what may be called the economic situation has not been materially, or even measurably, affected by the Deutschland's exploit.

Irreparable Error Confessed.

Grief could hardly be more sincere or humiliation deeper than must be acknowledged as a result of the disclosure by one of THE TIMES correspondents—evidently an estimable and amiable correspondent, too!—of the fact that he misunderstood recent remarks in this column on the name of a town in a State hardly less dear to him as his own than to the rest of us as good Americans. He, loyal son of Minnesota, gathered from the remarks in question evidences of an intention to sniff, if not to sneer, at the town that has chosen to call itself Sleepy Eye, and at the State that had a town capable of selecting that title to live under!

However solemnly it might be asserted that there was no such intention, however cordial and honest might be the admission that Sleepy Eye shows by its choice the possession on the part of the people of a sense of values too often lacking in this and other countries, there will remain the disgrace and shame, so nearly intolerable to professional writers, of having failed to be comprehensible—of saying one thing while trying to say another.

There is never any excuse for that, and of all sorry devices for escaping responsibility for such a crime quite the sorriest is the one of impugning the reader's intelligence—of declaring that from what was said he should have known what was meant. It is the professional writer's business to make himself understood. If, for example, as in this instance, he holds a name admirable because of its originality, its distinctiveness, its avoidance of that so common error, the vain advertising of a petty personality or an inconsequential derivation, he stands condemned when even one reader thinks that his purpose was to be adversely critical and harshly sarcastic. For an ineptitude like that there is no pardon, and apologies are useless.

But why should the inhabitants of Sleepy Eye mind—why should they protest? Surely it were better for them mercifully to ignore an offense from which they can suffer not at all. Continuing to be good, nominatively and otherwise, they are sure to be happy. In magnanimity they will refrain from calling New York's attention to the fact that its own name is probably the worst, the most absurd, the least appropriate, that is borne by a great city anywhere in the world. There would be nothing noble about that, and in fortunate Sleepy Eye to be noble should be rather less difficult than it is elsewhere.

Changes in the Balkans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The different nations which are killing and maiming each other at the present time on the borders of Greece again demonstrate how futile and inconsistent European wars are. The tragic Russo-Turkish war was fought less than forty years ago by Russia in order to liberate their Slav brothers, the Bulgarians, from the Turkish yoke, and now the Russian-trained Bulgarians are brothers in arms of their hereditary foes, the Turks, and are the chief opponents of the Russian forces in that vicinity, while France and England, which fought Russia in the Crimean war in order to prevent Russia from gobbling up European Turkey, are now fighting alongside of Russia to bring about the very thing they then tried to prevent.

FRANK M. FRANKLIN.

New York, Aug. 23, 1916.

THE WATCH DOG.

When every living being on the farm
has gone to rest,
When the locks and bolts and shutters
might withstand the roughest test,
When at last the sleeping valley lies divested of its sounds—
Why, it's then that faithful Lassie
starts out upon her rounds!

Flopa-lopa, flopa-lopa, up and down the
stair,
Paws upon the window sill, she sniffa-
sniffs the air;
Your gooseskin rises up and every hair
sticks in your head,
For she finds IT hiding underneath your
very bed!

You chatter while she does her job and
marvel at her power;
She sniffs and snarls and labors on IT
upwards of an hour;
At last she gives a smothered growl—
you tighten up your toes,
As biff! bing! bang! her heavy paws descend in mighty blows!

Good! She has it! Oh, Eureka! And
how she mauls her prey!
She finishes with dignity and calmly
walks away.
Aghast you light your lamp, and there,
beneath your very bed,
All stiff and starkly staring, lies—a little cricket dead!

You coax yourself to sleep again, when
pistol-shots and screams
Come leaping up from right beneath
your window-sill, it seems;
You wait for Lassie's savage growl, but
murders she ignores—
Having fought her cricket-battle, now
she confidently snores!

JAMES BURR.

FROM FRENCH ARTISTS.

Greetings to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Following is a translation of a letter from the Académie des Beaux-Arts, addressed to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, felicitating it on the recent granting of its charter by Congress, extending to it a cordial greeting, and requesting it to be the medium of conveying to the Americans the appreciation of the sympathy and the service which they have given to France during the present conflict in Europe. A letter from the Académie Française, equally friendly in tone, has previously been published.

Institut de France,
Académie des Beaux-Arts.
Paris, July 8, 1916.

Mr. R. U. Johnson, Permanent Secretary, American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York:

Dear and Honored Colleague—The Académie des Beaux-Arts of the Institute of France is happy to learn that the Academy of Arts and Letters has been officially recognized by the American Government. It hails this action with fraternal rejoicings and with the most cordial good wishes for the academy, for which, with warm and confident assurance, it prophesies a brilliant future.

We know and admire your painters, your sculptors, and your architects, and we are proud to reckon them among our confreres. We prize your artists almost as comrades, so numerous are those who have shared the life of our studios and contributed to the éclat of our exhibitions, and so loyal have they remained, after having studied beside us, to the memory of their instructors and to the friendship of their fellow-pupils.

And what touching proofs have they not given us of their attachment by word and act, throughout these two terrible years—helping, alleviating, consoling our refugees and our wounded, sharing with us our resentment and our pride, our anguish and our hope, affirming their faith and conforming our own in the justice and beauty of our cause!

In order to convey to all these the expression of our gratitude, we address ourselves to you as the representative of an institution comprising distinguished men of all the arts. And since it includes also men of letters representing the force and intelligence of America, grouped in the academy as the stars representing your States are grouped upon the flag of the Union, we beg it to be the interpreter of our sentiments to the universities, to the five hundred distinguished men of all ranks and professions—indeed, to all those who in our bitter struggle have given the cooperation of their labors and their resources, the sympathy of their hearts, and, above all, the mature testimony of their consciences.

United to your academy by a like passion for those supreme things of life which the Greeks judged to be inseparable—truth, justice, and beauty—and in common devotion to the noble things which the Latins summed up in the word Humanity, we extend to it our hearty welcome and assure it of our sentiments of brotherly appreciation.

We beg of you, dear and honored colleague, to transmit this message to the academy and to accept for yourself the expression of our high consideration.

Le Président, CH. WALTNER.
Le Vice Président, TH. DUBOIS.
Le Secrétaire Perpétuel,
CH. M. WIDOR.

World's Records of a Week.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the comfort of those who lament over our national spirit of modesty, one of whom recently vented his views in your columns, I append below a list of American "world records" taken from the week's issue of our local newspaper:

Naval Bill Is World's Record, Claims Daniels.
Supreme Court Greatest Tribunal in the World.
Three World Flying Records at Local Aviation Station.
Longest Telephone Wire in World from New York to San Francisco.
Battleship Pennsylvania, Newest and Greatest Battleship in World.
Americans Best Fed People in the World.
No Foreign Cavalry Can Equal Feats of American Horsemen.
Self-Made Men Impossible Except in America.
Cape Henry Greatest Fort in World and Norfolk Harbor World's Great Emporium of Commerce.
Americans Greatest of All Sanitary Scientists.
Local Drydock to Be Greatest in the World.
Ascent of Mt. Blackburn More Arduous Than Ascent of Alpine Mountains.
Norfolk the Greatest Coal Port in the World.
Twenty Million Americans — Greatest Army in the World—Could Take Field If Nation Is Attacked.

With this revelation I think our pride and patriotism will be enabled to hold out until there can be found some new worlds to conquer.

WALTER SURREY.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 20, 1916.

Nothing to Arbitrate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To my mind there is even a greater principle at stake than that involved in the threatened railway strike and its economic consequences. The entire situation bears a sinister resemblance to the causes that have brought about the withering conflagration abroad—aristocracy and clandestine diplomacy. The railroad employes vote the delegation of their power to their heads, who carry on their negotiations in line with their individual policies of labor domination and intrenchment. On the other hand, the President of the United States, without conferences or particularly delegated powers, uses the prestige of his office in accordance with his individual views of labor and capital to secure an adjustment in this grave breach. The railroads, harried by Legislatures and commissions of some forty-odd States and by the Federal commission as well, turn at last to the power that they scorned in the past—the public. They ask for a decision on the merits. By what right is democracy thus thwarted by the application of aristocratic tendencies? By what right is the application of the principle of arbitration for which millions of lives are now being sacrificed abroad thus repudiated? In the present form all forces are arrayed for a conflict before deliberation has even been given an opportunity. There is nothing left to settle—all resources must be marshaled to prevent a catastrophe.

THEODORE PRINCE.

Babylon, L. I., Aug. 21, 1916.

Art Removed from Venice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE SUNDAY TIMES that it was unknown whether the celebrated painting by Palma il Vecchio called "Santa Barbara," in Venice, had been destroyed by the aero bombardment which ruined the Church of Santa Maria Formosa a few days ago. Being a Venetian artist, who left Venice only some months ago, I can assure you that the celebrated painting, as well all the most important masterpieces in Venice, were taken away from the city before the beginning of the war.

ETTORE CADORIN.

Bar Harbor, Aug. 21, 1916.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE IN FINAL VICTORY.

A Conversation Between Veterans of Opposing Armies on the Present Military Situation.

By ALEXANDER OLDRINI,
Of the French Army, 1870-71, and Garibaldi's Volunteers, 1866.

Newport, N. H., Aug. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the general victorious offensive of the Allies on all fronts Teuton mentality has grown sombre and reflective, but as regards aspirations and aims it remains the same as expressed in a material form in the invasion of Belgium and Northern France.

Men today think much more than they are willing to talk. Yet views become more vivid, more clearly outlined, whenever antagonistic opinions, the pro-Allies and the pro-Teuton, happen to be expressed by two exponents of different races and ancestry who chanced to be acquainted in days of yore. Although their opinions and their views are marked by their personal aims and hopes, they agree to express them in a sense of fairness. Fairness seems to be the last surviving virtue, albeit a rare and a difficult virtue, in time of war—of this war of nations especially—permitting one to approach the burning subject sedately, as if the horrible thing brought on humanity by ferocious and deceived dreamers of empire had already passed into history.

I happened to be of late in one such exchange of views with a learned German veteran. As soldiers cease in battle, when blood is flowing, to see anything but the immediate call to fight and win or die, so today men of fundamental racial antagonisms and political and social aspirations are wont to come directly to the considerations of the military side of the war alone, avoiding pro tempore any exchange of views as to its cause and human responsibilities. They know that they could never agree about them.

"What do you think of the victorious offensive of the Allies?" asked the Latin.

"It is not proved yet that the German defensive of today may not under possible occurrences, military and otherwise, give way to German offensive on some battlefront tomorrow, reversing again the tide; since the military establishment and organization, nay, the efficiency in command of the Central Powers, are today as powerful as they were at the beginning of the war, perhaps more, owing to the advantage of two years of conquest and of victories; that if numerical proportions have grown in favor of the Allies, the strategical advantage of Germans is still a dominating factor; that is, German forces acting centrifugally, from the centre to the circumference, as against forces compelled to manoeuvre from the circumference toward the centre, and a centre so highly organized and fortified as to defy any conceivable inroad. Then, again, the armies of the German Empire are a moral, racial, and ethical unit under one command, whereas those of the Allies are made up of most heterogeneous elements under different commands, and hence subject to disintegration under pressure of interests or of ideals."

"Does it seem so today, after the pact of London?"

"Time will tell. But with regard to the Allies' offensive they have to face other, almost unsurmountable, difficulties before reaching anywhere, before scoring a success of a telling importance, as German reserves after two years of war and great losses are in good standing yet for a longer war. Artillery and munitions are still inexhaustible owing to an output of metal increased by the metal production of Belgium and Northern France under German control, and a railroad system improved in its original effectiveness. This system permitted the Hindenburg victories against Russia, while the western front, after the battle of the Marne, was held firmly."

"But what of the strategical blunder of the German General Staff, at that time, to stop at the impregnable line of the Vistula watershed, easily defended against an utterly defeated Russia, short of munitions and guns, in order to turn back west, to strike at France who with her allies seemed yet unequal to stand high pressure and the military genius of Hindenburg?"

"The conquest of Poland was then the foremost aim of the Imperial Government."

"What then of the Balkan war, which, in the witty criticism of an allied General, proved, after all, to be 'une course à la lune,' since, Austria's military and transitory satisfaction excepted, all approach to the waters of southern Europe and of Asia remained firmly under the control of the Allies?"

"The Balkan campaign of 1916, besides the utter defeat of Serbia, has brought many consistent advantages to the Central Powers, such as the enrollment of Bulgaria, Rumania's and Greece's unshaken neutrality and the strengthening of Turkey, which compelled the Allies to keep an important army at Saloniki—an army inoperative up to date and that once in action would be threatened from the east by a Turkish army."

"Yet the army under the command of General Sarrail is considered of such potentiality and so well protected from the sea by the fleet of the Allies against Turkey, that Bulgaria cannot expect to move to the sea or to stand its offensive. But what of the Russian steamroller in Galicia and Volhynia, together with the advance of Italy on Trieste, the result of which offensives in force is expected by military experts to cut off the whole of the Balkans and Turkey, in a short time, from the Central Powers? What of the disintegration of Austria?"

"German armies are now being reorganized and strengthened on the eastern front, and should even the Dual Monarchy sink under Russian invasion Germany is unconquerable within the fortified boundaries of the empire east and south."

Verily, the spirit of conquest which materialized in "der Tag" of 1914 after the Prussian wars of conquest of Denmark, Austria, and France appears still unshaken, transcendent in German mentality; so much so that even an internal revolution based on loss of blood and the blockade seem to a Teuton today an impossibility. With the Germans the illusion of will to power and victory is still stout, at least to appearances, notwithstanding the failure of Teuton science to bring to a focus the results of their hard labors, notwithstanding the bankruptcy of Verdun, the fight and flight of Jutland, the Russian invasion of Hungary, and the unbreakable English blockade.

ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

THE PRESIDENT AND LABOR.

Protests Against His Stand in the Railway Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one who has kept in touch with the railroad situation in the United States during the last few years and has noted the usual attitude of the more conservative press whenever the question of a "square deal" for our great common carriers has been raised, it seems rather disheartening to find so frequently, at the present crisis, an almost complete reversal of former policies.

To maintain that the eight-hour day for the comparatively few members of four strongly organized unions has "the sanction of the judgment of society," whatever that well-sounding phrase may mean, is to dispose of a momentous question, far-reaching in its import, with an utter disregard of the facts and the principles involved. When we are candid enough to admit that 20 per cent. of the employes of a great public service industry are attempting to dictate not only to the remaining 80 per cent., but also to the holders of $20,000,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds, as well as to a nation of 100,000,000 people, the situation is fairly staggering! Were these 20 per cent. equally concerned about the far lower pay of their more numerous fellow-workers at the stations and various terminals, it would be easier to feel some sympathy for them. But when the few who are already in clover are seizing the psychological moment to extort the utmost concessions from the managers of an industry for many years hopelessly over-regulated and overburdened, and when so many who are in a position to appeal to the public ear because of private interests are upholding the demands of this handful of men who would gladly cause the entire country to suffer, a fair-minded observer cannot but feel that justice is being outraged.

Why does the President defend the claims of the men who threaten to tie up the most extensive transportation system in the world? Why does the press so widely support him in the stand which he has taken? The answer is easy. In case of a strike, while there would be wholesale suffering, the enormous amount of capital invested in the various manufacturing enterprises and in the newspaper business would be particularly affected, for here rapid transport is almost an essential of existence! So far as the attitude of our Chief Executive is concerned, that can readily be explained, first, by his frequently demonstrated, impracticable "higher idealism" in handling many public questions, and, secondly, by the very natural desire to establish himself in the good graces of that portion of the electorate which may control a majority of the votes next November!

It is exceedingly dangerous for the future of capital and labor to have a man at Washington who can see no way out of the present difficulty but the way of least resistance. Surely the time is ripe for the appearance of a vigorous champion of a "square deal," no matter whose ox is gored!

EDMOND E. LINCOLN,
Department of Economics, Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of THE TIMES of Saturday, the 19th, on the railway prospect, you say: "The President speaks for the people and commits them to the proposal which he urges. No protest is heard. It is impossible to misinterpret the meaning of silence. The people wish the trainmen's condition of working improved, and through the President are directing it to be done," &c. This remarkable assumption of facts should not pass uncontradicted. The President is elected under the Constitution to execute the laws of the United States. He has no other mandate from the people. He has assumed a position unprecedented. The limitation of eight hours per day for those in the employ of the Government is due to consideration of political expediency on the part of those enacting such laws, and this limitation is economically questionable. The effect of such limitation is shown by the greater cost of Government work. The additional tax burden has to be carried by laborers not so fortunately situated.

No individual working for himself limits his labor to eight hours per day. The great farming population, and mechanics working individually in small villages and towns, would not thrive and could not prosper with such a limitation. The great mass of laborers in the United States are very properly utilizing their energies at longer hours without impairing their health or shortening prospects of life due to hours of labor. It is true that the railroad man make a plea that they are compelled to work long hours under terrific strain; that their lives are shortened; that their health is shattered. This statement is false in substance, and is intended to prejudice the public in their favor. They are now organized and ready to strike for their contention of an eight-hour day without any expectation of the reduction in the hours of labor, but solely with the view of increasing their wages. If the condition of their employment be investigated and the public thoroughly informed in regard to their demands, they can have no hope for success. Such a conspiracy in the restraint of trade by the labor trust should be met in the manner shown by Mr. Cleveland on a like occasion. The laws of conspiracy should be enforced against all alike, whether capitalist or laborer. A strike can only succeed by such terrorism as has occurred in similar strikes, engineered by the same forces that are behind the present movement.

WILLIAM P. WHITE,
Member National Association of Manufacturers.
Lowell, Mass., Aug. 23, 1916.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

A Republican Hopes to Hear Something Definite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Colonel Roosevelt is to champion Republican principles and the Republican candidate by making a few speeches in Maine, the country awaits the event with what may aptly be termed patience born of impatience. We know the Colonel will have something to say that is worth while, whether we ag

CASH IN ELECTIONS EMBROILS SENATE

Owen Presses His Corrupt Practices Bill, Taunting the Republicans.

SEES SIGNS OF FILIBUSTER

Republicans Intend to Buy the Election, Stone Avers—Penrose Tells of Democratic Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Accusations flew thick and fast in the Senate today when Senator Owen of Oklahoma asked unanimous consent to take up the Corrupt Practices bill after the passage of the Revenue bill. Senator Smoot of Utah, acting for the Republican Steering Committee, objected. Senator Owen then proceeded to describe the Corrupt Practices bill, and in doing so made statements that were resented by the Republicans.

Mr. Owen said that he introduced the bill on the first day of the session, and it was now on the calendar as a substitute for a similar bill passed by the House. The bill limits the total amount to be expended by national campaign committees to $400,000 and individual contributions to $5,000, prohibits the buying of votes by direct or indirect means, forbids all contributions by corporations for political purposes, and imposes heavy penalties for violations of the law. The general purpose of the measure is to strengthen the present law, which is regarded as being very defective in its limitations on the use of money in elections.

Senator Owen said that the Republican Senators intended to filibuster to kill the bill, and asserted that at the Democratic Senatorial conference on July 15 the Corrupt Practices measure had been placed on the program of legislation to be taken up and disposed of at this session. No change had been made in that action, he said, and when the Republican leaders had been asked to agree to the Democratic program of legislation they had expressly objected to the Corrupt Practices bill.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, arose to correct this statement. He said that the bill was not on the list submitted to the Republican steering committee. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania interrupted Senator Owen to ask if the Oklahoma Senator's anxiety to pass the bill was due to conditions of corruption in Oklahoma, which had had been told were the worst in the country. In reply, Mr. Owen said that the Lumber Trust had spent $40,000 in his State to defeat him for re-election because he had voted to unseat Senator Lorimer of Illinois.

Penrose Heard of $1,000,000 Fund.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, asserted that some years ago $50,000 was spent in Delaware the night before election to influence voters. Without mentioning any name the Delaware Senator said that the money was spent by a Republican candidate for the Senate. Senator Penrose, then said that he had heard that a million dollars was spent to elect President Wilson.

At this point, Senator O'Gorman of New York asked if the amount spent to elect President McKinley in 1898 was not $2,500,000. Senator Owen said that it was true that the two great parties in raising enormous campaign funds to buy elections that he desired to stop. Senator Gallinger reminded Mr. Owen that the Republican National Committee had decided to ask $10 contributions and Senator O'Gorman matched this by calling attention to the plan of the Democratic National Committee to ask campaign contributions limited to $1.

Senator Owen then read the report of expenditures in the recent primary in Ohio for United States Senator, from which it appeared that Myron T. Herrick, the successful Republican candidate, personally spent $22,175, the Voters' League, $29,000, and county organizations throughout the State various sums which would make the aggregate very large.

Senator Stone of Missouri gravely asserted that it was the distinct and unblushing purpose of the Republicans to buy the Presidential election this year. This caused Senator Gallinger to inform the Senate that the Democratic National Committee had already raised a very large campaign fund.

"Yes," said Senator Penrose to the Democrats, "you have raised a big corruption fund, and now you want to pass this bill and lock the door."

Owen to Force a Vote.

As the controversy became more and more heated Senator Owen threatened to force a vote on the consideration of the bill.

"I give you notice," he said, "that immediately after the vote on the revenue bill I will move to take up the Corrupt Practices bill, and then you can proceed to conduct your filibuster."

Senator Penrose disavowed any desire to filibuster. "I trust that the Oklahoma Senator," he continued, "did not have this bill in his mind when he was elected to this body."

Senator Owen's response was that if money had been spent, it was to prevent just such things that he was urging the consideration and passage of the bill. He then went on to explain that corporations were forbidden by the bill to spend any money whatever for political purposes.

"That would keep them out of Oklahoma," he said, "and out of Wisconsin where, I am informed, they spent $250,000 to defeat Senator La Follette."

To offset this last reference Senator Penrose quoted from the memoirs of Senator Isaac Stephenson a statement that he had spent $500,000 to bring about the election of Senator La Follette to the Senator in 1905. This assertion was denied by several Senators in unison. They said that Mr. Stephenson had spent various amounts in politics to gratify his wishes and then credited it all to the La Follette campaign fund.

Senator Owen asserted with a great deal of emphasis that his sole purpose was to stop the practice of buying elections by private persons who were :: multi-millionaires." They were buying the Presidency and the Government itself, he charged, to deny life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to the people of the United States.

The effort of the Oklahoma Senator to get an agreement for the consideration of his bill aroused a good deal of bad feeling in the Senate. He charged several Democratic Senators with having made a secret agreement with Republican Senators to head off consideration of the measure. The Democratic leaders by frequent comment and questions gave their support to the effort to get the bill before the Senate.

ASSAIL REVENUE BILL.

Penrose and Sherman Criticise Tax and Tariff Board Clauses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Senator Penrose, in debate on the Revenue bill, today, attacked the proposed munitions and inheritance taxes and criticised the Tariff Commission to be created by the bill.

"The Tariff Commission paragraph," he said, "is not of any very great importance. Apparently it is put in merely as a measure to attract and mislead Republicans. It supplies a popular catchword which is meaningless and ineffective. Should the Republicans be restored to power they will doubtless provide for a tariff commission which will produce practical and effective results in the direction of reasonable and adequate protective rates based upon a thorough examination of the difference in cost here and abroad."

Senator Sherman attacked the proposed income tax increases as unfair and inequitable, and assailed the Democratic tariff.

Senator Hoke Smith assailed estimates by Senator Penrose of appropriations by the Democratic Congress. He declared them misleading, including appropriations not yet made, and authorizations for the future, and said they even included $25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, which probably would not be paid for some time at least.

ABANDONS TRIP AND WEDS.

Geo. O. Jones, Importer, Takes Bride Instead of Going to Greece.

Instead of sailing for Kavala, Greece, after having booked his passage, George O. Jones, a wealthy tobacco importer, who lives at the Hotel Buckingham, remained at home to marry Miss La Belle Fisher Stancliffe of Louisville, Ky., and New York. Their marriage took place yesterday at noon in the Flatbush Christian Church, Brooklyn, and shortly afterward the couple sailed on the Princess Anne for Virginia Beach, where things are tranquil and people are not throwing bombs at each other.

The couple's engagement was announced in July, and they expected to be married in November. Meantime, Mr. Jones, who is Vice President of the Standard Commercial Tobacco Company, prepared to sail for Greece on Aug. 15 in the interest of his company.

A few days before the time for sailing reports began to come from abroad of the activities of the armies operating around Saloniki and Kavala, and his fiancée pleaded with him not to go. Mr. Jones forthwith agreed to this, but on one condition. His fiancée finally accepted the condition, and plans were hastened for their marriage, while the accommodations on the steamer Vasileffs Constantine were transferred to another officer of the company.

The wedding was quiet, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Marsh Gordon performed the ceremony. The bride was unattended, and wore a brown taffeta traveling frock, with cut steel trimmings. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. She wore a corsage bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. David Stancliffe came from Louisville for their daughter's wedding. J. Van Devanter Crisp was best man for Mr. Jones.

The bride is 28 years old and Mr. Jones is 30. He is a son of Mrs. M. I. Jones of Durham, N. C., and a nephew of W. L. Walker of this city.

C. E. TAYLOR MARRIES AGAIN

His Wedding with Alice S. Hanford Recalls Romance of First Nuptial.

The announcement this morning in these columns of the wedding yesterday in this city of Cortlandt Elphinstone Taylor and Alice Shurman Hanford recalls the romance of Mr. Taylor's first marriage. He had in August, 1906, been removed to the Samaritan Hospital, and Dr. Gill Wylie had operated upon him. His fiancée of two years, Miss Pauline Keane, the daughter of James Keane and Anna Celeste Campion Keane, and who had been his playmate in childhood, returned to the city to be near him.

On Aug. 22 he had a sinking spell and Miss Keane was sent for, and Mr. Taylor insisted that the marriage, which had been set for the early Autumn, should take place at once. So Miss Keane's brother, David Keane, was sent for, also Walter C. K. Taylor, the brother of Mr. Taylor, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Henry Van Rensselaer. The bridegroom was so weak that his brother had to hold him up during the ceremony. The next day, however, he began to rally. Mrs. Taylor died on July 3, 1913.

Mr. Taylor, who is a broker and a member of the firm of Henry B. Livingston & Co., has made his home at 49 West Forty-fourth Street.

MISS MARKS'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to Dr. H. Rawle Geyelin to be Held on Sept. 9.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Margaret Gladys Marks to Dr. H. Rawle Geyelin of Philadelphia, which is to take place on Sept. 9 at the home of C. Grant La Farge of this city at Saunderstown, R. I. Miss Marks is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Marks and the niece of the late Miss Josephine Lazarus and Miss Sarah Lazarus of this city.

Miss Adah Marks is to be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include the Misses Harriet Geyelin, Alice Biddle, Georgiana Biddle, Margaret La Farge, Alice Fox, and Edna Biddle.

Antony Geyelin is to be best man. The ushers will be Emile and Henry L. Geyelin, Harry Rawle, Wharton Sinkler, Hazeltine Smith, and Maskell Ewing, all of Philadelphia, and Dr. James B. Murphy, Dr. Russell Cecil, and Dr. Karl Vogel of New York.

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Osborne of Stonebridge Road gave a reception at their home tonight for their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Graham Osborne, who returned Monday from Europe. Mr. Osborne was married on July 27 in Geneva, Switzerland, to Mlle. Mireille Teissier, daughter of Madame Paul Teissier, of Port Said, Egypt. Mr. Osborne and Mlle. Teissier became acquainted while he was a student in the University of Grenoble, France, in 1911. Mr. Osborne, who is a member of the First Squadron of New Jersey, will leave shortly for the border.

Miss Wolburg to Wed D. B. Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wolburg of 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sylvia Wolburg, to David B. Jacobs, also of Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

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DR. C. G. HERBERMANN, NOTED SCHOLAR, DIES

Editor in Chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia a Victim of Heart Disease at 75.

EMERITUS OF CITY COLLEGE

President of the United States Catholic Historical Society Was Decorated by Pope Pius X.

Dr. Charles George Herbermann, editor-in-chief of The Catholic Encyclopedia and President of the United States Catholic Historical Society since 1897, died yesterday morning from heart disease at his home, 346 Convent Avenue, in his seventy-sixth year. He was also Professor Emeritus of Latin at the College of the City of New York and noted for years as a scholar, being awarded the Laetare Medal in 1913 from the hands of Cardinal Farley, who paid a tribute to his attainments.

Dr. Herbermann was born in Saerbeck, Germany, and began his classical studies there. Later, coming to this country, he was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street, in 1863, receiving the degrees of Ph. D. and LL. D. from that institution. In addition, Fordham University conferred on him the degrees of A. M. and A. B., and Holy Cross College the degree of Lit. D.

During 1868-69 Dr. Herbermann was instructor in German, English, Classics, and Philosophy at St. Francis Xavier's College, then joining the Faculty of the College of the City of New York as Professor of Latin Language and Literature. Dr. Herbermann served in this position until 1874, when he became Librarian of the college, from which he resigned in 1905 to become editor in chief of The Catholic Encyclopedia. Since 1898 he had also been the editor of Historical Records and Studies.

Dr. Herbermann was a Director of the Appleton Publishing Company, and a member of the Archæological Institute of America and the American Geographic Society. He was also a member of the Catholic Club, of which he was President during 1874.

He was the author of many educational and historical essays and of "Business Life in Ancient Rome," "Sallust's Jurgurthan War," and "Sallust's Catiline," and was the translator of "Torfason's History of Education on the Norse Discovery of America."

Dr. Herbermann received from Pope Pius X. the decoration of Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, and soon after, at the request of Cardinal Farley, he was made a Knight of St. Gregory. He is survived by three sons and four daughters.

His funeral will take place at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, where there will be a solemn high mass at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

CATHOLIC WEEK OVER.

Churchmen Scatter to Their Homes —Closing Mass for Germans.

When the delegates to the German Roman Catholic Central Verein came from solemn high mass in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer in Third Street near Avenue A yesterday morning "Catholic Week" was over.

Already delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the Catholic Young Men's National Union and the Catholic Press Association, who participated in the largest gathering or its kind of recent years had scattered to their homes all over the land, prepared to carry out during the coming year the programs mapped out during the week here.

The three American Cardinals and the Papal Delegate, who had met together for the first time, for a public function, had returned to their vacation spots or to their posts of duty before the last few meetings of the conventions, and the exodus was completed when several hundred prominent prelates returned to their dioceses and their parishes.

Father Joseph Schmidt, rector of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, sang the solemn high mass for the German delegates yesterday morning, assisted by Father Ernest Helmrich and Father E. Schauer. The church was crowded. The Stars and Stripes, the Papal flag and the German colors were draped over the organ loft.

The delegates were taken aboard a steamer at the foot of Second Street after the mass for a pleasure tour of the harbor.

SAILORS' WAR BONUS RISES.

Shipowners Agree to Add 25 Per Cent. of Regular Wages.

The oilers, firemen, and seamen on the American liner St. Paul, due to sail tomorrow for Liverpool with passengers and mails, and the crew of the Atlantic Transport liner Manchuria, leaving today for London, informed the officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company at the pier yesterday that they would not sign articles unless their war risk bonus was increased.

After a conference with the delegates from the men's union the company agreed to pay the oilers, firemen, and seamen on all its vessels sailing under the American flag a bonus of 25 per cent. of their wages. The crews then signed up.

Under the new agreement the oilers will receive $68.75; the firemen $62.50, and the seamen $56.25. The last strike on the American Line took place three months ago, when wages were increased $5 a month.

NOTABLES HIS SPECIALTY.

Constable Who Caught Hughes for Speeding Got Quentin Roosevelt Also

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Constable John Bosch of Hicksville served Quentin Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roosevelt, with a summons today to appear before Judge Joseph Steinert in Hicksville next week for speeding. About six weeks ago Bosch stopped an automobile in which was Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, and served the driver with a notice to appear before a justice of the peace.

"Got to do my duty," said Bosch. "I'll arrest anybody who violates the law, no matter who it is."

When stopped by Bosch, Mr. Hughes was on his way to a meeting of the Women's Hughes Alliance, at the home of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney in Roslyn. The chauffeur was discharged in court.

Carnegie Starts on a Yacht Cruise.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—Andrew Carnegie, who has been spending the week here in his steam yacht Surf, left late today for a cruise to the eastward. It was understood he intended to visit Nova Scotian ports.

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WILL HELP REBUILD FRANCE.

Personnel of Industrial Commission, Sailing Tomorrow, Named.

The personnel of the American Industrial Commission to France, organized by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, 160 Broadway, was announced yesterday on the eve of its departure for France tomorrow on the steamship Lafayette.

The commission will make a scientific study of industrial conditions in France to determine the most advantageous method whereby American resources may be used in the reconstruction that will follow the war. The project was suggested during the visit of the French commission to the United States during the Winter of 1915-16.

The personnel of the commission as given out yesterday was described as a "partial list." It will be headed by William Wallace Nichols as Chairman. He is assistant Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Inc., New York. Edward V. Douglass, Secretary of the export association, who will act as Secretary of the commission, is already in France making preparations for the tour. The other members of the commission are:

A. B. Farquhar, President of the A. B. Farquhar Company, Ltd., York, Penn.; James E. Sague, former Vice President of the American Locomotive Company, New York, and Public Service Commissioner, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; F. J. Le Maistre, consultant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; Curt G. Pfeiffer, foreign trade expert of George Borgfeldt & Co., New York; John R. MacArthur, MacArthur Brothers, New York; Dr. C. O. Mailloux, consulting engineer, 20 Nassau Street, New York; E. A. Warren, Vice President of the Universal Winding Company, Boston, Mass.; Samuel W. Fairchild, Vice President of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, New York; Noble Foster Hoggson, President of Hoggson Brothers, Inc., contractors, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York; J. G. Butler, Jr., Director of the Commercial National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio, and Vice President of the Brier Hill Steel Company; E. E. Russell of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wis.; A. Swasey, President of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, and George Burdett Ford, member of George B. Post & Sons, 101 Park Avenue, New York.

A farewell luncheon will be given the members of the commission today at the Hotel Biltmore by F. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric Company and President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

LANSING'S EXTRA HELP.

Secretary Gives Data on Increase of Department's Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — Secretary Lansing sent to the Senate today in response to a resolution offered by Senator Penrose a statement showing the number of employes added to the State Department's force during the present administration.

From Aug. 1, 1914, to July 1, 1916, the statement showed 156 temporary employes were appointed "in connection with vastly increased department duties arising from the European war conditions—the relief and protection of Americans abroad." Their employment covered periods varying from two weeks to twenty-two months.

"Because of the urgency of the situation," Secretary Lansing wrote, "and the pressure confronting the department, it was necessary to secure these needed temporary clerks in the shortest possible time and not to await the usual and necessary delays incident to certification from the eligible temporary list of the Civil Service Commission. Most of them were, therefore, secured through Washington business colleges and the registered list of various typewriter firms in the city."

From July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1916, seventy-six employes were appointed to statutory places in the department to fill vacancies, fifty being certified from Civil Service, two reinstated, four appointed by individual executive order, and twenty without Civil Service recommendation, seven of the latter to confidential posts. On July 1, 1916, eighty employes were transferred from the temporary to the statutory list of the department, in accordance with executive order upon request of Secretary Lansing.

McLEAN CASE SETTLED.

Compromise Reached Regarding the Late Publisher's Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An agreement was reached today whereby the personal letters and private papers of the late John R. McLean, now in possession of Francis T. Homer of Baltimore, are to be given in custody of the American Security and Trust Company of this city, executor of the estate, on condition that inspection of them is to be confined to certain officers of the company and to Edward B. McLean and his counsel.

This agreement will end the litigation instituted by Mr. McLean, sole heir of the millionaire publisher, to prevent the letters reaching the trust company. Counsel for Mr. McLean announced in court that they would not press their appeal from the order of Justice Stafford of the District Supreme Court, dissolving the temporary injunction to prevent Mr. Homer giving the papers to the trust company.

Under the agreement, which was sanctioned by Justice Stafford, it is stipulated that Mr. Homer is to return the letters to the executor and their inspection is to be restricted to the President, Vice President, trust officer, and counsel of the trust company, and Edward B. McLean and his counsel.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES WEAVER, 54 years old, and known as the "Wise Weather Man" of Bloomingdale, N. J., died there yesterday. He was born in Morristown, N. J., and while a worker in the Butler Rubber Company's factory at Bloomingdale gained some fame for his accurate weather predictions. His wife and three sons survive.

FRANK WOOD, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.; Mecca Temple, and Past Patron of Ridgewood Chapter, No. 76, Order of the Eastern Star, died on Wednesday at his home, 9,206 Avenue N, Canarsie, aged 58 years.

Mrs. MARGARET DEANE, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland and a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Helms, 252 Westminster Road, Flatbush. She was the widow of Henry Daniel Deane and was an active member of the Strong Place Baptist Church. Four daughters survive her.

Miss EMMELINE C. DAVIES, a retired public school teacher of Brooklyn and one of the first members of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 279 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 82 years. She was a daughter of the late Edgar Davies, who was an editor of The Brooklyn Daily Times. After graduating from Normal College she taught for many years in the North Sixth Street Public School, where her sister, the late Cecilia Davies, was Principal. Miss Davies was retired on a pension thirteen years ago.

Mrs. DELIA ANNA MADIGAN, wife of John Madigan, an Inspector in the Department of Sewers, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 1,459 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years and was an active member of the Church of St. Catherine of Alexandria and of the Third Order of St. Francis and the Holy Family Society.

EMIL C. WEINERT, 42 years old, a bookkeeper employed in the Wallabout Market, died on Tuesday at his home, 235 Norman Street, Ridgewood, from stomach disease. He was born in Germany and was a member of the Amt Lehr Club and the Bushwick Kranken Unterstuetzung Verein.

GEORGE P. YOUNG of 1,510 Benson Avenue, Westchester, who retired from the Police Department several months ago on account of ill health, died on Wednesday in Franconia, N. Y.

PASQUALE CARUSO, pioneer Italian settler of Long Island City, died on Wednesday night at his home, there, in his sixty-first year.

Miss CATHERINE T. CUNNINGHAM, sister of the Rev. Father William L. Cunningham, rector of St. Mary's Church in Nutley, N. J., died on Wednesday at the rectory there, in her fifty-third year.

SAMUEL B. DE YONGH, a lace importer here, died yesterday at his home in New Rochelle. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland. Mr. de Yongh is survived by his wife and one brother, John de Yongh, an artist of this city.

SHERWOOD F. YAWGER, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, died on Sunday from heart disease in Havana, Cuba, in his forty-seventh year. He was a son of Isaac C. Yawger of 569 First Street, Brooklyn, and following the war became manager of the Banco Nationale in Matanzas, Cuba.

NINE INJURED IN FIRE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING

Bolt Hits Vat Containing Denatured Alcohol in Brockton Factory and Explosion Follows.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—Nine persons were injured here today when a bolt of lightning struck a vat of denatured alcohol in the plant of E. L. Gowdy, causing an explosion and fire. The loss is estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. Tonight firemen searched the ruins for the bodies of two Lithuanians, who are believed to have lost their lives.

Six men were at work in the vatroom when the lightning struck. A terrific explosion followed, and the wall of the three-story wooden building, in which the Gowdy factory was located, was virtually split in half. Two men, J. Edward Pike of Danbury, Conn., who was installing machinery, and Walter Sampson of Easton, Mass., a foreman, were blown through a window and received severe burns about the face and body.

The burning alcohol set fire to the main building, known as the Old Tom White Shoe Factory, occupied by several firms engaged in some branch of the shoe manufacturing industry, causing considerable damage. The flames also spread to three near-by dwelling houses, where they were checked before they had made much headway.

B. Valentine Clowes.

B. Valentine Clowes, 85 years old, a prominent resident of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in Franklin Street yesterday after an illness of eleven years. Mr. Clowes was born in Hempstead, and in early life established himself in the milling business. For more than forty years he was active in the public life in Nassau and Queens Counties. He served for three consecutive terms in the State Assembly. In 1885, when Hempstead was still part of Queens County, Mr. Clowes was Associate Judge of the Court of Special Sessions. He was one of the Justices of the Peace in Hempstead for more than twenty years, and also served as President and Treasurer of the village. Mr. Clowes was for fifty years a member of Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. and A. M., and was one of the oldest members of Hempstead Lodge, No. 141, I. O. O. F., and the Mineola Encampment. He is survived by his wife, a son, Samuel V. Clowes, and four daughters.

Delegations at Talcott Funeral.

The funeral of James Talcott of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, President of the banking and commercial house of James Talcott, Inc., took place yesterday at Cedar Hill Cemetery, in Hartford, Conn. Delegations attended from the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and a number of other organizations. The Rev. Dr. James Palmer, associate pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgehampton, L. I., conducted the services. Among those who attended were Charles L. Bernheimer, John Franklin Crowell, ex-Justice Charles F. MacLean, Frank S. Gardner, Silas B. Brownell, Hugh Getty, Senator George B. Agnew, Charles Darlington, and Frank H. Wallis.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HOLMES.—On Aug. 21, at Freehold, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Holmes, (nee Margaret Ivins,) a son.

UNGER.—Aug. 23, 1916, at 308 West 94th St., to Dr. and Mrs. Henry H. Unger, a daughter.

Married

CHAMBERS-RAUCH.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, at New York City, Adele Hattie, daughter of Mrs. Bruno Henry Rauch, to Robert Newton Chambers.

TAYLOR-HANFORD.—Alice Shurman Hanford to Cortlandt Elphinstone Taylor, in New York City, on Aug. 24.

WOODWARD—PARMELEE.—On Aug. 11, 1916, in New York City, Marguerite Parmelee to F. Edward Woodward.

KAUFMANN—KLEEBLATT.—Aug. 23, Jennie Kleeblatt to Abraham Kaufmann.

Died.

AMBLER.—Suddenly, at Providence, R. I., Daniel Griffith Ambler, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral at his home in Litchfield, Conn., Friday, Aug. 25. Florida and Washington papers please copy.

BLISS.—At Manchester, Vt., Aug. 23, Anna D., widow of the late William Bliss. Funeral services at Manchester, Vt. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., Friday, Aug. 25, 11 A. M.

BODFISH.—In Wareham, Mass., Aug. 20, William Parker Bodfish, 58 years old.

BOGERT.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., John W. Bogert of Nyack, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROVETTO.—Aug. 23, Jennie, age 22. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

BROWN.—At Stamford, Conn., Aug. 24, James H., beloved husband of Belle Cooke Brown and son of the late James H. and Mary Sayre Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 108 Bedford St., Sunday, Aug. 27, at 3:30 P. M.

COIT.—At Parkdale, Oregon, on Aug. 20, Barent Taylor Coit, beloved son of John T. and Josephine T. Coit, in his twenty-third year. Services will be held at the home of his parents, 383 Charlton Av., South Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 4 P. M.

EDIE.—Suddenly, Aug. 24, 1916, at the home of her parents, 287 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Ella Boyd Edie, only daughter of Priscilla Vose Tassell and Richard Edie, Jr., aged 21 years. Funeral private, Friday, Aug. 25, 1916.

EGERTON.—Edgar S., at New York, Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, in 67th year. Interment private. Baltimore papers please copy.

ELLINGER.—On Aug. 23, after a lingering illness, Nettie (nee Bernhard,) beloved wife of Simon and mother of Abraham Ellinger. Relatives, friends, congregation, Roseph Shalom Sisterhood, and School Board are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at chapel, Union Fields Cemetery, at 2 o'clock today.

ESSELMONT.—On Aug. 23, Matilda C., beloved wife of Harry J. Esselmont, and sister of Mrs. H. Frampton and Miss Reta Scher. Funeral services at her late residence, 897 East 176th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery Friday at 2 o'clock.

GOODRICH.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, 1916, Georgiana Goodrich, (nee Henderson,) beloved wife of Dr. Stephen W. Goodrich. Funeral service at her home, 507 West 152d St., on Friday, Aug. 25, at 7:30 P. M. Interment Catskill, N. Y.

GORHAM.—At Noroton, Conn., Thursday, August 24, 1916, Emily C. Gorham, wife of the late Francis G. Gorham. Funeral services at her late residence, Noroton, Conn., on Saturday morning at 8:45 Interment Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston.

HAGEN.—Aug. 24, 1916, Martha J. Hagen. Services at her late residence, No. 7 West 107th St., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HENSHAW.—At East Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 23, Fannie L. Henshaw, wife of Royal L. Henshaw. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William A. Pinto, 731 West 8th St., Plainfield, N. J., at 2 P. M., Friday, Aug. 25.

HERBERMANN.—Charles George, on Aug. 24, 1916, aged 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 346 Convent Av., on Monday, Aug. 28, at 9:45 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. It is kindly requested to omit flowers.

HINSDALE.—At Penn Yan, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 23, Elizur Brace Hinsdale in his eighty-fifth year. Interment at Algonac, Mich.

KERNER.—Morris, beloved son of Max and the late Gussie Kerner. Funeral services will be held at noon Friday from 500 West 170th St.

KETCHELL.—Aug. 24, 1916, at Highlands, N. J., Sarah J., widow of James Ketchell. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 228 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday afternoon, 1 o'clock.

KLEPNER.—Elias, on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 P. M., aged 59 years, husband of Anna. Funeral services at his residence, 113 2d Av. Interment at Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, at 11 A. M.

KNOX.—Aug. 23, 1916, Robert H. Knox, at his residence, 26 Morningside Av. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 26, 1916, at 9:30 A. M.

CORPORAL SMITH KILLED.

Engineer Known in New York Was Slain in Action in France.

Corporal Tom Smith of the Tenth Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers and an engineer known here and in South America was killed in action in France on July 1. He was in his thirty-eighth year and was a son of Thomas Smith and Mrs. Sarah Smith of Portrush, County Antrim, Ireland. Corporal Smith was a graduate of the Coatbridge Technical School in Scotland, and soon after leaving school went to South Africa, where he remained for six years. During this time he served with the Durban Light Infantry at the Zulu rebellion in 1906, and was mentioned for gallantry under fire.

Later Corporal Smith went to Vancouver, and three years before the war became engineer of a copper mine in Peru. At the beginning of the war, with a number of other Englishmen, he came out and crossed to England on the Cedric's last voyage from this port. In addition to his parents, Corporal Smith is survived by a brother, John Smith, of the International Mercantile Marine.

William S. Lyon, Botanical Expert.

William Scrugham Lyon, formerly of this city, and the leading botanical and horticultural expert in the Philippine Islands, where he went in 1902, died on July 20 in St. Paul's Hospital, Manila. He was a son of the late Samuel E. Lyon and Mrs. Katherine C. Lyon, and formerly served as head of the California State Board of Forestry. His garden of orchids at Baile-Balic was famous.

Daniel P. Treacy.

Daniel P. Treacy, President and founder of the Davenport-Treacy Piano Company, and connected for forty-five years with the piano business here, died yesterday at his home, 61 West 130th Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Canada and came to this city in early life. Mr. Treacy was a member of the Catholic Club, the Elks, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Knights of Columbus. His wife and two daughters survive him.

C. Calhoun Dies in Strand Theatre.

While attending a performance at the Strand Theatre yesterday afternoon Charles Calhoun, a retired merchant, 60 years old, of 321 Washington Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., collapsed and died shortly afterward. Dr. Smith of Polyclinic Hospital said that death was due to heart disease.

Dr. John Wesley Ward.

Dr. John Wesley Ward, for many years medical director of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane in Trenton, died yesterday at his home near Pennington, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He was removed from office as medical director during July, 1907, by the Board of Managers of the asylum.

James Hudson Brown.

James Hudson Brown, for many years associated with the American Tobacco Company, died yesterday at his home in Stamford, Conn., in his seventieth year. He was born here and was a member of the Holland Society and the Old Guard. His wife, who was Miss Isabel Cooke of Brooklyn, survives him.

Died.

LEVY.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 23, Bessie, beloved wife of Joseph Levy and mother of Mary, Harry, Sarah, Mary, Jacob, and Herman. Funeral on Friday, 11 A. M., from her late residence, 508 West 164th St. Kindly omit flowers.

LINEHAN.—On Aug. 23, Daniel E. Linehan, brother of Margaret, Maurice, William Linehan and Mrs. Charles Borman. Funeral from his late residence, 415 East 187th St., on Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Our Saviour, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond.

LYON.—On July 20, at St. Paul's Hospital, Manila, P. I., William Scrugham, son of the late Samuel E. and Katherine C. Lyon.

McANDREW.—On Wednesday, Aug. 23, in the 58th year of his age, George J. McAndrew. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 134 Prospect Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 26, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Forestville, N. Y.

NEWELL.—At East Chatham, Aug. 22, 1916, Norman A. Newell, aged 69 years. Interment at Woodlawn, Aug. 24.

PARMELE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in Canada, Livingston, son of Charles Roome and Alice Morris Parmele, in his 21st year. Funeral from his late residence, 102 Hamilton Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, Friday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M. Interment private.

REES.—Aug. 23, at his home, 84 Astor St., Newark, N. J., James Sewall Rees, husband of Caroline Selden and son of the late Rev. William Henry Rees, D. D., and Eliza Ann Fowler Rees, in his 86th year. Funeral service Friday, Aug. 25, at 8 P. M., at his late residence. Interment at Bristol, Penn. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—Killed in action in France on July 1, Corporal Tom Smith, Tenth Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers, son of Thomas and Sarah Smith of Portrugh, County Antrim, Ireland, late of Vancouver, B. C., and Calico, Peru.

"Friend of a beggar, and fellow to a King."

SMITH.—George M., on Aug. 23, at his residence 127 Edgecombe Av., New York City, in his seventy-second year. Services at Funeral Parlors, 1521 East 125th St., New York City, at 8:30 P. M., Friday, Aug. 25, 1916. Relatives and friends invited. Incineration at Fresh Pond.

YANKEES WIN ONE OF A PAIR OF GAMES FROM THE BROWNS AND SHARE SECOND PLACE

YANKS GARNER ONE AND SO DO BROWNS

Donovan's Damaged Clan Is Nosed Out in First Encounter, but Captures Second.

LAVISH ARRAY OF PITCHERS

Fielder Jones Spends Them as if They Were of Little Value—Yankees in Tie for Second Place.

The effervescent Yankees awoke this morning to find themselves tied with Chicago for second place in the roaring, rollicking romp for the American League streamer. Donovan's combination of sound and damaged players treated the St. Louis Browns in a brotherly spirit and gave them half of the spoils of a double-header. The Browns snatched the first event boldly out of the Yankees' hands by a score of 5 to 4, while the Yanks gathered the second engagement, 4 to 2.

Although giddy in their present high altitude, the Yankees yearn to climb up and dislodge the Boston Red Sox, who now occupy the perch de luxe, with a good margin of safety. Between now and the first of next month, when the Yankees grapple with the Bostonese, if the poignant pleas of Manager Donovan prove availing, all the club's physicians and consultant medical men will get all the cripples in shape for the coming deadly clash.

"We may not win the gosh-blamed old pennant," said Manager Donovan, "but, by heck, whoever wins it will have to consult us first!

The bargain-day attraction persuaded some 18,000 folks to lay down their tools yesterday and go to the ball yard. The first game saw Manager Fielder Jones shuffle his pitchers like a deck of cards. Fielder doesn't like deck action. Just as soon as he noticed a pitcher showing any symptoms of an inclination to yield a base on balls, out he comes and another workman takes his place. The St. Louis pitchers do not dare to make a balk or a wild pitch, for it they do, as likely as not they have to remain idle all afternoon. Jones used up a bunch of pitching talent in the first game, consisting of Groom, Park, Timothy McCabe, and Davenport. The Browns' manager changed his pitchers so often that it is difficult to tell whether it is strategy or nervousness.

The Yankees had the first game apparently well tucked away when the Browns were seized with a sudden rush of ambition in the eighth and ninth innings and toppled over the Yanks, 5 to 4. Ban Shocker was left in the game too long, and when he was relieved by Shawkey in the eighth the damage had all been done.

Many Yankee Hits Fruitless.

The Yanks got an abundance of hits in the first three innings, but wasted them woefully. They had the Browns shut out until Shocker weakened in the seventh. In the first inning, with one out, High singled, and scored on Peck's double. Peck counted on Pipp's single. In the second, Nunamaker doubled to centre, and scored on Magee's rap to right.

With this safe lead, the Yanks looked like sure winners, but in the seventh their guests got busy. Marsans singled, and so did Sevreid. Jimmy Austin singled, scoring Marsans. The bombardment of Shocker continued in the eighth. Miller singled, and went to third on Sisler's double. A safe rap by Marsans scored Miller and Sisler, and Marsans romped home on a drive by Severeid, putting the Browns in the lead.

Shawkey then relieved Shocker and stopped the St. Louis activity. In the Yanks' half of the same inning they tied the score. After McCabe had walked Pipp he was relieved by Davenport. Pipp went to second on a wild pitch, to third on Oldring's out, and scored on Mullen's sacrifice fly to Marsans.

With two out in the ninth, Shawkey walked Miller, who went to second on Sisler's single. Pratt singled to right and Miller raced for the plate. He would have been out, only Walters dropped Oldring's throw, and this run gave the Browns the game.

The folks who sit back of third base didn't see all of the first game because a fight among the spectators held their attention for some minutes in the eighth inning. Two fans got into an argument about the high price of cement or something, and sailed into each other. One of the scrappers was caught by the police, but the other fellow got away.

Sisler Gets Them Anywhere.

In the first game the St. Louis star, Sisler, gave a great exhibition of how to play first base. He stretched out on all sides of the bag like an india-rubber man and gathered in all of Austin's and Lavan's wild throws with one hand.

Earl Hamilton pitched the second game for St. Louis, and tried to fool the Yanks with a slow ball, but they refused to be fooled. Russell started for the Yankees, but gave way to Nunamaker as a pinch hitter in the seventh. Mogridge was wild when he took up the task, so Donovan called upon Shawkey again, and this time Bob saved the game.

St. Louis got one in the first, when Shotton walked and was forced by Miller. Miller went to third on a Texas Leaguer to right by Sisler, and scored on Pratt's single. In the same inning the Yanks tied the score on Peck's single and hits by Pipp and Oldring. Shotton put the Browns in front in the third, when he belted a home run to the furthest corner of the right-field meadow.

The Yanks went after Hamilton hard in the seventh. Baumann walked, and scored on Walters's triple to centre. Nunamaker, batting for Russell, slammed a triple to right and scored Walters. In the eighth, a double by Pipp and Baumann's single gave the Yankees their final run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

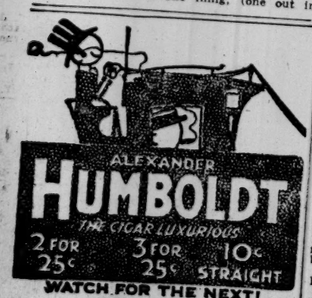
ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Miller,rf	3	2	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	5	1	2	12	0
Pratt,2b	5	0	1	3	4
Marsans,cf	4	2	3	4	0
Severeid,c	4	0	3	0	2
Austin,3b	4	0	1	4	2
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
aTobin	1	0	0	0	0
Park,p	1	0	0	0	0
bBorton	1	0	0	0	0
McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	11	27	14

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	3	3	0
High,lf	4	1	1	2	0
P'paugh,ss	5	1	2	3	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Oldring,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Baumann,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Walters,c	3	1	2	4	0
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	2
cNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	12	27	16

a-Batted for Groom in third inning.
b-Batted for Park in seventh inning.
Errors—Groom, Shotten, Walters.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Two-base hits—Nunamaker, Peckinpaugh, Sisler, Severeid. Stolen bases—Magee, Marsans. Sacrifice fly—Mullen. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt and Sisler; Austin and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 9; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases an balls—Off Shocker, 2; off Shawkey, 1; off McCabe, 1; off Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 5 hits and 3 runs in two innings; off Park, 6 hits and no runs in four innings; off McCabe, no hits and 1 run in one inning. (one out in



BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
(First game.)
New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.)
(Second game.)
Washington, 8; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 3; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5.
(First game.)
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 10; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	47	.598
New York	64	54	.542
Chicago	65	55	.542
Detroit	65	56	.537
St. Louis	65	56	.537
Cleveland	63	56	.529
Washington	56	60	.483
Philadelphia	25	89	.219

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	68	42	.618
Boston	63	42	.600
Philadelphia	65	46	.586
New York	53	57	.482
Pittsburgh	52	59	.468
Chicago	52	64	.448
St. Louis	52	65	.444
Cincinnati	44	74	.373

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

eighth;) off Davenport, 1 hit and no runs in 3 innings; off Shocker, 9 hits and 4 runs in 8 and one-third innings; off Shawkey, 2 hits and no runs in one and two-third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Shocker, 1. (Marsans.) By Shawkey, 1. (Magee.) Struck out—By Shocker, 4; by Shawkey, 1. Wild pitch—Davenport. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
High,lf	4	0	1	1	0
P'paugh,ss	4	1	2	0	5
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Oldring,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Baumann,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Walters,c	3	1	2	4	0
Russell,p	2	0	0	3	1
cNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	10	27	12

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Miller,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	1	8	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Austin,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Severeid,c	4	0	0	3	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Hamilton,p	2	0	0	0	2
aBorton	1	0	0	0	0
bRumler	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	2	6	20	11

a-Batted for Lavan in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Hamilton in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Russell in seventh inning.
Error—Peckinpaugh.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Magee, Pipp. Three-base hits—Walters, Nunamaker. Home runs—Shotton. Stolen bases—Pipp, Mullen, and Marsans. Sacrifice hits—High, Shotton. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 3; off Mogridge, 1; off Shawkey, 1; off Hamilton, 3. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 4 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Mogridge, 1 hit and no runs in one-third inning; off Shawkey, 1 hit and no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Hamilton, 4 runs, three hits in six innings. Struck out—By Russell, 2; by Shawkey, 2; by Hamilton, 1. Passed ball—Walters. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

SMITH'S BLOW WINS GAME.

Home Run with Bases Full Enables Senators to Beat White Sox.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—With the score 3 to 3 in the fifth inning today and the bases full, Smith, Washington's new fielder, hit a home run over the right field wall, and the blow spelled doom for Chicago. The local men won by 8 to 3. Eddie Collins stole home in the first inning while McBride held the ball. The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Foster,2b	2	2	2	1	6
Milan,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Jamieson,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Smith,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Shanks,lf	4	1	0	4	0
Judge,1b	3	0	0	14	1
McBride,ss	3	1	0	2	4
Henry,c	3	1	0	2	1
Gallia,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	31	8	8	27	14

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Coll'ns,rf	3	2	1	1	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	1	3
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	2	2
J'kson,lf,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Lapp,c	3	0	1	3	2
Terry,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Faber,p	2	0	0	0	3
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0
aLiebold	1	0	0	0	0
bMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
cLynn	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	8	24	13

a-Batted for Danforth in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Terry in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Lapp in ninth inning.
Errors—McBride, Weaver, Jackson, Lapp, Terry.

Washington	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—E. Collins. Three-base hit—Jackson. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Foster, Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Milan, McBride. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double play—McBride and Judge. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 2; off Faber, 3; off Danforth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 8 hits and 3 runs in 5 innings; off Danforth, 2 hits and no runs in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Foster. Struck out—By Faber, 3; by Gallia, 2; by Danforth, 1. Wild pitch—Gallia. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

RUTH BLANKS THE TIGERS.

Coveleskie Ousted After Red Sox Get Two of Their Three Runs.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Ruth held Detroit to three singles today, Boston winning by 3 to 0. Coveleskie allowed the Red Sox only one hit up to the sixth inning, when a double and two singles, coupled with an error by Cobb, netted Boston two runs. Boland replaced Coveleskie in the seventh and his two wild pitches allowed Walker to tally after he had doubled to the left field score board. The score:

BOSTON (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	3	2	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	0	3
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Walker,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	3
Cady,c	2	0	1	3	0
Thomas,c	1	0	0	0	0
Ruth,p	2	1	1	0	3
aMcNally	0	1	0	0	0
Total	27	3	7	27	11

DETROIT (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	0	3
Bush,ss	3	0	1	6	1
Cobb,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	4	1
Young,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Spencer,c	2	0	0	6	2
Baker,c	2	0	0	2	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
bHeilman	0	0	0	0	0
cDubuc	0	0	0	0	0
dFuller	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	3	24	1

a-Batted for Cady in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Spencer in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Coveleskie in the seventh inning.
d-Ran for Dubuc in the seventh inning.
Error—Cobb.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Cady, Walker. Stolen base—Barry. Double Play—Cobb, Bush and Young. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Mitchell, 1; off Ruth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 5 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Mitchell, 1 hit and no runs in one inning; off Ruth, 3 hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Ruth, 3. Wild pitches—Coveleskie, Boland, Mitchell, Ruth, 3; by Boland, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Owens.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

GIANTS BURIED BY PIRATE AVALANCHE

Pittsburgh Piles Up Ten Runs While McGrawites Get One Tally on Nine Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 24.—The New York Giants gave a miserable exhibition of baseball here today. At the same time Jimmy Callahan had the Pirates playing at their best. The result was a decisive defeat for McGraw's men by the score of 10 to 1.

The one run they did get was a pure gift from Bill Fischer, the Pirate catcher, who robbed his battery mate of a shut-out when he dropped an easy pop fly in the centre of the diamond, with two out. George Burns was the fortunate Giant to be given a base, and he soon proceeded to steal second, then tallied on Dave Robertson's only hit of the day.

Tesreau and Jacobs faced each other in the pitcher's box at the start, but the Ozark farmer was not at his best, and he did not last one-third of the required number of innings to make a game, being relieved by Ferdie Schupp. The latter was unsteady at times, and several breaks were against him, but he pitched fine ball, fanning five Pirates, and holding them to six hits in the six innings that he worked.

It would seem that the Giants should have scored more than one run on nine hits and three bases on balls, added to a man reaching first on an error. However, ten men left on bases tells the tale, for Jacobs had a big curve working that made the New Yorkers pop up or fly out to the outfield with men on.

A chance was lost to score at the outset, when Burns led off with a single, and tried for second as Robertson struck out, but was nipped on a good throw by Fischer. In the next inning, with two out, Bennie Kauff tripled over Bighead, but Merkle failed to bring him over.

In the fifth, with two out Burns got to second on a hit down the left field foul line, but Robertson was unable to get the necessary bingle. In the sixth, Kauff singled to centre, and stole second, after the next two men failed to advance him, and Schupp was passed, but again Merkle failed in the emergency. The same tale can be told of the seventh inning, when Schupp toppled with Kariden gone, and went to second on George Burns's third hit, but Robertson forced him at third, and Herzog filed to Bigbee.

Hunter was first up in the eighth, and singled, but the next three men hit into the air there by flying out. In the ninth, Hans Robert batted for Schupp, and singled to left, the first safe second unmolested, but his team mates could not fetch, and he was left stranded.

The Buccaneers, on the other hand, were not so easily disposed of. They garnered a pair of runs at the start on Carey's single, Bigbee's triple, and Hinchman's single. The third inning was a nightmare for Tesreau. Warner hit the first ball pitched to him to centrefield for a homer, and Carey followed with a single and went to second on a passed ball. Bigbee scored on an infield tap that glanced off Tesreau's anatomy. Hinchman fouled to Rariden, but Johnston beat out a bunt to first. Carey scored and Bigbee raced to third. This brought Schupp over the scene, but he did not stop the scoring. Baird shot a single off Herzog's glove, which scored Bigbee, and, when Larry Doyle and McCarthy's hot duster go through him for an error, Johnston also tallied. The Buccaneers kept up the fourth inning, hits by Jacobs and Hinchman, a pass to Carey, a wild pitch and an error by Burns scoring three more runs. To make sure the Pirates added another to their big list of tallies in the eighth, when Fischer muffed Kauff's head and scored while Herzog was throwing out Warner. Doyle retired in the middle of the game, Herzog going to second and Hunter working out at third. Doyle will be back tomorrow. The score:

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	5	1	1	1	0
Carey,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Bigbee,lf	4	3	2	5	0
Hinchman,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Baird,2b	4	0	1	2	4
McCarthy,ss	4	0	1	4	2
Fischer,c	4	1	2	3	2
Jacobs,p	4	1	1	0	3
Total	37	10	14	27	9

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	3	0	0
Robertson,rf	5	0	1	0	0
H'ris,2b,1b,2b	5	0	0	2	0
Doyle,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Hunter,3b	2	0	1	2	2
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	5	3
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Rariden,c	2	0	0	3	2
Schupp,p	2	0	0	0	2
aLobert	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	1	7	20	15

a-Batted for Schupp in the ninth inning.
Errors—Fischer, Burns, Doyle, Merkle.

Pittsburgh	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	—10
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Burns. Three-base hits—Kauff, Bigbee, Fischer. Home run—Warner. Stolen bases—Burns, Herzog, Lobert. Double plays—Tesreau, Fletcher, and Merkle; Fischer and McCarthy. Left on bases—New York, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Schupp, 3; off Jacobs, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 8 hits, 6 runs in two and one-third innings; off Schupp, 6 hits, 2 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Jacobs, 9 hits, no runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Schupp, 5; by Jacobs, 2. Wild pitch—Schupp. Passed ball—Rariden. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

HUGHES SUBDUES BRUINS.

Aided by Konetchy's Bat, He Wins for the Braves.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Konetchy's hitting helped Hughes win for Boston from the Cubs today by 5 to 1. The Chicago batters kept the Braves' outfielders busy. Hendrix turned his ankle in making a play at first, and in the sixth inning gave way to Carter, who held Boston scoreless. The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	5	0	1	2	2
Snod'g,cf	5	0	1	4	0
Wilhoit,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Connolly,lf	2	1	2	2	0
Magee,lf,rf	2	1	0	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	2	3	9	2
Smith,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Egan,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Blackburn,c	3	0	0	6	0
Hughes,p	4	0	1	1	5
Total	32	5	10	27	9

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hofman,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mann,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Kelly,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Saier,1b	3	0	1	13	1
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Elliott,c	4	0	1	6	0
Knabe,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Hendrix,p	1	0	0	1	5
Carter,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
bArcher	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	27	11

a-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Carter in the ninth inning.
Error—Blackburn.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—5

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Egan, Connolly, Hughes, Knabe. Stolen bases—Wilhoit. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Egan. Double plays—Saier, Hendrix, and Elliott; Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Hendrix, 2; off Carter, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hughes, 6 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Hendrix, 7 hits and 5 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Carter, 3 hits and no runs in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Carter, 1. Hours and ten minutes. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

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LOWLY REDS HALT ROBINS.

Forget Their Trailing Position and Humble the Leaders by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Wilbert Robinson's drive to the National League pennant pole with his clan of Dodgers was temporarily checked here this afternoon by Christy Mathewson's Reds by the score of 2 to 1. It was a case of leaders yielding to trailers. Loose fielding on the part of Robbie's men in the pinches, coupled with a wild pitch on the part of Smith, is what lost the contest for the league leaders.

The Reds' first run was the result of a fluke two-bagger, a delayed steal, and wild throw before a man had been retired in the sixth inning. The winning tally was obtained on a hit batsman, two singles, and a wild pitch in the final inning after the Robins had tied up the proceedings in their half of the same session.

Fred Toney, the big Tennessee mountaineer and star twirler on Matty's list, was in excellent form, holding the Superbas to four hits throughout the contest. For eight innings he was master of the situation, allowing the Dodgers only two hits. At that he had only a slight shade on Marquard, the Rube allowing the local batsmen six hits, only one of which, however, figured in the scoring.

Marquard gave way to O'Mara, who was sent up to bat for him in the ninth, and Smith finished it out for Robbie's men on the mound, the winning run being scored while Smith was working, although Marquard is charged up with the defeat, as the Reds were ahead when he was taken out.

Hobbs, the Reds' recruit shortstop from the Dayton Central League team, was the first man up in the sixth. He slammed a fly to right that ducked Stengel's finger tips and went for two bases. Then he negotiated a delayed steal, fooling Meyers, who threw to second while Hobbs ran to third. Olson threw wild to third and Hobbs scored.

O'Mara batted for Marquard in the ninth and walked. Myers singled to centre and took second, and O'Mara went to third on the throw-in. Hobbs threw out Stengel and O'Mara nipped off third. Wheat singled to right and Myers scored. McCarty bounced to McKechnie, retiring the side.

Smith, replacing Marquard, in the ninth started. Then McKechnie laid down a neat bunt and all were safe. Roush duplicated McKechnie's feat and the bases were full. With Chase at bat, Smith uncorked a wild pitch and Neale walked home, which ended the contest. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Groh,3b	2	0	2	0	0
McK'hie,2b	1	0	1	1	0
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Chase,1b	3	0	1	12	1
Griffith,rf	1	0	1	1	0
Hobbs,ss	3	0	0	5	3
Louden,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Hebbs,ss	3	1	1	4	0
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	8	27	14

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	0
McCarty,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Mowrey,3b	3	0	1	4	4
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Sievers,c	3	0	0	4	2
Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	1
Smith,p	1	0	0	0	0
aO'Mara	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	32	13

a-Batted for Marquard in the ninth inning.
Error—Olson.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Groh, Hobbs. Stolen base—Hobbs. Sacrifice hits—Griffith, McKechnie, Mowrey. Double plays—Cutshaw and Olson; Hobbs, Olson, and McKechnie. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Toney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 9 hits, one run in no innings, (none out when winning run was scored;) off Toney, 7 hits, no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Smith (Neale). Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Toney, 3. Wild pitch—Smith. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

ROTH AIDS IN NAPS' VICTORY

Substitute for Speaker Shines—Athletics Take First Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Roth's work in the second game featured the double-header, in which Cleveland broke even with Philadelphia today. The home team won the first game, 6 to 5, and Cleveland landed in the second, 4 to 2. Hard hitting gave the home team its victory. In the first game Speaker was spiked on the left hand sliding into third base. His place was taken by Roth, who in the second contest made three hits, two home runs and a single, scored three runs, drove in another tally, and once stole home. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	5	0	2	0	8
Walsh,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Schang,lf	3	2	1	1	0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	1	2	5
McInnis,1b	3	2	3	13	0
Pick,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Pichich,c	4	0	1	4	1
Nabors,p	3	0	1	0	0
Myers,p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	35	5	12	25	16

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	2	2	1	1	0
Turner,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Roth,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Moeller,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wambs'ss

WILLIAMS WITHDRAWS FROM PLAY FOR MEADOW CLUB TENNIS CUP AT SOUTHAMPTON

WILLIAMS DROPS OUT OF TOURNEY

Defaults to Washburn in Southampton Tennis, Fearing Injury to Weak Ankle.

ARMSTRONG WINS EASILY

Reaches Semi-Final by Putting Out Harte—McLoughlin Arrives and Plays in Practice Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—Richard Norris Williams, 2d, withdrew from the invitation tournament at the Meadow Club today rather than risk injury to his weak ankle in what promised to be a hard match with Watson M. Washburn. The latter thereby went into the semi-final round after having played only one match in the tournament. The other semi-final round brackets were taken by Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, Roland Roberts of San Francisco, and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia.

Armstrong advanced by defeating the Harvard player, Richard Harte, at 6—3, 6—4, and will play Washburn tomorrow. Roberts's victory was scored over Harry Sparker in a three-set contest, which the Californian won at 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Clothier defeated Francis T. Hunter, the former Cornell captain, 7—5, 6—4.

The withdrawal of Williams was not expected. The former champion has been going far from his best form during the three tournament matches which he has played, and he feared to try his ankle in a hard match. The previous matches did not present formidable possibilities, and Williams felt that he could get necessary practice by competing. Washburn, however, promised a hard contest, and Williams decided that the risk of further injury, which might jeopardize his chances in the national championships at Forest Hills next week, was not worth while.

McLoughlin Arrives.

Play this afternoon was overshadowed by the interest in the arrival of Maurice E. McLoughlin. The Coast star, after defaulting his tournament match, promised that he would come here the last of the week for practice and said that he might compete in an exhibition match. He arrived shortly after noon and appeared to be in fine condition.

With him was Ward Dawson, who was his partner at Chicago, when Willis E. Davis and George M. Church were defeated in the final round of the preliminary doubles. It was not long before the two were out on the courts for a short practice session, and the spectators forgot all about some of the tournament doubles competitions to watch the former champion in action.

The men were on the court for only a brief period, but in that time it was plain that McLoughlin will be far from an outsider when the national championship is considered. He was very much the McLoughlin of other days in his work on the court. It was only practice, but there were instances here and there of his former brilliance. Particularly was this to be noticed in his driving down of lobs. Several times he went running backward for them and smashed from the deep court with the sureness and deadliness for which he was famous. His ground strokes were a bit off and he was slower on service than formerly. He played seven games with Dawson and took the last five to his own credit.

Armstrong Has Easy Time.

Of the tournament play the match between Armstrong and Harte was the feature event, though it was rather an easy victory for the former. Armstrong played sharp tennis, which was far and away too powerful for Harte, who was frequently in difficulties. The Philadelphian had the knack of drawing his opponent out of position and in consequence Harte was racing up and down the baseline in an endeavor to make the returns. Sometimes he did succeed in winning the point, but more often he was the victim of a nicely placed passing shot.

When Harte attempted battle at the net Armstrong quickly drove him back to the baseline by a lob that was lifted to the deep court. Harte was continually footfaulting, and a number of times the fault was called against him. The calling of two footfaults in the first game of the second set threw Harte off to such an extent that he served three double faults in succession.

In the opening set each player won on service for four games, when Armstrong broke through in a deuce encounter. He was himself broken through in the next game, but Harte served three double faults in the eighth game and Armstrong went into a 5—3 lead and finished off the set on his own service. Harte was weak at the start of the second set, but rallied and each player won on service until Armstrong took the set at 6—4.

Clothier had a sharp tussle before he brought about the downfall of Hunter. Hunter tended to be wild and erratic and Clothier was able to win by playing most of the time from the baseline. Hunter was weak overhead and many shots that he should have smashed with success were either driven out of court or netted.

Roberts Slow in Starting.

Roberts dropped the first set of his match with Parker, mainly because the latter started quickly and was accurate in his driving. The Californian did not play his real game until the second set, and then he carried off the honors rather easily. The third set was, in part, played on the championship court, and in this Roberts was at all times master of the situation. Parker was somewhat tired at this point and unable to interpose the same skill as he did earlier in the match.

An interesting match was staged in the fourth round of the men's doubles, in which the national champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, were pitted against two former national singles champions, William J. Clothier and William A. Larned. The title holders took the contest at 6—4, 6—4. In the first set Johnston and Griffin led at 4—1 and at 5—2, when Clothier and Larned pulled it up to 5—4 by taking two deuce games.

In the next game the title holders clinched the set, the final game being taken at love. Johnston played fine tennis, and Griffin was an able supporter, with his sharp drives down the lines and across court. The second set went to 4 all, and again Johnston and Griffin came through with the winning games, taking two deuce encounters for the match. The summaries:

Jos. J. Armstrong vs. Richard Harte.

FIRST SET.

Armstrong	4	1	4	3	4	5	6	4	4	35—6
Harte	1	4	2	5	2	3	8	0	2	27—3

SECOND SET.

Armstrong	4	0	4	0	4	1	5	2	4	2 8—31—6
Harte	2	0	4	0	4	3	4	2	4	3—26—4

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. William A. Larned and William J. Clothier.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin	4	4	3	4	5	1	5	3	3	4—36—6
Larned and Clothier	2	2	5	1	3	4	3	5	5	0—30—4

SECOND SET.

Johnston and Griffin	1	4	4	3	4	6	2	2	5	3—36—6
Larned and Clothier	4	2	2	5	2	4	4	4	3	3—33—4

MEADOW CLUB CUP.

SINGLES.—Fifth Round—Watson M. Washburn won from R. Norris Williams, 2d, by default; Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Richard Harte, 6—3, 6—4; Rowland Roberts defeated Harry E. Parker, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; William J. Clothier defeated Francis T. Hunter, 7—5, 6—4.

DOUBLES.—Second Round—Count Otto Salm and H. S. Parker defeated Douglas S. Watters and Edward H. Whitney, 9—7, 6—3; Eugene Warren and Edward R. McCormick defeated E. F. Thomas, Jr., and R. S. Stoddart, 7—5, 6—3; Kenneth Hawks and G. Clover defeated William Cunningham and S. Doubleday, Jr., 6—2, 6—2; Conrad B. Doyle and John S. Pfaffmann defeated R. Van Derventer and L. Van Derventer, 6—2, 6—2; Arthur S. Cragin and Ralph L. Baggs defeated H. Van Dyke Johns and Rowland Roberts by default.

Third Round.—Lyle E. Mahan and Watson M. Washburn defeated Count Otto Salm and H. S. Parker, 6—3, 6—1; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Whitney Shepardson and L. Preston, 6—4, 6—3; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Joseph J. Armstrong defeated E. Van Ingen and Henry G. Trevor, Jr., 6—0, 6—2; Eugene Warren and Edward R. McCormick defeated Kenneth Kawks and G. Clover, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2; R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte defeated R. L. Oakley and Reginald Cook, 6—1, 6—3; Conrad B. Doyle and John S. Pfaffmann defeated Arthur S. Cragin and Ralph L. Baggs, 6—2, 6—3.

Fourth Round.—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated William A. Larned and William J. Clothier, 6—4, 6—4; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Joseph J. Armstrong defeated Eugene Warren and Edward R. McCormick, 6—3, 7—5; R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte defeated Conrad B. Doyle and John S. Pfaffmann, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS FANS ON THE ALERT.

Great Matches Expected in National Tournament Next Week.

There will be no dearth of thrilling matches in the national lawn tennis championship tournament, which starts next Monday morning on the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, Long Island. The feature of the opening day's play will be the challenge round of the doubles, in which Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, Pacific Coast champions, will play for the title against the champions, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin. This match is scheduled for 3:30 P. M., but will be preceded by a number of good singles tilts.

Willis E. Davis of California, national clay court champion, will meet Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia in the first of the star singles matches on the championship courts at 10 o'clock. At 11:30 Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, who defeated George M. Church earlier in the season, will oppose Karl H. Behr, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon William J. Clothier, former national champion, will try conclusions with Hashishiro Mikami.

If the men play to form on the opening day, the enthusiasts will have a veritable feast of fast tennis on Tuesday. It is likely that the feature match of the second day will bring together Church and Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese star. Maurice E. McLoughlin, the California Comet, will have his first real test on that day, as he will be opposed by another Californian of merit, Kenneth Hawks. Roland Roberts, the young San Francisco champion, will have to meet the winner of the Davis-Armstrong match, while Norris Williams will face Robert Le Roy. Teddy Pell and Fred Alexander will be brought together, and the best of the Eastern youngsters, Harold Throckmorton and Leonard Beekman, will fight it out. A. W. Macpherson, the Russian, should meet Dean Mathey.

On Wednesday it looks as if W. M. Johnston, the national champion, would face Nat Niles of Boston. In their only other meeting Niles was returned victor. McLoughlin, if he comes through, will meet the winner of the Pell-Alexander match, and Norris Williams will be opposed by another Harvard star, Richard Harte. Wallace Johnson and Howard Voshell appear likely to meet in the third round, as do Van Dyke Johns of California and Charles Garland of Pittsburgh.

Barring upsets, the fourth day of play should give a line on the 1916 champion. If the favorites have weathered the first three days, McLoughlin will be pitted against Kumagae, Williams will face Clothier, Johnston will oppose Throckmorton, Karl Behr will try conclusions with Robert Lindley Murray, and Washburn will play against Davis. This is the day on which tennis history may be made.

Tomorrow is the last day on which season tickets for the national tournament may be obtained. The sale of these tickets will close tomorrow afternoon at the office of Harry Parker, 5-7 East Forty-second Street. Single admission tickets only will be sold at the gate, and there will be no advance sale of these tickets.

HONOR JAPANESE PLAYERS.

Visiting Tennis Experts Guests at Luncheon at Bankers' Club.

Members of the Japanese Society entertained at luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday the two Japanese tennis players, Ichiya Kumagae and H. Mikami. A number of American tennis players were present.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, who holds the Order of the Rising Sun from the Japanese Emperor and who was President of the American Olympic Committee, acted as toastmaster. Colonel Thompson complimented the Japanese on having real sportsmen, who played all games fairly and squarely, and warned the tennis players of America that it was possible that in the near future the Japanese would be the real champions of the game.

George T. Adee said that he had on four different occasions played tennis with the two guests of honor, and he had to confess that they were the best sportsmen he had ever met, and they had won the respect and affection of the tennis players of America.

Mr. Mikami responded in behalf of himself and his colleague, and said that he was sure the keeping up of athletic rivalry and intereat between nations did much to maintain friendly diplomatic relations and to keep nations on a friendly basis.

The committee in charge of the luncheon included Lindsay Russell, August Belmont, Willard D. Straight, George W. Carpenter, Charles H. Sherrill, Robert D. Wrenn, George T. Adee, Karl H. Behr, J. S. Myrick, and F. B. Alexander. Among others present were William North Duane, R. Ichinomyia, Miles S. Charlock, Clarence Pell, Preston Davies, William Fellowes Morgan, and Henry Clews.

GRAND AMERICAN IS BEGUN.

Start Made in Classic Competition of American Marksmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Shooting in the Grand American Handicap, corresponding in importance in the trapshooting world to the world's series in baseball, began here today. The entry list includes nearly 700 names. The New York shooters, who appear to have been holding back for this main event, are expected to give a good account of themselves. They included J. S. Fanning of New York City, H. J. Prendergast of Phoenix, N. Y.; David T. Leahy of New York City, and P. H. Willey of Dansville, N. Y.

Because the start was made in the afternoon, darkness prevented those who shot from making more than 75 targets. The event cannot be completed until Saturday afternoon, although scheduled to end tomorrow.

The preliminary handicap of the Inter-State Association was won by Al Koyen of Fremont, Neb., with a score of 97 out of a possible 100. In this event P. H. Willey of Dansville, N. Y., scored 89 targets from 18 yards, and H. J. Prendergast of Phoenix, N. Y., scored 89 from 21 yards.

Johnson and Kline About Equal.

Leo Johnson, the negro lightweight, met an even match last night in the person of Harlem Patsy Cline, who managed to hold him to an even break in the feature ten-round bout at the Empire Athletic Club in Harlem. At the final bell there was little to choose between them. The first six-rounds of the contest were even, with each assuming the offensive alternately. In the seventh and eighth sessions, however, Cline showed to advantage, and repeatedly landed with rights and lefts to the jaw. In the ninth and closing sessions, Johnson did the most effective work. In the other ten-round contest Young Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia outpointed Marty Cross of the east side.

M'MILLAN BEATS GOULD ON LINKS

Reaches Semi-Final, with Purcell, Dunn, and Ivory, in Play for City Golf Title.

The New York Golf Club and the Scottish-American Golf Club, each with two members in the semi-finals, will have the honor of fighting it out for the city championship and the possession of the Herald Cup over the Van Cortlandt links today. In the upper bracket Walter Purcell, the left-handed golfer, will represent the N. Y. G. C. against H. B. Dunn of the Scottish-Americans, and in the lower half E. B. McMillan of the Scotch clan will do battle with S. M. Ivory of the New York club.

Frank Gould of the New York G. C. was the hero and the villain of the two most sensational matches of the day. He was 1 down to C. A. Roberts, unattached, at the seventeenth hole in the morning round, but he squared the match on that green, and going three extra holes he won out on the twenty-first green.

In the afternoon he played McMillan of the Scottish-Americans, who tied with Purcell for the low-score medal. Both players were scoring high as a result of in and out playing, but the match was close throughout, neither player leading by more than one hole at any time. As soon as one player made a good shot, the other improved upon it, and if one of them made a poor snot the other was sure to make a worse one.

With Gould 1 down at the tenth, McMillan pitched across the lake into the trap back of the eleventh green. Encouraged by this chance to square the match, Gould popped his ball into the middle of the lake. Even with this handicap he won the hole with a 5, as McMillan dabbed in the trap and around the green until he took a 6. The climax came on the home hole, with the golfers all square. McMillan missed his drive and was short of the green in 3, with Gould resting nicely within six feet of the cup in the same number of strokes. McMillan chipped up and got his 4, whereupon Gould went three feet past on his first put, was short a foot on his second, and was short an inch on the last and deciding putt.

In defeating H. J. Walters of the N. Y. C. C., G. M. Ivory, a fellow club member, turned in the remarkable card of 65 for the entire round. He got a 3 on the 415-yard sixth hole by running a mid-iron shot from the edge of the green into the cup, and on two other occasions he lipped the cup with long approach putts, narrowly missing the two strokes that would have given him a tie with Bob MacDonald's professional record of 66. His card was as follows:

Out	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	—34
In	3	3	5	3	4	3	3	4	4—34—68

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—Second Round.—Walter F. Purcell, N. Y. G. C., defeated D. G. McConnell, N. Y. G. C., 5 and 4; C. Brieger, unattached, defeated J. Kennedy, unattached, 4 and 2; H. Linton, N. Y. G. C. defeated R. H. Brooke, N. Y. G. C., 4 and 3; H. B. Dunn, Scot.-American G. C., defeated T. T. Regan, unattached, 3 and 2; E. B. McMillan, Scot.-American G. C., won from J. F. Riddell, Crescent A. C., by default; F. M. Gould, N. Y. G. C., defeated C. A. Roberts, unattached, 1 up (21 holes); S. M. Ivory, N. Y. G. C., defeated Edward Rhodenburg, unattached, 2 and 1; H. J. Walters, N. Y. G. C., defeated H. B. Martin, Newspaper G. C., 3 and 2.

Third Round—Purcell defeated Brieger, 4 and 3; Dunn defeated Linton, 4 and 2; McMillan defeated Gould, 1 up; Ivory defeated Walters, 6 and 5.

CONSOLATION, EIGHT.—First Round—McConnell defeated Kennedy, 2 up; Brooke defeated Regan, 3 and 2; Roberts defeated Riddell, by default; Martin defeated Rhodenberg, 3 and 3.

MRS. LETTS IN GOLF FINAL.

Beats Miss Rosenthal, the Present Champion, in Western Title Play.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr., of Cincinnati, today won the right to play in the final for the women's Western golf championship by defeating Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal of Ravisloe, Chicago, present champion, 2 up and 1 to play in the semi-finals. The other finalist is Miss Laurie Kaiser of Flossmoor, Chicago, who eliminated Miss Vera Gardiner of Glen Oak, Chicago, 3 up and 1 to go.

Mrs. Letts's victory over the titleholder came as a surprise to followers of the game. She lost the first two holes, but overcame here opponent's lead and acquired the advantage on the sixth hole. From then on to the sixteenth the lead switched time and again. Mrs. Letts's ability to secure a poor shot with a good one seemed to unnerve the champion, and the match ended at the seventeenth hole.

Miss Kaiser's game today was steady and her iron shot went straight for the pin. Miss Gardiner, on the other hand, early developed a bad slice, which constantly carried her into trouble.

HOTCHKISS IN SEMI-FINAL.

New Haven Player Has Close Call in Bethlehem Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 24.—The second round of the annual invitation golf tournament was played at the Bethlehem Country Club today. The closest match was that in which H. P. Hotchkiss of New Haven beat S. Hennessee of Pinehurst by 2 up and 1 to play. The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—F. K. English, New Haven, beat L. H. Dorchester, Bristol, Conn., 6 and 4; C. C. Highley, Plymouth, Mass., beat D. Morehouse, Garden City, 6 and 5; W. M. Smith, Norfolk, Va., beat G. H. Toop, Philadelphia, by default; H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven, beat S. Hennessee, Pinehurst, N. C., 2 and 1.

Plays 181-Yard Hole in One.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 24.—George Van Beuren of the Englewood Golf Club played the 181-yard sixth hole at Ekwanok in a single stroke this afternoon, thereby establishing a record for the hole, and at the same time reducing the selected hole score of the course from thirty-seven to thirty-six. During seventeen years of play over the course the hole has never previously yielded a one.

U. S. SOCCER TEAM LOSES.

Stockholm Eleven Defeats the All-Americans by 8 to 0.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25, (via London.)—The American football team which is visiting Sweden was defeated in today's match by a picked team of the Stockholm players. The score was 3 to 0. The Swedes played a very fast game and baffled the Americans by their clever passing.

VOLGA EASILY WINS STAKE.

Pastime Mare Not Extended in Feature of Grand Circuit Meet.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The champion stallion stake race, the feature event of today's Grand Circuit card at North Randall, was won by Volga of the Pastime Stable, without having to extend herself. Volga, the champion 1915 two-year-old, won easily from Expressive Lou and Bingen Silk, the only ones who gave her competition.

Charley Valentine gained distinction today by winning two races. He cleaned up in the 2:09 trot with Donna Lona, stepping the mare in 2:03¾ in the first heat—the fastest mile recorded by any four-year-old this season. Valentine also piloted Early Don to victory in the Cuyahoga Stake after losing the first heat.

The 2:18 pace was the only poor race of the card, as was evidenced when McEnery, the favorite, won the last heat in no faster time than 2:13 1-4. McEnery should have won in straight heats, but broke in the first heat. Rayo de Oro winning. McEnery won the next two heats pulled up.

In his attempt to break the world's record to wagon with an amateur driver, Direct Hal, L., driven by H. K. Devereux, fell short of William's mark of 1:59¼, negotiating the mile in 2:02¼.

The day's racing was marred by an accident. Curt Cosnell, driving Hazel Armstrong, in a trial heat, being thrown from his buggy and seriously injured. The summaries:

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKE.

Three-year-olds; trotting. Value $7,640.

Volga, ch. f., by Peter the Great, (White)	1	1
Expressive Lou, b. f., (Murphy)	2	3
Bingen Silk, b. c., (Chandler)	3	2
Brownie Watts, b. f., (Rodney)	4	4
Meja, b. f., (Cox)	5	6
General Yorke, b. c., (Nuckols)	6	5

Time—2:07¾; 2:09¾.

2:16 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse $1,200.

Donna Lona, ch. m., by Don Roma, (Valentine)	1	1	1
Humfast, b. m., (Murphy)	3	2	2
Finland, blk. h., (McDonald)	2	4	3
Truesada, b. m., (Cox)	6	3	6
Caroline, b. m., (Rodney)	4	5	4
Ridgemark, b. g., (Todd)	5	4	5
Ideal Binger, br. h., (Starn)	8	6	7
Onward Allerton, b. g., (Edman)	9	8	8
John G., b. g., (Hicks)	7	dis.	

Time—2:03¾; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

CUYAHOGA, 2:15 CLASS, TROTTING.

Purse, $3,000.

Early Don, ch. g., by Done Cale, (Valentine)	4	1	1
Brisav, br. h., by Bingara, (Murphy)	1	2	2
Colonel Riser, br. h., (Brennen)	2	4	3
Lu Pineton, b. h., (Cox)	3	3	4

Time—2:08¼, 2:07¾, 2:09¾.

2:18 CLASS, PACING.

Purse, $1,200.

McEnery, b. h., by McEwen, (Whitehead)	2	1	1
Rayo De Oro, ch. g., by Copa De Oro, (Durfee and Valentine)	1	2	3
Prestoke Bi, m., (McDonald)	4	4	2
John A., H., ch. g., (Benyon)	3	3	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:13¼.

PT. JUDITH WINS AT POLO.

Team Led by Mrs. Stevenson Beats Aiken, Led by Mrs. Hitchcock.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 24.—Women played forwards and acted as Captains in a special polo match at the Point Judith Club this afternoon between Point Judith and Aiken for four gold cups presented by Mrs. A. G. Thompson. The cups were won outright by the Point Judith four, which received one goal by handicap and beat the Aiken team, 6¾ to 5.

In the fifth period the Aiken quartet took the lead of 4 to 3¾ on a goal by McVitty, McVitty scored a ball brought up by Mrs. Hitchcock with three hits. Balding regained the lead for Point Judith by another goal in the same period. Mrs. Stevenson made the first goal of the game and the goal scored by her father, William Balding, in the sixth period, was from a hit up from her mallet. The one penalty was a safety by Fleischman. The goal by McVitty made the score 5 to 5¾ against Aiken, and Balding made the only count of the final chukker. The score:

POINT JUDITH.	H'p.	AIKEN.	H'p.
1—Mrs. P. Stevenson	0	1—Mrs. T. Hitchcock	0
2—T. E. Randolph	2	2—F. W. Hopping	1
3—W. Balding	1	3—E. Q. McVitty	1
Back—M. C. Fleischman	2	Back—Alex Brown	5
			—
Total	11	Total	12

Point Judith—Goals earned, 6; by handicap, 1; less penalty, ¼. Total, 6¾.

Aiken—Goals earned, 5. Total, 5.

Individual goals—Balding, 3; McVitty, 3; Hopping, 2; Mrs. Stevenson, 1; Randolph pony, 1.

Penalties—Safety by Fleischman.

Referee—J. V. George.

SELLERS LEADS BIG FIELD.

Young Runner Easily Beats Back Markers at Alpha P. C. C. Meet.

Only mediocre performances were witnessed yesterday in the annual open games of the Alpha Physical Culture Club at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst. The 1,000-yard handicap brought to light a youngster who may eventually shine on the cinderpath. This lad is J. R. Sellers of the Tompkins Congregational Church A. A., who, with 40 yards allowance, captured the event in 2 minutes 1-5 seconds. Until a week ago Sellers was a novice, but yesterday he led the field of twenty-five starters almost from start to finish. Jenkins, the scratch man, never had a chance, and quit after running half the distance. So did all of the other back mark men, except Sidney Jackson of the St. Christopher Club, who, with 20 yards, finished second.

Great running by Jim Ryan, the tall St. John's sprinter and hurdler, enabled the Knights of St. Antony quartet to annex first honors in the medley relay race. The summaries:

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Edward E. Cadmus, Prudential A. A.; J. O'Neil, Newark A. C., second; R. S. Bertrand, Prudential A. A., third. Time—0:08.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. De Martine, unattached, (6 yards); E. Merzler, Jr., Jersey Harriers A. A., (6½ yards,) second; W. J. Gray, Sprague A. A., (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Daniel J. Mahoney, Jersey Harriers A. A.; Benjamin W. Brown, Tuxedo A. C., second; G. E. Bremer, Prudential A. A., third. Time—5:05 3-5.

500-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Peter Silvro, unattached, (9 yards;) A. J. Dougherty, Paulist A. C., (4 yards,) second; B. T. Harvey, Jr., St. Christopher A. C., (4 yards,) third. Time—0:38 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. R. Sellers, Tompkins Congregational Church A. C., (40 yards;) Sidney Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., (20 yards,) second; A. T. Newkirk, Newark A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—2:20 1-5.

One-Mile Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Knights of St. Antony, (McCauley, Hutchinson, Hunter, and Ryan,) 55 yards; St. Christopher A. C., (Austin, Granger, Jenkins, and Ravenel,) 10 yards, second; Alpha P. C. C., (Powe, Murray, Robinson, and Williams,) 38 yards, third. Time—3:40 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by E. F. Jones, Alpha P. C. C., (scratch,) with 21 feet 6¼ inches; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., (8 inches,) second, with actual jump of 19 feet 10½ inches; P. Anderson, Swedish-American A. C., (3 inches,) third, with actual jump of 19 feet 11¼ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Dillon, St. Peter's Club, (3 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; Dan Shea, Pastime A. C., (5 inches,) second, with actual jump of 5 feet 4 inches; A. Flourney, St. Christopher A. C., (4 inches,) third, with actual jump of 5 feet 4 inches.

75-Yard Dash, (closed to older members of Alpha P. C. C.)—Won by R. Rose; R. D. Huchins, Jr., second; Al Atkins, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (closed to non-competing athletes Alpha P. C. C.)—Won by C. A. Norman; L. A. James, second; William Nicolls, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

OKEE LEADS BANZAI FOR SERIES TROPHY

Close Finishes Mark Deciding Race of Atlantic Y. C.—Vega Beats the Stars.

As there was a light breeze from the northwest when Carlos de Zafra, Samuel L. Finlay, and John R. Brophy of the Race Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club summoned the yachts for the last day of the series races of the week's regatta yesterday, they sent them over a new course. First the yachts made a reach on the starboard tack down the harbor to Buoy 18, in the middle of Ambrose Channel; then had a beat to windward up the harbor to the Craven Shoals Buoy, off Staten Island; a reach across the channel to the mark off Bensonhurst, another reach to the starting point off Sea Gate, and then a second trip over the course. Although there was what the sailors call a smoky haze over the waters, it was not enough to interfere with the sailors or to prevent those on the clubhouse verandas and on the sands of old Norton's Point from having a good view of the race in all its angles.

Much interest centred in the contests, as they settled the winners of the series prizes, which covered a period of three days of racing. The three New York Club thirty-footers, Okee, Banzai, and Alice, were tied at four points when they started out to settle the ownership of the most valuable trophy of the week. Banzai, which had done so well on Tuesday and so badly on Wednesday, was this time sailed by her owner, Edmund Lang, instead of trusting the tiller to one of his sailor friends. But even his best efforts could not avail, for Okee, which had been second in both the previous races, liked the weather of yesterday and would not be denied the victory. Getting away fairly well, she hung to Banzai, each on tack, on the windward work, and was abreast of her all through the reaches. Banzai would not give up the slight advantage she had at the start, however, and was over the line at the end of the first trip around the course forty-eight seconds in front of the Hamersly yacht, the third contestant—Alice—being one second less than a minute astern of Okee.

The yachts held these relative positions all through the run to the very last leg of the course. Then, by some sort of sailorman's ingenuity, Okee was sent to the front around the last mark and gained inch by inch in the reach down to the finish line, which she crossed just fifty seconds in front of Banzai, which was exactly a minute ahead of Alice as the gun was fired for the winner. It was by all odds the most cleverly sailed and most hotly contested fought race of the week and added another to the long list of trophies won by Okee for her soldier owner, who is with his regiment on the Mexican border and has had to intrust the care of his yacht to friends and a capable sailing master during his absence. Okee's score in the series was seven points as against six for Banzai and five for Alice.

Once more the Stars were the strongest class, numerically, sixteen of them answering the signal for their class, and they, too, had a lively scrap of it all through the run. Young Ed Unitt was at the tiller of Vega and he made no mistake at any time of the race. Had he done so there would have been another story to tell, for he won the race, which lasted a trifle over two hours, and covered a distance of 21.80 nautical miles by the extremely narrow margin of six seconds. Vega and Altair turned the last mark for the last leg of the course absolutely abreast and it was only because Young Unitt had handily worked to the weather berth that he was able to shake off his competitor in the last twenty yards of the run by the veriest trifle.

Although from shore it looked at a half a dozen points in the race that both Altair and Hydra had at times the lead, it is probable that Vega was never headed from start to finish, though distances are so deceptive on the water, and particularly during windward work, that it is partly guesswork to make such an assertion. It is certain, however, that Vega was first across the line at the end of the first round of the course, fifteen seconds in front of Altair, with Hydra but forty seconds astern of the leader, the trio at that stage of the race being so far in front of the rest of the fleet of Stars that it was manifest that unless some accident or mistake in sailing occurred the contest would be among them. Neither occurred, and so Vega captured the race, a gratifying tribute to as masterly a bit of sailing as the series among the Stars has brought about.

Okee's score in the series was not sufficient to win her the series trophy, however, that going to Altair with a record of 47 points, with Canis Minor, Hydra, and Little Bear tied for second place with 42 points each. As two of second place with 42 points each. As two of these contestants would not be at the course for a sail-over to decide the tie this morning, the owners decided to settle their position by lot for the right to compete this afternoon for the Barstow Cup team race. Canis Minor and Little Bear were the fortunate boats, Hydra being eliminated in the draw.

One of the peculiar phases of the racing of yachts on the handicap plan resulted in the second division of the handicap class. The yawl Fram, which had finished last in all three of the races, had received such a liberal allowance under the rules that she won the cup for the series.

In the division for Class S sloops Cyric and M. & F. were tied for the prize. As Cyric is to sail today in the race for the Childs Cup the owners of the two decided to sail-off the tie at the annual regatta of the Atlantic Club next month.

This afternoon's races will be confined to the races for the Childs Perpetual Trophy, now held by the Larchmont Club. Alice will be the defender of the cup, and Banzai, representing the Bensonhurst Club, and Cyric, representing the Atlantic Club, will be the challengers she must defeat if the cup is to remain another year in the Larchmont Trophy Room. The race for the Barstow Cups will be sailed between teams made up of the Long Island Sound Stars, Altair, Canis Minor, and Little Bear, and the Gravesend Bay knockabouts Skylark, X-tra, and Mouse.

The results of the day's races, with the points scored by the different yachts in the series races, are given in the appended summaries:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Okee III., L. G. Hammersley	4:04:06	2:49:09
Banzai, E. Lang	4:04:59	2:49:59
Alice, Gherardi Davis	4:05:49	2:50:49

First Round.—Banzai, 3:01:07; Okee III., 3:01:55; Alice, 3:02:54.

STAR CLASS.

Start, 1:40. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	3:51:03	2:11:03
Altair, E. V. Willis	3:51:11	2:11:11
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	3:51:54	2:11:54
Murad, C. L. Atkinson	3:53:53	2:13:53
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	3:54:16	2:14:16
Little Bear, Allan Walker	3:54:27	2:14:27
Canis Minor, O'Brien & Adler	3:57:51	2:17:51
Cynosure, C. V. Byram	3:59:17	2:19:17
Big Dipper, J. R. Robinson	4:03:05	2:23:05
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:04:09	2:24:09
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:06:45	2:26:45
Sea Star, J. W. Christiansen	4:08:15	2:28:15
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	4:08:43	2:28:43
Maxixe, G. L. Beeton	4:08:09	2:28:49
Banshee, M. Egerton	4:10:22	2:30:22
Nereid, C. S. Bailey	4:13:35	2:33:13

First Round.—Vega, 3:00:00; Altair, 3:00:15; Hydra, 3:00:40; Shadow, 3:00:44; Canis Minor, 3:04:01; Murad, 3:04:21; Little Bear, 3:04:49; Little Dipper, 3:05:27; Cynosure, 3:05:38; Big Dipper, 3:07:47; Zete, 3:10:55; Sea Star, 3:11:35; Star Faraway, 3:12:27; Banshee, 3:13:27; Maxixe, 3:14:00; Nereid, 3:16:52.

BIRD CLASS.

Start, 1:35. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Oriole, R. W. Rummell	4:04:23	2:29:23
Curlew, C. R. Willard	Disqualified	

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 1:50. Course, 7.3 Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	4:00:15	2:10:15	
Cyric, C. Hollinshead	4:04:37	2:14:37	

First Round.—M. & F. II., 3:08:13; Cyric, 3:10:15.

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 1:45. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Mouse, R. F. Supper	3:57:10	2:12:10	
X-tra, S. R. Church	4:02:09	2:17:09	
Skylark, C. Platt	4:02:35	2:17:35	
An-X, R. Fitzgibbons	4:00:35	2:22:35	
Poke Along, H. G. Pimm	4:19:48	2:34:48	

First Round.—Skylark, 3:05:21; Mouse, 3:05:22; X-tra, 3:06:19; An-X, 3:10:23; Poke Along, 2:21:02.

JAMAICA BAY CATS.

Start, 2:10. Course, 3.65 Miles.

Sinbad, George Brown	3:24:05	1:14:05
Clara May, W. Endlich	3

MEXICO CONFERENCE BEGINS HERE SEPT. 4

First Session Will Be Held at the Biltmore, Mr. Rodgers Accompanying Mexicans North.

TRAIN IS BEING PREPARED

Mexican Capital Interested in Possibilities of Railway and Financial Settlements Here.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24.—James Linn Rodgers, American representative to the Carranza Government, formally made it known to the Foreign Office here today that the preliminary conference of the representatives of the United States and Mexico for the settlement of international difficulties would be held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York on Monday, Sept. 4. The Mexican representatives will probably leave here on Saturday.

The final conference, it was said, would be held at some place on the New England coast.

Mr. Rodgers has been ordered by the State Department to accompany the Mexican Commission. He will act in the capacity of adviser to the American Commissioners in regard to various details of Mexican affairs. The Mexican Commissioners will go to the United States by way of Eagle Pass.

American affairs in Mexico will be left in the hands of Charles B. Parker, who is now in charge of the records of the American Embassy.

Will Depart Without Delay.

A train is being put in readiness for the use of the Mexican commissioners on their journey to the United States. The lowest estimate of the time for the trip to New York is six days, so that it is believed here there will be little delay in the departure of the commissioners after they have received their final instructions.

Alberto J. Pani, President of the National Railways of Mexico and one of the Mexican commissioners, declined today to discuss the possibility of a meeting taking place during the conference in New York with American railway men, but the impression here is that he will take the opportunity of his visit to the United States to negotiate regarding the turning over of the Mexican national lines, which are now held and operated by the Government under the plea of military necessity, to the railway company. In this connection the possibility of the reorganization of the company and the passing of control to the hands of certain oil interests is being discussed here.

Luis Cabrera, President of the Mexican commission, when asked today if he would confer with American bankers when in New York, declined to say anything except that he expected to be busy with the affairs of the conference while in that city.

Postal Rates Are Advanced.

An increase in postal rates to take effect Sept. 1 was announced today. In the case of first-class mail the advance will be from 20 to 25 centavos for letters to the United States, Cuba or Canada. The charge will be 50 centavos for mail to other countries in the international postal union and one peso for letters to countries not included in the union. The parcels post rates will be: United States and its possessions, 12 cents Mexican gold a pound up to eleven pounds; for Central American countries, 12 cents; Canada, 30 cents, Germany and France, 80 cents, for parcels of 2.2 pounds or less; England, $1.00 for parcels up to eleven pounds.

The fee for registering mail will be increased from 40 to 50 centavos.

INDIANS KILL CARRANZISTAS.

Battalion of 200 Men All but Wiped Out in Sonora Canyon.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 24.—The Twenty-second Battalion, Sonora Infantry, was practically annihilated after it had been ambushed by Yaqui Indians near Baramonte, in the Alamos district, about ten days ago, according to reports brought here today by arrivals from Sahuaripa, 250 miles south of the frontier.

Reports of growing unrest in Western Sonora also were received in private dispatches from Hermosillo. These gave the monetary and industrial situation as the chief cause.

The Mexican Government troops, about 200 strong, were passing through a canyon when the Indians fell upon them, according to the meagre reports here.

The arrivals said also the Yaquis were committing numerous depredations in the district, and that many of the residents have fled into the mountains. They said a de facto cavalry command at Sahuaripa, under Colonel Anchetta, has been so reduced by desertion as to be unable to take the field.

LEGALISTAS GO TO MEXICO.

Small Force Leaves Texas Town—Hearst Property Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 24.—General Manuel Ochoa, a former Villista commander, crossed the river below Sierra Blanca, Texas, last night with forty men to join Colonel Mariano Tamez and his followers in the Legalista movement. General Ochoa has been a refugee here and organized his force during the past week.

Carranza troops have taken possession of the houses, stock, and furniture of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's ranch at Santana, Chihuahua, and have placed a Carranza officer in charge. Carranza officers have refused to restore the property to the Hearst manager upon his request through General Gonzales in Juarez.

LEGISLATION FOR GUARD.

Vermont and Connecticut Assemblies to Consider Pay and Voting.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 24.—The Vermont Legislature met in special session today, called together by Governor Gates to take action to provide for the support of dependents of members of the National Guard on duty on the border. Another matter which it was thought might be aired at the session was the question of enacting legislation which would permit the guardsmen to vote on the border in the Vermont primaries of Sept. 12.

Governor Gates in a message to the Assembly suggested the propriety of appropriating money for soldiers' pay and relief, while the committees in charge of relief work appeared before House and Senate committees to explain conditions. Three bills drafted by the Committee on Military Affairs were presented in the House. They provided for State pay or allowances for the militia while in service.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—Governor Holcomb today called the General Assembly to convene in special session on Sept. 12, to provide for taking the vote of the Connecticut soldiers on the Mexican border. A special session had not previously been called since the civil war.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:14 Sun sets..6:42 Moon rises..2:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:09	5:39	11:19	11:55
Governors Island	5:53	6:08	11:58	12:00
Hell Gate	7:59	8:14	1:33	1:39

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 24.

SS Euphrates, Rotterdam, Aug. 5.
SS Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 9.
SS Parolas, Piraeus, Aug. 1.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Aug. 18.
SS Stephano, Halifax, Aug. 22.
SS Pythia, Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 22.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 19.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Aug. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Cluny Castle	London	Aug. 9
Lancastrian	London	Aug. 9
Brighton	Jamaica	Aug. 19
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Leerdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 9
Trevayor	Barry	Aug. 9
Robert M. Thompson	Sharpness	Aug. 10
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 19
Santa Marta	Kingston	Aug. 19
Catherine Cuneo	Jamaica	Aug. 20
Antilla	Porto Mexico	Aug. 16
Atherstone	Havre	Aug. 11
Horatius	Havana	Aug. 23
San Jacinto	Key West	Aug. 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 22
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 22
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Vauban	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 13
Ilwen	Cardiff	Aug. 14

DUE SUNDAY.

*Ryndam	Falmouth	Aug. 18
New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Lombardia	Trie An'giata	Aug. 10
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 24
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Aug. 15

DUE MONDAY.

†Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Coamo	San Juan	Aug. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 25

DUE TUESDAY.

†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Aug. 14
Herm	Seville	Aug. 13
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 20
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 21
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	Aug. 10
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Letitia	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 16

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 23
Stephan	Manoas	Aug. 13
Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Inca, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Meanmon, Monforia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pacific, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mariana, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Horthius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Voltaire, Rio de Janeiro	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Millinocket, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Lord Cromer, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbia, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Cristobal, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stavanguen, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munista, Manati	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	——	12:00 M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., Aug. 24.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 30 miles E. of Porto Plata at 7 P. M. 23d.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 134 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 193 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 75 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 17 miles N. of St. Johns Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Santiago, Cuban ports to New York, was 175 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 103 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 245 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 139 miles N. of Diamond Shoals, at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 175 miles S. at noon.
SS Vesta, Tampico to New York, was 85 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 152 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Patris.....Aug. 25
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Mesmon.....Aug. 25
Netherlands, via Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for Great Britain and Ireland, via Falmouth,) at 2:30 P. M., (supplementary, 4 P. M.)—Nieuw Amsterdam..Aug. 25
Sweden, via Gothenburg, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.)—Stockholm.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....Aug. 26
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....Aug. 26
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lafayette.....Aug. 26
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....Aug. 26

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tenyo Maru.....Aug. 25
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Aug. 25
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 27
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Aug. 31

Mails for South America.

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Valtaire.....Aug. 26
Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Puris.....Aug. 26

THINK 'BLUE FLEET' HAS MET INVADERS

Navy Enforces Rigid Censorship After Receiving Word That Mayo's Ships Are Located.

SOME WARSHIPS AT NEWPORT

Have Probably Been "Captured or Destroyed," Although Officers Won't Tell What Happened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Navy officials believed it possible tonight that the "red" and "blue" fleets had come into contact somewhere off the Atlantic coast, and were enacting the closing scenes of the great war game which began two days ago. A strict censorship was imposed, however, by Rear Admiral Benson, acting secretary and chief of operations, on all reports reaching the department.

A message early today from Rear Admiral Helm, commanding the "blue" defending fleet, indicated that his scouts might have located either the "red" fleet or its phantom train of transports, hypothetically loaded with men and supplies of an invading army which Admiral Mayo is trying to land on the Atlantic Coast. There were indications also that further reports had come showing that the "blue" fleet was hurrying toward its enemy, and that the scouts at least were in touch. Admiral Benson would not discuss the progress of the game further than to say that it was possible a theoretical battle was taking place tonight.

It is known, however, that Admiral Helm is sweeping the ocean with a line of scouts covering several hundred miles. They are steaming on parallel courses at intervals of thirty miles. Any change in the course of one wing of the line requires altering the courses of all scouts, in order that a gap shall not be left through which the enemy fleet could slip for an attack upon the coast.

Rainy or misty weather may seriously hamper the defending scouts, as the thirty-mile intervals are wide enough to permit the enemy to slip by under such conditions. For that reason an inner line of scouts is being maintained and close in to the coast, behind the defending battle fleet, the submarine flotilla is ready if the enemy invades the outer line. Early today the navy intelligence officers discovered a "plot" to blow up the storage oil tanks at Narragansett and to destroy the magazines in the naval shore stations. All commanders were warned and ordered to report what steps they were taking to thwart the attempt.

The outcome of the pending battle will be determined by Rear Admiral Knight, head of the Navy War College, who, as umpire, is on the scene of action aboard the superdreadnought Pennsylvania. Admiral Knight receives regular reports from the commanders of the two fleets as to their dispositions. The moves of the game are being plotted by his navigators on a huge chart aboard the Pennsylvania, and when Admiral Mayo has accomplished his task and made a landing, or when the positions of the fleets show that Admiral Helm's ships are so disposed as to make such an accomplishment impossible, Admiral Knight will announce that the game is ended and notify the department of the result.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Several of the warships recently engaged in the naval war game now going on in the Atlantic returned to this port today. The warships included the flagship Birmingham of Admiral Mayo's attacking "Red Fleet," the destroyers Jones and McCall, the Ontario, and the tender Yankton of the same organization, and the destroyers Cushing and McCall, and the auxiliary Dubuque of Admiral Helm's "Blue Fleet," which is defending the coast.

Owing to the strict censorship regarding any news of the war game, it is not known whether these ships are in for fuel or have been captured since their departure from Narragansett Bay last Monday. The naval radio station here is bottled up tight, and the officers of the returning ships will not talk, therefore it is presumed the ships were captured.

It is known here that the ships have been in very bad weather with a strong breeze and rough sea, since yesterday, between Cape Hatteras and Block Island, where the submarines are supposed to be in part.

ARCHIBALD CASE HURT.

Son of Noted Army Engineer Suffers a Fractured Skull.

Archibald Case, son of Major J. F. Case, the army engineer who had charge of building the sewers in Havana, Cuba, at the time of the American occupation and who was Director of Public Works in the Philippines, lies mortally injured on a cot in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Young Mr. Case is a civil engineer and lives with his family at 425 West End Avenue, Manhattan. He is employed by Snare & Triest, iron contractors, who are building the overhead ironwork of the New York Connecting Railway, which runs across Ward's Island and Hell Gate to Astoria. Late on Wednesday afternoon he was struck on the head by a heavy box which fell from the structure in Astoria and crushed his skull. The hospital physicians, assisted by specialists from Manhattan, performed an operation on the skull, but Mr. Case did not regain consciousness and his family was summoned to his bedside.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Patria, at Naples, Aug. 22.
SS Ikalia, at Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Siff, at Havre, Aug. 22.
SS Idaho, at Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
SS Ledaal, at Rotterdam, Aug. 22.
SS Charlton, at Alexandria, Aug. 23.
SS Jungsford, at Rio Grande do Sul, Aug 23.
SS Moerdyk, at Kirkwall, Aug. 22.
SS Ville du Havre, at Genoa, Aug. 22.
SS Almirante, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Alfianca, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Van der Duyn, at Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Pleiades, at Colon, Aug. 24.

Sailed.

SS Poeldyk, from Rotterdam, Aug. 23.
SS Veendyk, from Batavia, Aug. 21.
SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, Aug. 23.
SS Selene, from Einhamen, Aug. 13.
SS Wentworth, from Havre, Aug. 21.
SS Gargoyle, from Alexandria, Aug. 23.
SS Sherman, from Antofagasta, Aug. 23.
SS Rondo, from Delagoa Bay, Aug. 23.
SS Foyla, from London, Aug. 23.
SS Advance, from Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Toyoka Maru, from Colon, Aug. 24.
SS Royal Prince, from Colon, Aug. 24.

Passed.

SS Verona, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Serdegna, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Sola, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Mesmon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 25, SS Patris.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 26, SS Kristianiafjord.

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Aug. 3, Sydney, Aug. 4, Honolulu, Aug. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Aug. 28.

OFFICERS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE ROOKIES

Soldiers Who Will Take Test Request the Boards to Convene Before the Hike Is Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The boards who will test the proficiency of the 200 or more rookies who are going to try for commissions as reserve officers, at the end of the training camp, were appointed today. One board was appointed for each regiment: Majors Goodale and Roberts and Captains Gowen and Herron for the Eighth and Majors Stewart, Baltzell, and Collins, and Captain Waldron for the Ninth.

The time for the convening of the boards was left to the discretion of the Presidents. It is understood that the examinations will not begin until the men have returned from the hike, although many have requested that they be held earlier so that they might be able to return home according to schedule.

Special classes to prepare the men for some of the subjects included in the examinations have been started. Lectures in some of the "Paper Work" are being given by the regimental and battalion commanders. Captain Hodges of the Engineer Corps will begin a course in topography, which includes practical map making and map reading.

The physical examinations probably will be held before the men start on the hike. Captain Powell of the regular army Medical Corps, has charge of the physical examinations for the Ninth Regiment, and Lieutenant Allen of the Medical Reserve Corps for the Eighth Regiment.

The Eighth Regiment will finish its work on the rifle range early tomorrow morning, and the First Batallion of the ninth will start shooting. The Eighth Regiment will spend the next few days pitching "pup" tents, digging trenches, and taking marches with full equipment in order to get in shape for the hike.

The high score so far for the Eighth Regiment is that of L. W. Douglas of Douglas, Ariz., who made 227 for the five distances. Henry Breckinridge, former Assistance Secretary of War, finished with 198, which placed him in the sharpshooters class.

A new contingent of physicians who are members of the Medical Reserve Corps arrived here today to attend a two weeks' camp.

DROP HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Six Men Ousted After Meat Dealers Are Indicted.

As the result of the indictment of twelve wholesale meat dealers of Williamsburg on charges of selling unwholesome meat and of bribing inspectors of the Department of Health, six inspectors have been dismissed from the department, according to a statement made yesterday by Health Commissioner Haven Emerson.

The dismissed men were William C. Braisted of 153 Prospect Place, Maurice Milman, 1,574 Union Street, and Peter T. Amsher, 130 South Ninth Street, all of Brooklyn, and Charles Caulfield, 434 East Fifty-seventh Street; Alfred E. Luks, West 105th Street, and John Kent of 120 Second Avenue, Manhattan.

With the exception of Braisted, all were arraigned before the Health Board and had an opportunity to explain the evidence procured against them by Leonard Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts. None of their explanations was considered satisfactory. Two other meat inspectors involved in the charges are now on the Mexican border with the National Guard, and will be examined when they return. The meat dealers will be brought to trial in September, and it is said that some of them are prepared to plead guilty.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water
TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Route via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER
Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A.M. Same service returning.
Tickets and information at Pier, also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

Delightful Sunday Outings
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St., North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.
A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday Excursions To NEW HAVEN
Str. RICHARD PECK
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
TICKETS LIMITED. ON SALE ONLY AT PIERS ON THE DAY OF EXCURSIONS.
The New England Steamship Co.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 28d St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M.
For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M. Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75

ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS RED BANK LINE
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 31, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 3:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

See the HUDSON NOW

Broad, shaded decks and cool breezes make this daylight trip a most refreshing summer outing. Large, fast steamers daily, except Sunday, between
New York and Albany
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:20; Yonkers, 7 P. M.; for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.
Hudson River Day Line
DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring. NEW YORK

To Boston
Fall River Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
Providence Line
Leave Pier 14, North River, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M.
Fall River Line Steamers
PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH in Service
$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms Always Cool.
Other Long Island Sound Routes
NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.
NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days 2:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days 2:15 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, and 1,180 Broadway; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

The Coolest Way to Spend Sunday
Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh
Round Trip $1.00
S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.
Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.
Hudson Navigation Company

SUNDAY TRIP
Up the Hudson to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie & Return, $1.00
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily 9 A. M. Pier 1 N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH, from Pier 1, N. R. and West 129th St. Round Trip, ADULTS 50c. CHILDREN 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

GLEN ISLANDS
Boats from Battery today, 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3 & 6 P. M., E. 34th St., 30 min. later. Bronx Boat from E. 138th St., 9:30 A. M., 2 & 7 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. EVERY SUNDAY. $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see this paper Saturday.

VALLEY GROVE
Every Sunday 80-Mile Sail on L. I. Sound 75c
For particulars see this paper Saturday.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 19:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.
SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 548 Gramercy.

ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH
STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lv. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 5 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

YACHT "PALISADES"
FOR INTERSTATE PARK
Two 25-Mile Trips Daily. Close Under Palisades. STOPS AT ENGLEWOOD. ALPINE AND FOREST VIEW PLAYGROUNDS. Round Trip 40c.; One way 25c.; between Playgrounds, 10c. and 15c. Leaves W. 132d Street Pier 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returns 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
DIRECT
Royal Mail Twin Screw Steamship
California, Saturday, Aug. 26, Noon
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
RED CROSS LINE, 17 Battery Place, New York.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hellig Olav.....Aug. 31 | Frederik VIII.....Sept. 6
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

ALASKA AND PACIFIC COAST TOURS.
Small parties at frequent intervals.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD,
300-11 FIFTH AVE. (Bet. 31st & 32nd Sts.)

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

CALIFORNIA
BY SEA TO SAVANNAH
Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation. Summer fares in effect. By all routes.

TELLS OF HER RUIN TO SAVE OTHERS

White Slave Victim's Warning Story, Repeated Outside Grand Jury Room.

She Sacrificed Herself for Him Willingly Till His Marriage to Another Broke the Spell.

Since the investigation of white slavery was begun by District Attorney Swann tales have been told in the secrecy of the Grand Jury room over which the jurors are reported to have wept, and which caused them to collect purses for unfortunate girls who testified, while characterizing their stories as too horrible for publication, almost for belief.

Yesterday a youth of only twenty years was indicted, arrested, arraigned in court, and held in $5,000 bail on a charge of "white slavery." With him safe behind bars, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith determined on a new effort to save other girls from the fate of those who have entered the Grand Jury room. He permitted the girl who says this youth betrayed and exploited her to tell her story for publication in the hope that other girls might take warning against such wiles as had victimized her.

So this is the story of the girl who hides from former acquaintances under the name of Katherine Kooperman and of Gustave Kugelman, tall, handsome, well-dressed, and worthless, a hugeman, who lived at 2,931 West First Street, Coney Island, is in the Tombs. Miss Kooperman's address was not disclosed yesterday, but she told, and Mr. Smith vouched for it, how she was endeavoring to live down the memory of her thralldom to Kugelman and was now working as stenographer for a mercantile concern of this city.

The girl is tall, handsome in a striking way, and apparently of good birth and breeding. She would not discuss her family. She met Kugelman in November, 1914, through the introduction of a friend. She invited him to her home. He became intimate with her family. They liked him and she presently adored him. When her family left the city for the Summer she remained behind that she might be near Kugelman, and Kugelman, who had spoken of a wedding that could be held only after he had won over his wealthy father, who, then objected, proposed that the girl live with him until he could accomplish this.

Kugelman soon left this city for a visit in Lexington, Ky. Miss Kooperman knows now that he went to ply his usual trade of race-track gambler. She didn't then. And he fell in need of money. The girl borrowed $20 and sent it to him, wondering at his need in view of the wealthy connections of which he boasted, but never questioning his word.

He returned and told her he was out of work, at odds with his parents, and destitute. She changed her vacation date—she was working then as a stenographer—obtained her two weeks' salary, and gave it to him. He was taken sick and went to Bellevue Hospital. The girl turned over to him the bonus of $150 which her employers gave her for Christmas.

So when he asked her to live with him she did so. Always before her was the prospect of marriage when his father should consent. She kept her place as stenographer, for her wage of $10 a week was all there was to support them. Kugelman couldn't seem to get work, but the girl did not question.

She worked, and so infatuated was she with the slender, handsome youngster that she listened, horrified at first, but later with a sort of joy that she could make such a sacrifice, when he proposed that she add to her earnings in the way all the girls of the Grand Jury room have been driven to do.

Kugelman wouldn't let her abandon her position. It gave her a valuable air of respectability and would be of assistance, he told her, if she were caught by the police. But this must never happen, he urged upon her. She must follow his instructions, avoid young men, and encourage especially those who might wear glasses.

They were unlikely to be policemen. The girl obeyed, and once she had done so Kugelman was satisfied. The racing season had opened in Havana, and he answered the call of the race track. He didn't need to stay, for he dared not to leave her alone. Just how strong was this influence he held over her his letters to her best disclose. Here are two that he wrote from Havana:

HOTEL SEVILLA,
Havana, Cuba.
Dec. 9, '15.

Dear Girlie,

Just rec'd your letter No. 1. Glad to hear from you, but you certainly are falling behind against other Saturdays and Sundays. Am about stranded here & just made up my mind to wire a friend of mine in N. Y. for money.

Do the best you can and follow my instructions & if you do well and I can afford it I will let you come here after New Year. Send me all you possibly can every day & your weekly money Friday, send it off in your lunch hour, try your best & don't gossip; bus. before pleasure.

But if you don't care to have me come back to you, write me so and I will prepare myself otherwise, but you know I always loved you and always will, so try and make good, but be careful and follow my instructions by all means.

Charity begins with me, and you know I am hungry down here. Don't need any shirts as yet, but you can send a pair of socks every week. Will close now, as I've some bus. to attend to. It will be 2 weeks before the races start here, so you know what I need. Try your best, by all means, and break the track records and make more than when I was home; but take care of Rex; buy some Puppy Dog biscuits from Park & Till, for him, and don't forget to bath him once in a while, be sure and send me some money every day small amounts you don't have to register; try and get one big bill all the time. Now take good care of yourself and write me everything that happens, and you know what I told you about your coat. Take good care of my cloth I left in care of you. Lots of love and kisses. Your devoted boy,

P. S. It's very warm here and I need some light-weight cloth.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1916.

Dear Carrye: Just recd. your letter & certainly glad to hear you like our new place & hope I will be with you there soon; also glad to hear Rex is O. K. but see that he don't tears up anything. Now Carrye the time comes nearer every day that I will be with you soon. Is telephone in the house? What kind of people are living there? By all means be very careful! Did you get Rex's license?

Honey write me all what's going on & try & make all you can & be very careful. Did you go to the Western Union Office yet, by all means try & get your money; and never send money without receipt. I don't understand that you should do such a thing, in my last letter I enclosed you a receipt just to show you what I mean that's the kind you should always get. Now Carrye don't take anybody to your place unless he looks alright & besides better if you know him or know he is all right as I don't want you to take any chances at all. Carrye try your best & when I get to N. Y. I will surprise you with something; will let you know soon exactly when I leave. Now Carrye write me all you know & take care of yourself.

Lots of love & kisses,
From your true Boy.
Write me every day.

P. S. How do you like this card. Put it on your door if you want to. How is the wife up?

Even these demands were not too heavy for the girl to meet. She sent him an average of $90 a week, and perhaps she would have continued in the life into which he had thrust her, but for something she learned last July. Kugelman told her he must be away for a short time, and he demanded money as usual. She gave him $95. And then she learned that he had taken it and married a girl in Coney Island.

"It was my money that had paid for his honeymoon," the girl said yesterday. "It was what I needed to awaken me. I came to Mr. Smith, determined to expose this man to the authorities and his methods to other girls who might be infatuated as I was. That is all. I loved him truly—how much is proved by what I did. Nothing else could have made me do it."

Kugelman was arrested by members of Lieutenant Costigan's Vice Squad and questioned at Police Headquarters. Afterward he was arraigned in the West Side Court, where Magistrate McQuade held him in $5,000 bail while the Grand Jury considered his case and returned the indictment.

Another of his kind was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky. He was David Parish and he pleaded not guilty to three indictments charging "white slavery." He said he was without funds, and W. H. Weissager, a lawyer assigned by the court, told Judge Rosalsky, after a short consultation with Parish, that he believed the man could make valuable disclosures of persons who had sold protection to resorts. He will be allowed to tell all he wants to.

SAYS SWEDEN IS IRRITATED.

Germans State Russians Captured Steamer in Home Waters.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (via Sayville.)—The capture of the German steamship Desterro, with a cargo of iron ore, was made by a Russian submarine flying the Swedish flag, says the Overseas News Agency.

Dispatches from Stockholm state that the Desterro was seized in Swedish territorial waters, having on board a Swedish pilot, who has now returned to Haparanda. The vessel was taken into Raumo, Finland.

"This flagrant violation of Swedish neutrality," the news agency says, "has produced excitement in Sweden and embittered the feeling of the people."

KING LUDWIG STRICKEN.

Bavarian Monarch Attacked by Apoplexy, Swiss Report Says.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—King Ludwig III. of Bavaria has been stricken with apoplexy and his condition is grave, according to a report from Switzerland, says a Rome dispatch to the Petit Parisien.

King Ludwig III. is 71 years old. He married the Archduchess Marie Theerese of Austria, and ascended the Bavarian throne in 1913. He was appointed a Field Marshal of the Bavarian Army last year, and visited the Bavarian troops on the battle line in France in January last.

FEARED THE CAT MOST.

Dog Jumps to His Death from Vivisection Laboratory.

A yellow dog lost a fight with a cat yesterday on the fourth floor of the Loomis Laboratory of Cornell University Medical College, at 414 East Twenty-sixth Street, by jumping to his death on the sidewalk below. During the fight the cat scratched him deeply on the nose and the dog yelped in pain. His yelps were heard by the little infantile paralysis sufferers across the street in Bellevue Hospital, who looked up from their toy animals to see him fall to the sidewalk. He staggered to his feet and started across the street, his legs wabbling under him, and then dropped dead. His skull was fractured.

The dog was one of those kept in cages at the laboratory and used for experimental purposes. Both dogs and cats are used for this work, and the animals escaped from their cages yesterday through the carelessness of the watchman.

Students in the chemical laboratory said yesterday that the animals on the fourth floor were used for experimentation, and admitted that experimentation, but practically all the members of the Faculty were away, and no experimenting was going on at present.

NEW YORK ANGLER WINS.

G. C. Jenkins Has Average of 99.7 with Light Tackle at Newark.

The ninth annual international fly and bait casting tournament, which is being held at Weequahic Park Lake, Newark, N. J., was continued yesterday, when the two events which were unfinished on the opening day were decided, in addition to two of the events on the program for yesterday. The other scheduled event, the heavy tackle distance fly competition, was put over until today because of darkness.

The day's competition started with the light tackle distance fly contest, which was postponed on Wednesday. C. G. Chatt of the Illinois Casting Club won the honors in this competition with a cast of 113 feet. Fred N. Peet of the Chicago Fly Casting Club was second, with 107 feet, and E. G. Mills of the Anglers' Club of New York took third position. The latter's cast was 105 feet. H. W. Hawes, who led the competition on Wednesday, had to be content with fourth place, with a cast of 102 feet.

In the light tackle dry fly accuracy competition the honors went to G. C. Jenkins of the Anglers' Club of New York, who had an average of 99.7. J. M. Smith of the Chicago Fly Casting Club took second place, with a total of 99.6, and a tie resulted for third position between Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, and Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, both of whom had averages of 99.5. On the cast-off the Chicagoan won the position, with 12 demerits.

The other events decided yesterday were the quarter-ounce distance bait, which was won by E. M. Town of Chicago, with a cast of 141 feet, and the light tackle accuracy fly competition. In the latter event Call J. McCarthy led, with an average of 99.11. The summary:

Light Tackle Distance Fly.—Won by C. G. Chatt, Chicago, 113 feet. F. N. Peet, Chicago, 107 feet, second; E. J. Mills, New York, 105 feet, third.

Light Tackle Dry Fly Accuracy.—Won by G. C. Jenkins, Anglers' Club of New York, with 99 7-15. J. M. Smith, Chicago Fly Casting Club, 99 6-15, second; Lou S. Darling, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, and Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, tied for third with 99.5. On cast-off McCarthy won with twelve demerits against thirteen.

One-Quarter Ounce Distance Bait.—Won by E. M. Town, Chicago Fly Casting Club, with 141 feet. R. C. Leonard, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, 140 2-5 feet, second; W. J. Jamison, Illinois Casting Club, and J. S. Pettitt, Anglers' Club of New York, tied for third with 129 2-5 feet. On cast-off Jamison won with a cast of 132 4-5 feet against 115 1-5 for Pettitt.

Light Tackle Accuracy Fly.—Won by Call J. McCarthy, Chicago Fly Casting Club, with 99 11-15. W. M. Stanley, Illinois Casting Club, 99 10-15, second; J. S. Schwinn, Newark Bait and Fly Casting Club, 99.9, third.

ROONEY IN RACE TOMORROW

Champion Will Stroke Ravenswood Crew in Long Island Regatta.

Entries for the annual championship regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association, to be held tomorrow over a mile course on North Beach Bay, were opened last night at a meeting of the Regatta Committee at the Ravenswood Boat Club. There are five events on the rowing program, with a total entry of fifteen crews. This number compares favorably with that of former years.

The biggest entry has been attracted by the senior four-oared gig race, in which the Ravenswoods, Nonpareil R. C., Nautilus B. C., and Wahnetah B. C. will be represented. Thomas J. Rooney, new national sculling champion, will stroke the Ravenswood quartet.

In the junior double gig race the fight will be between crews of the Ravenswood club and the Bayonne Rowing Association, while in the junior single shell the contestants will be R. J. Allen, 2d, of the Ravenswoods; William McDonald of the Union B. C., and W. Clough of the Seawanhaka B. C.

The Rogers Cup competition in the junior four-gig race promises to produce one of the best races of the regatta, even though there are but two entries. Both the Nonpareil R. C. and Ravenswood R. C., which have made nominations for this event, hold two legs on the trophy, and each is exceedingly desirous of gaining permanent possession of it.

There will be three crews in the junior four shell, representing the Ravenswoods, Nonpareils and Seawanhakas.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE at a price. B. Solomon, care of Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4140.

BROADCLOTH. — Burgundy, Botany, or F. & H. broadcloth; will pay $1.80 net. Madison Square 1636.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Contractors wanted. We supply material. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS. — Jobbers placing orders on sport coats and mixtures, from $8.50 to $7.50. 85 West 24th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobbers will look Friday, after 10 A. M., ladies' and misses' cloth coats; open for newest models only. 110 5th Av., 3d floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Interested in a quantity at a price. B. Solomon, care Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Telephone Chelsea 4140.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses wanted; have thousands to give out; steady work all year around. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Taffeta jobs wanted. Call Orchard 6713 between 9 and 11 A. M.

DRESSES.—Open for silk, dance and evening dresses. 80 West 25th St., third floor.

GEORGETTE CREPE. — Open to buy 500 pieces Georgette crepe at a price for cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

JOBS.—Cash for jobs and odd lots, trimmings, braids, notions, buttons. B 169 Times.

POPLINS.—Open for quantity black and blue wool poplins; will pay cash. The Mutual Skirt Co., 154 West 57th.

POPLINS, Serges, Caberdines, all colors; cash. Manhattan Skirt Co., 16 W. 26th.

POPLINS.—Silk-wool poplins, dark shades, wanted. Telephone Madison Square 5414.

SERGES.—Quality 4408 desired; cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

SUITS AND COATS. — Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices, 10th floor, 82 West 27th.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted on ladies' suits. 152 West 27th, 1st floor.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy navy and brown at a price. Tip Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

TAFFETA. — Open to buy large quantity taffeta, all colors; 70c. to 85c. Send samples. C 5 Times.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Q. S. Given of Buffalo; Miss Clossey open for Fall waists and dresses; will look Friday after 9 o'clock at Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHARMEUSE.—15 pieces 36-inch charmeuse to sell at $1.05 net cash. Telephone Gramercy 1124.

CHINCHILLAS.—White; Clark & Danna; 5 pieces. Chelsea 3110.

COATS.—Juniors' and ladies' cloth and pile fabrics, $3.75 up; plush coats, $9.50 to $16.50; immediate delivery. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Girls', 8 to 14, of wool materials and pile fabrics, $2.25 to $3.75; biggest values in retail for $5; immediate delivery. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see six good numbers at $8.75 of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' coats in all fabrics for immediate delivery. Weinstein & Klipstein, 139 Spring St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Stylish all wool sport coats, $8.75. Samuel Neuman, 11 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS on hand for immediate delivery; all colors. Gramercy 2040.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 25 dozen wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job to sell; serges, charmeuse, combinations. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—75 silk and serge, to close out. Marboro Dress Co., 47 West 34th, Room 412.

DRESSES.—350 new silk dresses to close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 W. 26th.

FUR TRIMMING.—Black opossum, one to two inches; $6.50 to $13. Madison Sq. 816.

LACES.—25,000 dozen Valenciennes laces to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

MOHAIRS, 42-inch, leading shades on hand for immediate delivery; cheap. Box X Y, 125 East 34th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marie & Sanner, 46 4th Av. 4380 18th Sq.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripes and white at sacrifice prices. Queen, 140 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; all wool suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.75 up; mixture coats, $3.75 up. Robert Kamber, Frank & Breastein, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing, from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—75 Fall samples, to close out. Marboro Dress Co., 47 West 34th, Room 412.

TAFFETAS.—Gros de Londres taffetas, satin merveilleux; immediate delivery. Sohland, 19 Madison Av.

THROW SCARFS in imitation seal, mole, and ermine. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¼@3¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

It's the Fashion to Raise Them.

A TIMES reporter was in the office of an executive of a prominent commission house yesterday while the latter was instructing a salesman in regard to the higher prices that had just been made on a number of gray cloths. The merchant went over them at great length, giving the brand, construction and price, paused an instant, and then concluded: "If you think of any more let me know and we will advance them, too."

The Raw Silk Summary.

There has not been a great deal of change in the Yokohama raw silk market in the last few days, either as to prices or to buying. Cables from there say that stocks are now down to 9,000 bales, while sales for the week were pretty fair. Not much is heard from Canton, where business is still retarded by political troubles, but Shanghai remains firm. There is a good demand for most varieties of silk in that market, in spite of the fact that the rising exchange is making business difficult. Not a great deal of change is noted at Milan, where European buyers continue to dominate the situation and prices continue steady to firmer. Locally there is an increasing demand at better prices.

Features of a Smart Hat.

A smart hat shown at the fashion show at the Ritz-Carlton this week was a small one of black hatter's plush, with a heavy band of jet around the upper edge of the standing rim, and a big projecting jet ornament at the front. Encircling the hat and standing up from the brim was a circle of tiny gray ostrich tips. This hat made four distinct points in modishness. The hatter's plush, which is to be so much used, the jet which is seen on gowns and hats, the use of the big ornament on the front of the hat, where everything of the kind is shown for the moment, and the use of ostrich feathers. A hat made entirely of gray ostrich illustrates the use of these feathers. It is a small round hat and the feathers are laid flat upon it with the curl pressed down into circles and curves.

Some Decorated Stockings.

While makers of the highest grades of hosiery are saying that the smartest people will wear solid colors in footwear to match their gowns and that brilliant effects will be seen chiefly for sport wear, the woman who has the taste and the money may be as bizarre as she pleases. A peacock embroidered in all the colors for which the bird is famous spreads his brilliant tail over the insteps of stockings for women who do not believe that peacock feathers bring bad luck. Green lizards done in glittering metal embroidery adorn the insteps of another style of hosiery. These are the women's American war hosiery, the lizard having reference to the many kinds of animal life the guardsmen at the border are constantly interviewing. The rattlesnake and the scorpion may come next.

Wear Asbestos Clothing.

A popular tailor with the automobile manufacturer these days is the asbestos man. The man who welds the cast iron of different parts of the frames of the automobile is dressed from head to foot in asbestos cloth. Coat, trousers, shoes, gloves or mittens, and an all-enveloping hood are of this material with a small opening set with mica. The process of welding cast iron is new and had its inception in the automobile business some years ago. By the oxygen-acetylene process a heat of 5,000 degrees is reached which would set fire to the clothes of the worker. Workers in chemical plants are also using asbestos clothes to a greater extent than formerly. Asbestos is not affected by the ordinary acids, and the chemical worker is influenced by the increasingly high prices of his ordinary wearing apparel and wears the practically indestructible asbestos cloth when at work to save it.

Blacklisted Firms' Insurance.

The Controller of the British Foreign Trade Department has made public a license issued to British underwriters and insurance companies to carry into effect marine insurance contracts made with persons in the United States, notwithstanding such persons may be on the statutory blacklist, provided such contracts were made prior to these persons being placed on the list. According to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London, this license applies to any contract for marine insurance or insurance against fire, or any other risk of goods or merchandise during transit from the shipper's or manufacturer's warehouse until deposited in a warehouse on the termination of transit where any part of the routing is by sea.

Silk Manufacturers Sold Up.

Practically all of the local silk manufacturers of any size in this market are now sold up on Fall goods to the end of the year as the result of recent heavy trading by prominent cutters and retailers. While both classes of buyers were said to be objecting strenuously in many cases against the high prices asked, they were made to realize the situation and bought ahead to guarantee deliveries and prices. Both satin-faced and taffeta silks were taken, as were certain crepes. Purple, gold, new shades of blue, and some new yellows were among the most favored colorings. Spring business has been done by some big producers and buyers, but most of the latter are unwilling to trade very far into the new season because of the present high prices and the hope of more favorable figures later.

Stationery for Little Ones.

There are three distinct lines of social stationery which are of interest for the little people. The first is the birth announcement card. There are many styles of these, and there is always a large popular demand for them. They differ in size and shape, and occasionally will include an extra fold to the card, on which is shown the stork with the baby swinging from its bill. The stationery for the very little people's own use has pictures upon it showing them engaged in different occupations and amusements. These are always up to date. So there are the little people as aviators in one group, and they are shown engaged in other sports. When shown love-making there is a big heart for a background. One of the most engaging of the cards has the little people as cooks, wearing caps and aprons. Outgrowing the picture paper age, they have a regular lawn notepaper but a couple of sizes smaller than the average note.

Uses of Crinkled Rubber.

Pretty and practical things are being developed in crinkled rubber. It is made into bath mats for use in the tub to prevent slipping. In this form it is solid and comes in white with an edge of delicate color, blues, or pinks. It is perforated with holes at intervals. For bathing slippers and shoes it is attractive and practical. Shoes made from it have firm soles and soft uppers. They cling to the foot and are pretty, shapely, and do not slip off in swimming. Then there is the half-high shoe of some delicate color with no fastening, which is stretched to slip on. There are also slippers in white and pale colors with a little bow of the material. The crinkled rubber is attractive in itself. It is new this past year and just being developed. There are garters to match the slippers. These are useful for the woman who is not a vigorous swimmer. The high shoes will retail at $1.75, the low at $1.25, and with garters at 50 cents. For business use in the crinkled rubber come thin brown finger caps, perforated, for counting money, &c.

Prices Named for Fancy Woolens.

Department 4 of the American Woolen Company yesterday made prices on its 1917 lines of fancy coatings, suitings, and skirtings. Among the goods offered were these: 54-inch homespun effects, in gray, tan, brown, and green fancy mixtures, 87½ cents; 56 to 58 inch Scotch homespun effects, $1.17½ to $1.25; chevriot twist effects in mixtures, 54 inches wide and weighing 11½ to 12 ounces, $1.25; 13-ounce, 54-inch fancy checks, $1.30; large fancy check effects, in double and twist, weighing 12½ to 14 ounces, $1.37½, and novelty checked sport coatings, $1.42½. For fancy velours in checks and stripes, $1.50 is asked for cloths weighing 11½ to 12 ounces, these goods being shown in a profusion of colorings. Coverts were priced from $1.25 to $1.70, while 54-inch shepherd checks were opened at $1.55. A novelty jersey effect, 54 inches wide and offered in several shades, was priced at $1.70. Skirtings ranged from 90 cents to $1.87½, while eight-ounce goods in novel black and white checks were opened at $1.37½.

Sheeting Business Was Good.

Sheetings led in the gray goods trading in this market yesterday. Large sales of 5.50s were reported at 5¼ cents for September-October delivery, with other good-sized sales made at the same price for shipments ranging into 1917. Deliveries of 4.70s, running into 1970, were sold at 6 cents. A better demand was told of on 4-yard, 56-60 sheetings, which sold yesterday at 7⅞ cents for November-December delivery. Quite liberal bids of 6¾ cents were reported refused by certain sellers for late 1916 deliveries of 48-square, 4-yard goods. Printcloth trading was hampered by the unwillingness of buyers to meet the new prices set by the mills. One of the features was the movement of 39-inch 80 squares, for November-December delivery, at 8¼ cents. This is the highest price reached by these goods since 1907, and it is said to be doubtful now if any more 1916 shipments of them can be had under the figure quoted. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¼c
39-inch, 72-72s	7 7/16c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6c
39-inch, 68-72s	7c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 64-64s	6 13/16c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6 13/16c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The New York office of J. L. Hudson & Co., Detroit, and the Thompson-Hudson Company, Toledo, denied yesterday a rumor heard in the local market that T. F. Ranck, cloak buyer, had resigned. It was said that he still occupies the position he has held for the last three and a half years.

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held at Baltimore on Oct. 2 to 6. The attendance is expected to be the largest in some time, if not ever.

Julean A. Arnold, American Commercial Attaché at Peking, has just returned to the United States after a two years' stay in China. He is expected in the city within a short time. Individuals or firms desiring to have interviews with him are invited to advise the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House in order that a proper schedule may be made up for conferences.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PEERLESS CREAMERY & DAIRY EQUIPMENT CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Peerless Creamery & Dairy Equipment Co., Inc., 75 Vesey Street, by Albert Wisner, $500; M. V. Kennelly Co., $14, and Harry Zucker, $30. Liabilities are stated to be $7,000 and assets $3,000. One of the incorporators was A. Wisner, who was looked upon by the trade as the owner of the business. It is said he was President of the company. Judge Hand appointed Jesse Knight receiver under a bond of $1,000, and authorized him to carry on business for fifteen days. The bankruptcy petition was caused by an attachment obtained by the Chester Dairy Supply Company, on which the Sheriff took possession of the assets.

HENRY LEVY, salesman, 100 West Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $479 and no available assets. He has a claim against the New York Railways Company for damages, which claim is in dispute and value is unknown. Attached to the petition is his sworn statement that the only liabilities are two judgments, one of which was for a gambling debt.

PETER DE BRUIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Peter De Bruin, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street, who formerly had a restaurant in the Masonic Club, by H. L. Titus, $245; Greenbaum & McKelvey, $558, and Middendorf & Rohrs, $246. He made an assignment on July 20. Liabilities are $3,000.

SIGMUND SCHUMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sigmund Schuman, grocer, 13 Spring Street, by eight creditors, whose claims aggregated $534.

J. A. STEVENSON & CO., INC., manufacturer of dresses, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,684, and assets of $20,384. Among the creditors are Lichtenheim & Stern, $4,079 secured; H. R. Mallinson & Co., $1,609, and Desmond Dunne, $1,550 secured.

BARNETT LAZARUS, a jobber in women's underwear, as the Capital Muslin Underwear Company, 896 Broadway, has made an assignment to Max S. Weinberg.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge A. N. Hand signed an order yesterday directing Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers of Mills & Gibb, white goods importers, to pay another installment of $25,000 on the principal of the mortgages of $750,000 held by the Bank for Savings on property at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, which installment was due on Aug. 15, provided that the bank agrees not to demand any further payments on the principal. This is in addition to the installment of $25,000 due May 15, which has already been ordered paid.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal Court has granted leave to Thatcher M. Adams and Julian W. Robbins, as executors and trustees of the estate of Frances C. Adams, to begin a suit in the Supreme Court against the American Real Estate Company and the receivers to foreclose a mortgage of $100,000 on property at 67-69 West 125th Street, formerly owned by the American Real Estate Company, but now owned by others, and the company is a necessary party to the foreclosure. There is due now the principal of $100,000, interest from Feb. 26, 1916; taxes, $1,224, and water rates and insurance, $231.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 24.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Columbia Supply Company, dealers in brewers' and bottlers' supplies. The creditors filing the petition and the amounts named are the Acme Steel Company, Chicago, $826.76; the Dubuque Realty Company, Dubuque, Iowa, $2,230.44, and the Western Iron Stores Company, Milwaukee, $62.45. Judge Ferdinand Geiger has appointed Julius J. Goetz receiver under $10,000 bond.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Boldman, Edwin D.—City of N. Y.	$233.45
Carlton, James—Same	233.45
Edelman, Samuel—Same	233.45
Fleishman, Herman—Same	135.84
Ferrin, Austin W.—Same	233.45
Kurzrok or Kimrack, Max—Same	233.45
Sechfesky, Jacob L.—Same	233.45
Snyder, William L.—Same	233.45
Trautman, Ira—Same	233.45
Weisdarsky, Julius—Same	233.45
Wertmann, Deitrich—Same	233.45
Bernstein, Solomon M.—S. Bernstein	721.10
Burney, James G.—Meccano Co., Inc.	102.06
Baker, Clarence H.—Standard Thread Co.	191.04
Campbell, Arthur P.—Dudley G. Eldridge, Inc.	102.22
Counihan, William J.—Lux Mfg. Co.	206.02
Coles, Phillips Co.—Heywood Stresser & Voight Litho. Co.	441.38
Christtensen, Emil—H. H. Jackson, et al.	3,838.02
Cort, Beals Co.—James McLean, Inc.	194.32
Cunningham, Beulah L.—Gimble Bros., N. Y.	184.83
Doppler, Anton—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.	216.31
Duggan, Edward J.—Western Electric Co.	4,470.72
Flint, Harriet E. Or Harriet G. Gondie—L. P. Hollander & Co.	548.69
Grammas, John—E. G. Clarke	129.78
Greek Suburban Improvement Co.—P. Heidelberger et al.	996.52
Gordon, Sam, Philip Jurvale, and Mauriel Jurvale—A. Wildstein	116.00
Herstein, Lena—J. Lyttle	214.83
Harbeson, Charles H.—K. Harbeson	150.00
Hurwit, Julius—Family Furniture Co., Inc.	116.00
Hanlon, George P.—Allison & Hadaway, Inc.	148.37
Hof, Henry—Cramer-Meyer Co.	259.21
Jackson, Laura, and Bertha Levy—People, &c.	500.00
Kirkwood, Percy A.—John Simmons Co.	31.10
Kessler, David D.—Globe Tire Co.	174.76
Karst, Joseph; Thomas Smuntas, and Theogaris—A. Gerzenstein	113.00
Klein, Qorus A.—A. Bakst et al.	439.03
Katz, Samuel—J. Dupont et al.	113.07
Kraus, Morris—H. B. Claflin Corp.	1,013.65
Lowerre Summit Park Realty Co., Lowerre Summit Development Co., and George H. Lowerre—Edgewater Trust Co.	1,258.77
Lieb, Jacob—D. Stern	679.55
Levington, Max—Davis Lahney Co.	138.74
Lange, Ludwig W.—Bigelow Varnish Co.	114.35
MacGregor, Archibald H.—G. F. Koster	112.57
Mitchell Contracting Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.	676.44
Montz, Frances M.—Franklin Simon Co.	198.37
Nivling, Harry—E. V. Harman	735.84
Nelson, Aubrey P.—Aeolian Co.	1,506.33
Phillips, Mary G.—Regent Realty Corp.	568.03
Russell, Ray, and Bertha Levy—People, &c.	300.00
Roff, John—R. Stapleton	112.93
Ross, Peter and Wendel—G. M. Rodin & Son	177.15
Stilson, William D.—L. A. Fessenden	238.36
Scavo, Emilio—A. Bakst et al.	239.58
Sickler, Harvey C.—Union Stockyard Bank of Buffalo	5,068.93
Tower, Peter—M. Marx	105.60
Tucker, Russell E.—Jacob Rooed's Sons, Inc.	352.05
Von Pustan, Calvin—Stern Bros.	100.41
Zimmerman, Frederick L.—M. E. Foster	187.79

In Bronx County.

Amodio, Franco—V. Gaudiano	271.12
Fennell, Herman—H. Schwartz	97.90
Frankel, Irving L.—S. Jacobs et al.	33.37
Fifland, Lillie—S. Nichols & Co.	70.35
Gofubock, Leon—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.	50.91
Graham, H. Hillery—A. Lavin	40.52
Herman, Max—A. Rosenberg	77.72
Ilich, Nicholas, as executor—W. S. Nichols et al.	1,641.42
New York Wholesale Cleaners & Dyers' Association—S. Goodelman	307.22
Stanton, Daniel P.—M. J. Silverman	127.70

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

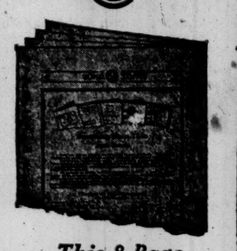
International Exposition Co., Inc.—Motion Picture Exhibitors Assn. of Greater N. Y.; June 7, 1916. $486.97
Madden, Henry G.—Petterson Bros.; Oct. 18, 1913. 205.21
Pins, S. Alvin—Pittston Coal Co., Inc.; June 8, 1916. 137.39
Schweerer, Arthur—E. Schwoerer, Sept. 25, 1900. 1,181.40
Same—G. Schweerer; Sept. 25, 1900. 1,819.44
Gahren, Charles—City of N. Y.; Feb. 8, 1916, (vacated). 263.41
Auerbach, Benjamin—E. M. Rodrock; Aug. 25, 1914. 519.41
Downey Construction Co.—W. Welkenning; Sept. 6, 1913. 106.83
Denny, Louise J. & Thomas—L. W. Porter; Feb. 7, 1916. 301.89
Harvey, Frank—Queens County Trust Co.; July 6, 1916, (released). 3,959.46
Schmidt, George—S. A. Conway; July 7, 1916. 1,544.40
Thoma, Marie—A. T. Scharps; May 14, 1916. 125.91

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Wearing Apparel, Fibres, and Various Fabrics.

M. J. Corbett & Co., won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy dealing with the classification of tunics, robes and other wearing apparel, composed of a silk net of a silk net and silk chiffon foundation, decorated with beads or spangles. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. as ornamented or trimmed merchandise. The protest claimed duty at 50 per cent. as silk wearing apparel, or at the same rate as articles composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles. Judge Cooper decided that the claim for entry under the bead paragraph was the more specific, and sustained the claim.

Another decision handed down by the same General Appraiser related to bassine or palmyra fibre imported by F. H. Cone, New York. The fibre had been cut into uniform lengths, dressed, dyed and bunched. It was classified as Tampico fibre by similitude and returned for duty at 20 per cent. The protestant claimed it properly free of duty under one of several paragraphs,



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R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Municipal Bonds Advanced.

when the Income Tax Law was enacted in 1913. That experience may now be important in view of the effect on the market of possible increase in the Income Tax rates. A resume of the market for representative State and City bonds in 1913-1914 together with current offerings of Municipal bonds will be sent on request for special letter, M. B.

Estabrook & Co.
Members {New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$100,000
Allegheny County, Pa.
(County Seat, Pittsburgh)
4% Bonds
Due 1934, '35 & '36.
Price 100 and Interest
Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular Under Profit-Taking—Hope of Railroad Settlement—British Notes Taken.

The stock market yesterday reflected both profit-taking and further effort of a co-ordinated sort to maintain the upward swing of prices. The activity and strength in the copper shares which made them a noteworthy feature of the trading was related to this latter effort. It was a not unusual sequel to what had gone before in the market, active buying accompanied by sharp advances bringing on heavy profit-taking sales and prompting organized effort to counter this by upbidding of stocks in which there happened for one reason or another to be less liquidating pressure than elsewhere. The effect of the whole was to maintain a fair degree of activity, but the total was only a little more than half of the record figure reached two days ago, when the market felt the full force of the momentum which had been imparted to prices by the most aggressive buying which had been seen in months.

Prices were what they naturally would be under the operation of these conflicting sources—irregular, but in very few cases were they weak. The immediate future of the market depends perhaps a good deal upon the extent of the short interest. No doubt many have been tempted by the recent advances to put out again stock which in many instances they felt it prudent to take back earlier in the rise, when it became apparent that a clearly defined upward movement was under way; but it is doubtful if this sort of selling has increased the size of the short interest compared with the extent of that interest at the outset of the rise. On the contrary, the recent course of the market was calculated to make the bears more prudent, particularly after the resistance which the market had previously shown to not a little bad news.

The point of view of many people has changed. For a long time it was generally assumed that the end of war-stimulated industrial activity was near an end. Now it has come to be accepted as probable that this activity will last much longer. Those who expect the war to end before the year is out are outnumbered by those who believe that it will last another twelve-month. And the longer the activity more or less closely related to the war lasts, the smaller becomes the number of people who worry over the state of American business when peace returns. Certain it is that the longer Europe continues in death grapple the harder will be her task of reconstruction, and also the more strongly established will be American industries and American trade, particularly in those directions in which the country has reached out into new fields since the outbreak of the war. This is a change which is conducive to greater market optimism than existed earlier in the year.

Reports from Washington that the railroad crisis was likely to be passed before the day was over aroused only the sort of interest which is taken in the prediction of something which nine people out of ten have been expecting all along. That the railroads would eventually reach an agreement with their men though the President has seemed a foregone conclusion from the beginning.

The news that practically all the $250,000,000 of British notes offered for public subscription on Wednesday had been taken by the close of business yesterday was the best possible comment, both on the attractiveness of this issue, which has appealed greatly to the market, and on the ability of this country to finance readily the credits which it is called upon to extend in furtherance of the unprecedented amount of trade which it is doing with foreign countries.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30,	Over 30 up to 60,	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3½	
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5	3	3½	*3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2½%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.
60 days.....2¼@3 | 5 months.....3½
90 days.....3 @3½ | 6 months.....3½
4 months.....3½@3¾ |

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....3¼@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75½	$4.75¾	+.00½
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅞	+.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	71.81¼	71.75	71.75	—.00¼
Cables	71.87½	71.81¼	71.81¼	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅝	5.90⅛
95.28 Berlin	71.81¼	71.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28⅝
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.82	30.87
5.1826 Italy	6.48¼	6.47½
20.26 Austria	12.35	12.38
26.73 Scandinavia	26.70	26.80
19.29 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	†41.25	*41.87½
China—		
Hongkong	51.00	51.15
Shanghai	72.50	71.60
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.75
32.44 Rio	24.62	24.75

†Plus 1-32; *minus 1-32.

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.66⅝	$4.70¾	$4.66⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $491,791,878; balance, $21,459,400; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $683,071.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium, off $.625.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, unchanged; in New York, 66⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£97,000
Circulation decreased	169,000
Bullion decreased	266,857
Other securities increased	5,236,000
Other deposits increased	7,889,000
Public deposits decreased	2,793,000
Notes reserve decreased	123,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.15 per cent.; last week it was 27.11 per cent. Rate of discount 6 per cent.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 55 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 13½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 95 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

	Shares.
Total sales	751,156
Same day last year	718,897
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	107,209,648
Same period last year	94,382,252
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
53	54	100	Acme Tea	53	53	53	53	+ ¼
16	16⅝	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
24	24½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg	24¼	24¼	24	24	—1
77	78	300	Am. Ag. Chem	78	78	78	78	+1
100½	101¼	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
89	89⅝	11,600	Am. Beet Sugar	89	90⅛	88⅝	89	+ ⅞
61	61¼	9,500	American Can	61⅝	62	60¼	61⅛	— ⅝
62¾	63	4,000	Am. C. & F	63	63⅝	62	62¾	...
117	118	100	Am. C. & F. pf	117	117	117	117	...
147½	149	100	Am. Coal Prod	148	148	148	148	—1
10	10¼	10,600	Am. H. & L	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼	...
51½	52	1,100	Am. H. & L. pf	52⅛	52⅛	51⅞	52	— ⅛
28¼	28½	100	Am. Ice Sec	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
21⅝	22½	100	Am. Linseed	22	22	22	22	...
77¾	78	11,000	Am. Locomotive	77⅜	78	76⅝	78	+ 1⅛
105	105⅜	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105½	...
7	7⅛	200	Am. Malt	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
101⅜	101⅞	10,600	Am. S. & F	100½	101⅝	100⅝	101⅜	+1⅛
94½	95⅜	400	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	94½	94⅝	94¼	94⅜	+1¼
54½	55	500	Am. St. Foundries	54½	54½	54	54	—2½
110	111	1,700	Am. Sug. Ref	110½	111⅜	110	110	— ⅛
131½	132⅞	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	131½	131⅝	131½	131⅝	...
222	223	1,100	Am. Tobacco	222	225	222	222	+1
107	108½	250	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	—1
46¼	46⅝	100	Am. Woolen	47	47	47	47	...
97¼	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
26	26⅝	100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
34½	35¼	800	Am. Z. Lt. & P	35	35⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅜
67	67	200	Am. Z. Lt. & P. pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1
87¼	88	57,800	Anacon. Copper	87⅛	88⅛	87	87⅛	+ ⅜
70	72¼	100	Associated Oil	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅜
104⅛	104⅝	700	A., T. & S. F	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	99	1,200	A., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98	98	...
72	72½	2,800	Atlantic, G. & W. I	71½	72⅝	71	72⅛	+ ⅛
65	65⅜	200	A., G. & W. I. pf	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	+ ⅜
80⅜	81¼	9,400	Baldwin Loco	80½	81½	79⅛	81¼	+ ⅝
104½	105½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	...
87½	87⅞	2,300	Balt. & Ohio	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅜
73	73½	1,000	Balt. & Ohio pf	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
482	487	200	Bethlehem Steel	489	489	489	489	— ⅝
482	487	25	Beth. St. odd lot	494	494	494	494	...
85	85¼	500	Brook. R. T	85	85⅛	85	85⅛	+ ⅛
61	62	200	Brown Shoe	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
68	68¾	2,400	Butte & S. C	68⅛	69⅛	68⅛	68⅝	—1
18	18½	1,500	Calif. Petroleum	19	19	17	18	—1½
44	46	1,100	Cal. Petroleum pf	45	45	44	44	—2½
177½	178	800	Canadian Pacific	177	177⅜	177	177⅜	...
57¾	58	2,400	Cent. Leather Co	57⅝	58¼	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
112	113½	100	Cent. Leather pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	1,000	Chesa. & Ohio	62¼	62½	61⅝	62¼	+ ⅜
94½	95	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	96	94	94	—1
127	128	100	Chi. & N'western	127½	127½	127½	127½	...
110	175	100	Chi. & N'western pf	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	+ ¼
17¼	17¾	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	300	Chile Copper	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	4,300	Chino Copper	53	53¾	52½	53⅝	+ ⅛
70	72	200	Cluett-Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	—1
49⅝	49½	9,720	Colo. Fuel & Iron	50¼	50⅝	48½	49¾	—1
44	44½	200	Computing Tab Rec	43¼	43½	42½	43¼	+ ½
138	139	1,100	Consolidated Gas	138⅜	138⅝	138	138½	— ⅛
18	20	300	Con. Intst Col. M	18	18	18	18	...
15	15¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref	15	15	15	15	...
77	77¼	15,100	Crucible Steel	76½	77¼	74½	77¼	+1⅝
116½	118	200	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	116	118	...
55	55¼	20,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	56⅜	57¼	54⅛	55½	—1⅛
33¼	33½	700	Den. & Rio G. pf	33	33½	33	33	— ⅞
46¼	46½	2,000	Distillers Sec	46⅜	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅛
24½	25¼	1,900	Dome Mines	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	— ¾
10	12⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf	10	10	10	10	...
38⅝	38¾	11,600	Erie	38½	38½	37⅜	38½	+ ⅜
54	54½	700	Erie 1st pf	54¾	54¾	54	54¼	— ⅛
38	40	200	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	40	40	38	38	—1½
171½	172½	3,700	General Electric	170¼	172½	170¼	172	+1½
122½	123	1,300	Gen. Motors pf	120½	123	120½	122¾	+1½
72	73¼	2,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¾	74	72⅞	73	+ ⅝
87	88¼	400	Granby Consol	88	88½	88	88½	+ ⅜
117⅛	118	400	Gt. Northern pf	117½	117⅞	117	117⅜	+ ⅛
38⅞	39	2,500	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
47⅛	47⅝	2,800	Greene-Cananea	47	48	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Gulf States Steel	75	75	75	75	—2
93	96	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	95	95	95	95	— ½
101	101⅞	500	Illinois Central	102¼	102¼	101¼	101½	— ⅛
56	56⅛	54,900	Inspiration Copper	53¾	56⅞	53¼	56	+2⅞
17	17¼	250	Interboro Consol	17	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12	13	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
79	81	600	Int. Harv. Corp	78	79	78	79	+ ⅛
	110	23	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	106⅝	108⅝	106⅝	108⅝	...
37⅜	37⅝	56,000	Int. M. M. tr. r	37¼	38⅝	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅛
99½	99⅝	31,800	Int. M. M. pf. t. r	100¼	101	98⅞	99½	—1
41⅜	41⅝	2,900	Inter. Nickel	41¼	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	16¼	100	Inter. Paper	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
71	72	400	Inter. Paper pf	72¼	72¼	71	71	—1
87	88	100	Jewel Tea	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
25	25½	100	Kan. City Southern	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
735	738	3,600	Kelly Spring. Tire	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73½	+ ⅛
50⅜	50⅝	19,400	Kennecott Copper	50⅝	51	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	2,400	Lacka. Steel	77⅛	78	77	77	—2
45¾	45⅞	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	46¼	46¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
20	21	100	Lake Erie & West	20½	20½	20½	20½	—1
81¼	81⅜	5,500	Lehigh Valley	82¼	82¼	81¼	81⅝	— ⅛
121	123	62	Liggett & Myers	121	121	121	121	...
118	120	100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅛
129½	130½	900	Louis. & Nash	130¼	130¼	129¼	129¼	+ ⅛
85½	86	400	Mackay Cos	84	87	84	85	+2½
67¼	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
1⅜	3	100	Manhattan Beach	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
83¼	84	1,900	Maxwell Motors	83¼	83¾	83½	83½	+ ⅛
85¾	86⅝	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+1½
55	57½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅜
59	62	100	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	—1
101¾	102	6,800	Mexican Petroleum	101½	102¾	101½	101⅝	+ ¼
90	93	400	Mex. Petroleum pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	—1⅝
35½	35⅞	3,800	Miami Copper	35	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
122¾	123	100	M., St. P. & S. M	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ⅛
131	136	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	135	135	135	135	+5
	3½	4	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	4⅜	4⅜	Missouri Pacific	4½	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
	4½	4½	Mo. Pacific ctfs	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
23	23½	200	Morris & Essex	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
81	89	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	81	81	81	81	...
24½	24⅜	4,300	Nat. Lead Co	24	25⅜	23⅞	24½	+ ½
66½	66⅝	800	Nevada Con. Cop	66¾	66⅞	66½	66⅝	— ⅛
19	19⅛	6,850	N. Y. Air Brake	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
137	137½	700	N. Y. Central	136	137	136	137	+ ⅛
106½	106¾	9,950	N. Y., N. H. & H	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106	— ⅛
60	60¼	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	60	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
27½	27⅝	400	Norfolk Southern	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
23	23	100	Norfolk & Western	23	23	23	23	...
131	131½	800	Northern Pacific	132	132	130½	130½	—1⅝
111⅞	111⅞	1,500	Pacific Mail	111¼	111½	111	111½	...
27	27¼	1,200	Penn. R. R	27¼	27¼	25¼	26½	— ⅛
56	56	5,776	People's Gas, Chi	56⅛	56⅛	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅛
102½	102½	100	Philadelphia Co	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
40	40	400	Pittsburgh Coal	39¾	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
85	85	100	Pitts. & L. E	85¼	85¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
27¼	28½	200	Pitts. Coal ctfs	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
103	103	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
54¼	54¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	54¼	54¼	53	53½	—1
166½	167	400	Pullman Co	166½	166⅞	166	166	—1
48	49	3,200	Railway Steel Sp	49	49⅝	48	48¾	+ ⅛
24¾	25⅜	9,400	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	25⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
107⅜	107⅝	46,300	Reading	107⅜	108⅜	106⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
43	43	100	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	—1
46	46	100	Reading 2d pf	46	46	46	46	...
54⅜	54½	6,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	54⅜	55	54	54½	+ ⅛
113⅝	114	900	Rep. Iron & S. pf	113⅝	114	113⅝	113⅝	— ⅛
210	212	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	210½	210½	210	210	...
30¼	30⅜	1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
49	50	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	50	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
99	99⅜	4,700	Southern Pacific	99½	99⅝	99	99⅛	— ⅛
24	24⅛	800	Southern Railway	24½	24⅞	24	24	— ⅛
68	69	300	Southern Ry. pf	68⅝	68⅝	68½	68½	— ⅛
127	128	2,900	Studebaker Co	127⅝	128½	127	127	—1
27	28	7,500	Tennessee Copper	26	28⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
104	105¼	500	Texas Co	105⅝	105⅝	104	104	—2½
63	63¼	100	Third Avenue	63½	63½	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
101	103½	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	104	104	104	104	—1
8¼	8⅝	6,200	Union B. & P. Co	7½	8¼	7½	8⅛	+1
46	46¾	1,400	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	43¼	46⅝	43¼	46¼	+3½
142¾	142⅝	18,400	Union Pacific	142¾	143⅝	141¾	142½	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅝	1,800	Union Pacific pf	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82½	...
49	52	100	United Cigar Mfrs	50	50	50	50	...
101	101½	100	United Cigar Stores	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
164¾	165	4,200	United Fruit Co	164	165¾	164	164⅝	+ ⅝
19	20	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
20⅜	21¼	100	U. S. Express	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
30	31⅛	200	U. S. Indus. Alco	31⅛	31⅝	30¼	30¼	—1¼
114	115	4,500	U. S. Rubber	115½	115⅞	113⅝	114½	— ⅛
28½	31	100	U. S. R. & Mg. Co	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
57½	58	1,800	U. S. Rubber pf	58¾	58¾	57½	57⅝	— ⅛
116⅜	117¼	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ⅛
97¼	97⅝	120,500	U. S. Steel	97¾	98½	96¾	97⅜	— ⅛
117⅞	118	1,700	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
73	73½	3,400	U. S. S., R. & M.cfs	73	73⅝	73	73¼	+ ⅛
50	51¼	200	U.S.S.,R.& M.pf.cfs	50¾	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
84	84⅛	6,300	Utah Copper	84	84⅝	83⅝	84⅛	+ ⅛
45	48	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	46	46	46	46	—1
13⅝	14	500	Wabash	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	...
50½	50¾	1,900	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
27½	27¾	200	Wabash pf. B	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
123	130	100	Wells Fargo Exp	128½	128½	123½	128½	+ ½
29⅝	30	500	Western Maryland	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	...
94	94⅜	300	Western Union Tel	95¾	95¾	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
60½	60⅝	6,100	Westingh. E. & M	60⅝	61	60	60⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	5	600	Wheeling & L. E	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
48¾	48⅛	13,600	Willys-Overland	48⅞	48⅞	47¾	48⅛	— ⅛
104⅛	105	400	Willys-Overland pf	105¾	106	105	105	+ ⅜
49	50	300	Wisconsin Central	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	—1¼
29	29¼	100	Worthington P. & M	29	29	29	29	...
59	59½	500	Worth. P. & M. pf. B	58¼	59	58¼	59	+ ⅜

STEADY TONE IN LONDON.

U. S. Steel Still Holds Firm at Dearer Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The tone of the stock market was generally steady with a moderate inquiry. Investment stocks were steady, but Consols and the French loan were easy. The shipping boom subsided, and caused prices to droop. Dealers were increasingly busy advising clients to deposit their neutral securities in the Treasury, which issued a supplementary list today.

The American section lost a portion of yesterday's rise with the exception of United States Steel issues, which held firm at dearer prices. Money and discount rates were quiet.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,917,000
Silver in hand increased	835,000
Notes in circulation increased	39,645,000
Treasury deposits increased	16,708,000
General deposits increased	110,595,000
Bills discounted decreased	25,288,000
Advances decreased	2,783,000

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	80.57	79.96	80.15	— .35
25 industrials	97.

WHEAT

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"The Investment Situation."

Write for Pamphlet 10.

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UTICA WELCOMES FARM LOAN BOARD

Bankers as Well as Farmers Agreeable to the Idea of Establishing a Bank There.

GRANGERS ANXIOUS FOR IT

Nearly 500 Agricultural Societies in New York State Indorse the New Federal Act.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Farmers and bankers testified here today at a hearing held by the Farm Loan Board that a farm loan bank would be of great benefit to agriculture in this region. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo presided, and the hearing lasted for several hours. Mr. McAdoo explained that the purpose of the banks was to enable farmers to get long or short loans on farm property on easy terms.

Marc W. Cole of the State Department of Agriculture testified that 890 Grange societies and 67 farm co-operative societies in the State were heartily in favor of the farm loan banks, and that the system would benefit agriculture definitely by helping farmers finance their work just as manufacturers do now.

Mrs. Laura Mayhew Myers of Marcy, who conducts a large farm, said it was difficult for farmers to obtain loans on mortgages.

Judge H. C. Stratton of Norwich, Chenango County, testified that farmers had to go chiefly to trust companies and to individuals to obtain loans, and that many of them had difficulty in getting money.

Dean Cook of the St. Lawrence Agricultural College said there was undeveloped farm land in Northern New York and that a farm loan bank would be the means of helping to develop it. Ninety per cent. of the 200 students of the college were going into agriculture, he said, and farm loan banks would be of benefit to them.

All the banks of Utica, trust companies included, united in presenting a statement to the board, which said in part:

Speaking first for the national banks and trust companies, of which there are three of the former and three of the latter in this city, we wish to call attention to the fact that a loan on bond and mortgage, with farm land as security, is not the sort of loan that national banks and trust companies located in a city the size of Utica can advantageously handle.

The financial institutions of this city would not be prejudiced in principle against the establishment of a special financial institution in this section such as might be provided by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and, on the contrary, can conceive how such an institution organized especially to handle farm loans on bond and mortgage might be, provided the business was conducted economically, efficiently, and honestly, of real benefit to the surrounding farming community.

After the hearing today Secretary McAdoo returned to Spring Lake, N. J., because of the illness of Mrs. McAdoo, who has malarial fever, contracted in the tropics during her recent tour with the Secretary to South America. Mrs. McAdoo is the daughter of President Wilson. It was announced she was not seriously ill and the Secretary expects to rejoin the board soon. From Utica the board went to Lansing, Mich.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Thirty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,265,500, were chartered today. They include:

Ciego de Avila Public Utilities Corp., construction in Cuba, contracting, electric, cold storage, mining operations, $500,000; J. A. Arroyo, M. F. Cadenas, E. de Zaldo, 66 Beaver St.

Springfield Export Trading Co., Inc., beers, carbonated waters, restaurants, theatres, saloons, $125,000; T. S. Askew, J. F. Lazarus, A. Enzel, 1,690 Linden St., Brooklyn.

Falcon Chicle and Lumber Exploration Corp., chicle, lumber, timber, $100,000; A. Lamont, J. O. Peres, F. Garcia, 68 William St.

Eat and Grow Thin Food Co., Inc., food products, clothing, wearing apparel, corporation, $100,000; H. A. Cooper, A. R. Gross, F. B. Griffin, 619 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Interlocking Rail Joint Corp., engines, rail joints, cars, switches, equipment, appliances, $90,000; J. L. Breese, E. W. Coughlin, R. M. Miles, 955 Lexington Av.

The New York and Boston Transportation Co., Inc., transportation, commerce, navigation, $100,000; E. J. Read, G. M. Thompson, M. T. Jones; W. H. Ford, attorney, 2 Rector St.

The Wellaphone, Inc., inventions, devices, merchandise, personal property, $50,000; F. Montero, H. J. Lucke, M. Kraus, 1,408 Avenue A.

Pocahontas Spring Water Corp., spring water, $40,000; S. Weltzenblum, L. Manson, T. E. Flynn, 256 Broadway.

Crow Motor Sales Co., Inc., autos, parts, accessories, $25,000; A. Le Godoy, C. Burgess, J. A. Jennings, 1,675 Broadway.

Jakmers Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, $12,000; J. L. Alberts, J. Elpern, E. Mayer, 506 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

I. A. P. Oil Co. of New York, Inc., mining, oil, gas, ores, $12,000; I. A. Josephi, C. C. Pinney, W. J. Arkell, 79 Wall St.

Vogue Importing Corp., laces, embroideries, textiles, $10,000; S. K. Rapp, J. F. McJennett, B. Hannah, 198 Madison Av.

People's Garage Co., Inc., automobiles, garage, $10,000; H. J. McDonald, J. W. Amey, A. N. Atkinson, 579 Carton Av.

Mitchell Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc., automobiles, supplies, accessories, $10,000; J. J. McCanley, I. N. Goldman, A. C. Johnson, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

Ide Millinery Co., Inc., $15,000; I. B. and J. Meyers, S. C. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St.

Casper & Cohn, Inc., human hair goods, toilet articles, $10,000; N. and O. Cohn, Caesar Casper, 128 E. 16th St.

Cypres & Friedman, Inc., garments, wearing apparel for women, children, $10,000; L. Friedman, S. and N. Cypres, 881 Stebbins Av., Bronx.

Ents European Patents Corp., patents, inventions, merchandise, $10,000; P. V. Brown, J. B. Kirkman, W. Dierman, 44 Whitehall St.

A. M. Schwartz Silk Corp., silks, notions, ribbons, gloves, $10,000; M. Smith, L. C. Bandler, A. M. Schwartz, 803 Fifth Av.

The Stayfast Corp., buttons, clasps, fasteners, holders, $5,000; M. Nathan, B. Klinger, I. Skutch, 998 Sterling Place.

Tenbac Realty Co., Inc., New Rochelle, realty, agency, brokerage, $5,000; A. E. Burke, L. A. Seitz, F. W. Keller, 622 E. 182d St.

The S. & C. Chain Co., Inc., chains, jewelry, $5,000; F. Goldstein, M. Rosenberg, S. Chanowitz, 4,813 14th Av., B'klyn.

Bayside Garage, Inc., B'klyn, automobiles, garage, $5,000; C. F. Clarke, M. E. and S. E. Hahn, 1,787 Sheepshead Bay Road, Sheepshead Bay.

Henry Bloch, Inc., preparation styles, modes in men's, women's attire, $5,000; H. S. Hechheimer, W. B. Hofstadter, H. Bloch, 12 W. 40th St.

Authorizations: Phineas Jones & Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., wheels for vehicles, hubs, spokes, ribs, felloes, tires, $100,000; representative, John Gorman, 780 12th Av., New York.

The Pepperell Card & Paper Co., Inc., Massachusetts, $50,000; representative, C. W. Cass, 45 W. 34th St., Carter, Macy & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., to take over business of Carter, Macy & Co. of 142 Pearl St., New York, $2,000,000; representative, J. C. Wirts, Watertown Credit Clothing Co., Inc., Watertown.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 24.—Charters filed:

Kennedy Motor Car Co., Paterson, to deal in automobiles and vehicles, $3,000; H. Kennedy, Dora A. Kennedy, Jersey City; P. J. Kennedy, New York.

Rochelle Park Realty Co., Rochelle Park, Bergen Co., to deal in real estate and securities, $20,000; Arthur Brooks, Joseph Deeks, Rochelle Park; Cornelius Harder, Passaic.

Essex Optical Co., Newark, to deal in optical goods, $25,000; J. J. Kaiser, Blanche L. Kaiser, F. C. Cuff, Lauretta M. Cuff, Newark.

Elk Sporting Goods Co., Lyndhurst, $100,000; to deal in sporting goods, motor boats, &c., A. V. Evans, J. C. McDermott, and E. F. Bussing.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 24.—Charters filed:

Pan-American Mining Surety Corp., to mine for gold, silver, and other metals and precious stones, $3,000,000; George Chryssikos, C. S. Frank, P. R. Gordon, all of New York.

Theodore B. Starr, Inc., deal in jewels, precious stones, &c., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, Dover, Del.

Auto Transmission Co., deal in and with automobiles of all kinds, $1,000,000; A. P. Stevenson, Wilmington, Del.; A. Weigel, Riverton, N. J.; E. W. Church, Philadelphia.

Van Seclen & Co., Inc., to do general commercial and mercantile business; C. D. Ross, C. F. Kramer, Josephine A. Lane, H. F. Klemmer, all of New York; D. C. Hayes, White Plains, N. Y.

URGES RUSSIAN ADVERTISING

Best Way to Develop American Business, Commerce Board Says.

The use of the Russian press in connection with the development of American business in the Russian market is advocated in the bulletin "The Russian Market, Its Possibilities and Problems," issued yesterday by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 60 Broadway. The bulletin calls attention to the fact that about 15 per cent. of the total population of Russia of more than 175,000,000 is living in towns and cities and that this population has developed to a very high degree an intensive culture.

"The Russian press is well organized and thoroughly established," says the Chamber's bulletin. "There is no better medium for the creation and development of direct connections with Russian firms at the present time than through the use of Russian advertising."

To secure a permanent foothold in the Russian market, it is essential, in the opinion of the bulletin, that American firms should create companies in Russia for developing Russian business enterprises. Special attention is therefore devoted to the methods of establishing incorporations in Russia, it being pointed out in this connection that there has been a remarkable development in the joint stock companies operating in Russian business.

The booklet says that few American firms realize the extent to which the Russian banking system has developed. During the last fifty years the commercial joint stock banks in Russia have increased from one to fifty, while their capital has increased from $2,000,000 to $632,000,000. Deposits have grown from $700,000,000 to $1,465,000,000.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Provy. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97⅛	98⅛	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100½	4.30
Argen. Gov't Dlfg.		Feb. 21, '17	97⅛	97⅝	5.90
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100¼	100⅝	5.50
Argen. Gov't.	6	May 15, '20	99⅞	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.95
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅛	4.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99⅞	100	5.00
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100½	100⅝	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅜	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100½	4.93
G. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	99½	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100	100¼	6.43
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	....	98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99¼	99¾	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.26
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101	3.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100½	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¾	98⅝	4.65
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	8.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	8.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅛	102⅛	5.45
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.67
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99¾	5.75
Can. North	6	July 10, '17	99¾	100	6.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99¾	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103	3.75
C. B. & Qy.	4	July, 1921	97⅛	98¼	4.43
C. & W. Ind.	5	July, 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	....	95	....
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102	102¾	5.50
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99½	99	6¼
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.71
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.30
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.24
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅝	101⅞	3.87
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.40
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	....	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1926	99	99¼	....
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96⅝	97½	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅝	100	5.30
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99½	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	6.60
Otis Elev.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.25
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	100½	100⅝	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	88	88¾	3.75
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99½	5.30
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101¼	4.25
Warehouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	4.05
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100½	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1917	97	97½	6.65
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	6.50
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100¼	6%
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	6.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The fluctuations of Steel were closely watched by the trading element in view of its prominence in the dealings of the last few days. To a certain exent the market as a whole moved with it. The effect of profit taking was reflected in the market throughout the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alaska Gold	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
40	Allis-Chalmers	24½	24½	23½	23⅞
1,980	Am. Beet Sug.	89¼	90⅜	89¼	89⅞
480	American Can	61⅜	61⅞	60¼	61⅛
70	Am. Car & Fy.	63¼	63¼	62	62½
180	Am. H. & L. pf.	52⅛	52½	51⅜	51⅝
140	Am. Ice Secur.	28	28¼	28	28¼
1,200	Am. Locom.	77⅝	78⅛	76½	78⅛
1,740	Am. Smelting.	100⅛	101⅝	100¼	101⅜
50	Am. St. Fries.	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
240	Amer. Zinc	34⅝	35⅜	34⅛	35⅛
5,240	Anaconda	87⅜	88½	86⅜	88
10	Atchison	104⅛	104¼	104¼	104¼
920	Baldwin Loco.	80⅝	81⅜	79½	81½
140	Balt. & Ohio	88	88	87⅜	87⅝
90	Butte & Sup.	68¾	69½	68¾	69
480	Cal. Petroleum	18⅝	18⅞	17	17⅛
20	Chile Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝
170	Cent. Leather	57⅝	58	57⅜	57⅜
90	Ch., M. & St. P.	95¼	96½	94½	94½
60	Ch. & Rock I.	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝
60	Chino Copper	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53½
2,420	Col. Fuel & I.	50⅝	50⅝	48½	49½
10	Cons. Gas	139	139	139	139
2,110	Crucible Steel	76⅝	77⅞	75⅛	77⅛
980	Cuba C. Sug.	57⅝	57½	54⅝	55⅛
110	Distillers' Sec.	47	47	46	46
780	Erie	55¼	55⅝	53⅞	55⅛
20	Erie 1st pf.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅞	54½
160	G'rl'n Rubber	73⅝	74½	73⅝	73⅝
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	39⅝	39⅝	39	39
1,820	Inspir. Copper	53¾	56	53¾	56
3,960	Int. Mar.	87	90⅝	86⅜	87⅜
4,240	Int. Mar. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	98⅜	99⅜
50	Int. Nickel	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼
60	Kelly Sp. Tire	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
440	Kennecott Cop.	50⅜	51	50⅛	50⅝
50	Lee Rubber	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
40	L'wanna St.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
90	Lehigh Valley.	82½	82½	81⅜	81⅝
240	Max. Motors.	83½	83⅝	83½	83½
1,270	Mex. Petrol.	101⅝	102⅞	101½	101⅞
220	Nat. Enamel.	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25⅛
50	Nevada Cons.	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛
620	N. Y. Central.	106¾	106⅝	105½	105⅞
10	Nor. Pacific.	110⅛	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
480	Pacific Mail.	26⅜	26⅝	25½	25⅝
80	Pr. Steel Car.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
140	Ry. St. Spgs.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
340	Ry. Con. Cop.	25	25⅜	25	25¼
6,140	Reading	107⅞	108¼	106⅝	107½
240	Rep. I. & St.	55	55	53½	54⅜
190	So. Pacific	99¾	99¾	99⅛	99⅛
60	South. Rway.	24	24	24	24
50	So. Rway. pf.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68½
140	Studebaker	127⅞	127⅞	127	127⅛
1,680	Tenn. Copper	26⅞	28⅜	25⅞	27⅜
440	Un. Bag & P.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
1,910	Union Pacific.	142⅞	143¾	141¾	142⅝
240	U. S. Rubber.	58	58¼	57½	57⅝
23,890	U. S. St. Corp.	97⅜	98¼	96⅝	97⅞
290	United Fruit.	164½	165⅞	164½	165
240	Utah Copper.	84	84⅝	83¾	83¾
690	U. S. Ind. Alc.	115¼	115½	113¾	114⅝
1	West. Un. Tel.	95½	95½	95½	95½
440	Westinghouse.	60⅜	60⅞	60½	60½
690	Willys Overld.	48¾	48⅞	47½	48¼

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
200	Belmont	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
500	Comb. Fract.	.08	.08	.08	.08
350	Comstock	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
400	Elton	.18	.18	.18	.18
410	Florence	.59	.59	.58	.59
800	Goldfield Con.	.88	.88	.83	.83
1,000	Gypsy Queen.	.06	.06	.06	.06
850	Jumbo Exten.	.55	.55	.55	.55
400	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Union Con.	.68	.68	.68	.68
900	Un. Gold M.	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
500	White Cap.	.33	.33	.33	.33

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100	..	100	..
6s	Sept.,	1917	101¼	..	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1965	108¼	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
4½s	Mar.,	1963	108	108¼	108⅛	108⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅞	108	107⅝	107⅞
4½s	May,	1957	107⅞	108	107⅝	108⅛
4½s	May,	1917	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100½	..	100½	..
4½s	May,	1917	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	April,	1966	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1962	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op. '30	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May,	1959	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
4s	May,	1957	100¼	100⅝	100	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1955	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100⅜	100	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1955	91¾	..	91¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	92	92¼	92	92¼
3½s	May,	1954	92	92½	92	92¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
4½s	1918-1928		4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1924-1930		4.00	3.90	4.05	4.00
3½s	1930-1964		4.00	8.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1940-1950		4.00	8.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1930-1940		4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1918-1924		4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918		4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925		4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s	1916-1918		3.90	..	3.90	..
3s	1940-1950		4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Ahmeek	100½	101	100½	101
235	Alaska	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜
150	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
210	Alloues	68	69½	68	69½
130	Am. Zinc	34½	35½	34½	34⅞
560	Anaconda	87⅛	88	87¼	87⅞
70	Ariz. Com.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Butte & Bal.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
55	Butte & Sup.	69	69	69	69
605	Calumet & Ar.	71⅜	72½	71⅜	71⅝
92	Cal. & Hecla.	555	557½	555	557½
495	Centennial	16½	18½	16½	18½
300	Chino	53	55⅝	53	53⅝
125	Copper Range.	65	65½	64⅞	65⅛
9,607	East Butte.	13½	15	13½	15
185	Granby	88	88½	88	88½
10	Greene-Can.	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47⅛
50	Hancock	13	13	13	13
300	Helvetia	80c.	80c.	80c.	80c.
20	Inspiration	53⅜	55⅝	53¾	55⅝
2	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
110	Isle Royale.	29⅛	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Keweenaw	3½	4	3½	4
675	Lake	13½	13½	13	13
400	Mason Valley.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,130	Mass Con.	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
20	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Miami	35½	35½	35½	35½
825	Michigan	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	Mohawk	90½	91	90½	91
838	Nevada Con.	18⅞	19	18⅝	19
690	New Idria	12	13½	12½	12½
10	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
706	North Butte.	23	23½	23	23½
65	North Lake.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
150	Ojibway	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
195	Old Dominion.	71	71	70	70
10	Osceola	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
20	Pond Creek.	15	15	15	15
70	Quincy	92½	92½	92½	92½
250	Shannon	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
100	South Lake.	7	7	7	7
95	St. Mary's	74¾	74¾	74½	74¾
250	Sup. & Boston.	4	4	4	4
10	Superior	16	16	16	16
86	Tamarack	41	42	41	42
150	Trinity	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
600	Tuolumne	46c.	47c.	46c.	47c.
180	U. S. Smelter.	73½	73⅞	72¾	73⅝
832	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50¾	51	50½	51
365	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
390	Utah Con.	14	14¼	14	14
875	Utah Copper.	84¼	84¼	83½	83½
770	Utah Metal.	8	8	7⅞	8
50	Victoria	4	4	4	4
245	Winona	5¾	6	5¾	6
460	Wolverine	53½	54	53½	54

RAILROADS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost. & Alb.	177½	177½	177½	177½
80	Boston Elev.	73	73½	73	73
726	Bost. & Me.	87¼	87¼	86	86½
9	Mass. Elec. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
50	New Haven.	60¼	60¼	60	60
4	West End St.	86	86	86	86

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Agr. Chm.	78	78	78	78
75	Do., pf.	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
11	Am. Sugar.	111	111¼	111	111¼
9	Do., pf.	118½	118½	118¼	118¼
200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	131½	131¾	131½	131⅝
5,185	Atl. Gulf & WI	71½	72⅜	70⅜	72¼
207	Do., pf.	65⅞	66	65½	66¼
45	Cuban Cement	21½	21½	21	21
6	Edison Elec.	235½	235½	235½	235½
10	General Elec.	171¾	171¾	171½	171½
50	Mackay pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
45	Mass. Gas.	80¼	80¼	80	80
35	Do., pf.	82	82	81	81
10	Mergenthaler	160	160	160	160
10	Nova Scotia Stl.	127	127	127

WANTED

100 International Salt Co.
50 West Va. Pulp & Paper Co.
5M American Real Estate 6s.
100 Southington Hardware Co.
200 Adirondack Electric Pow. Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
50 National Casket Co.
25 Douglas Shoe Pfd.
25 Atlantic Refining Co.
90 American Cyanamid Com.
25 Childs Pfd.
Int. Silver Div. Scrip

FOR SALE

100 U. S. Finishing Com.
50 National Casket Co.
500 American Thread Pfd.
100 Peck Stow & Wilcox Co.
50 American Cyanamid Pfd.
25 Int. Silver Pfd.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
60 Farmington River Power
200 All Package Grocery Stores Com.

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Canadian Car & Foundry 6s, 1939
N. Orleans, Gt. Nor. R. R. 5s, '55
N. Orleans, Mob. & Chicago 5s
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
Sunday Creek Co. 5s, 1944
Yukon-Alaska Trust
Cleve. Automatic Mach. Stock
E. BUNGE & CO.
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Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Fisk Rubber
Standard Screw
Burns Bros. Coal, Com. & Pfd.
American Thread Pfd.
Manning, Maxwell & Moore
N. Y. City Interboro
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pow. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942.
Utah Securities 6s, 1922
Kiely & Horton
39 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6811.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
300	Commonw'th Pr.	64	63	63	64
500	Common. Pr. pf.	85	84½	84	85
225	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf.	52	49	49¼	51½

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	81
American Cities	5	14
American Cities pf.	46	48
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	150	153
American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction	380	384
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
American Power & Light	69	73
American Power & Light pf.	83	86
American Public Utilities	42	47
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American W. W. & E.	8	9
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	24
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	28	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	76	79
Central States Electric	15	17
Central States Electric pf.	71½	72½
Cities Service	286	289
Cities Service pf.	87	88
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric R. & S. pf.	100	108
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	10	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	48
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Electric Securities	290	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	40	42
International Traction	85	90
International Traction pf.	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13	18
Mississippi River Power pf.	33	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	13	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59½	64
Northern States Power	86	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric	57	60½
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	43	46
Pacific G. & E.	48	50
Pacific Gas & Electric	58	59
Pacific G. & E. pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	29½	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & L.	38	38½
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	73	77
Securities Corp. General	18½	23
Securities Corp. General pf.	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison	90	93
Southern California Edison pf.	105	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15	18½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	35
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10	12
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	45½	50
Toledo Traction	40	44
Toledo Traction pf.	80	84
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power	19½	20½
Western Power pf.	69½	71
†Ex dividend.		

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia Traction	45	48
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	70	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95¼	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96¾	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100¾	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. coll. 6s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-25	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89	90
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	92	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77	77½
Miss. Val. Gr. & E. 5s, 1922	91¼	93½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	95½	96½
North Texas E. coll. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha C. B. Hwy. 1st 5s, 1923	95½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s	94½	97½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1923	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	95½	96½

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	705	715	700	710
Borne-Scrymser	370	380	370	380
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	94	92	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	380	410	390	410
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	360	370	360	370
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	213	218
Galena S. Oil	160	162	159	162
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	173	175
Indiana Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Intern. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	13	14	13	14
New York Transit	203	207	203	205
Northern Pipe Line	98	99	98	98
Ohio Oil	223	228	226	228
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	57	59
Pierce Oil com.	12¾	13¾	12¾	13¼
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, '24	80	82	81	82
Prairie O. & G.	390	395	396	398
Prairie P. L.	240	243	243	247
Solar Refining	285	275	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	193	196	193	196
South Penn Oil	343	347	343	347
So. W. Penn	108	110	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	269	297	269	299
Standard Oil of Ind.	615	620	620	625
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	455	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	430	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	380	390	370	380
Standard Oil of N. J.	518	520	518	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	207	209	206	208
Standard Oil of Ohio.	395	400	395	400
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tide Water Oil Co.	175	185	175	185
Union Tank	85	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	277	280	278	282
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.55	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.50	4.30
Buff., Roch & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.70	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.05	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.62	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.38	4.12
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.40	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
C. C. C. & St. L.	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.40	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.35
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.23
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.65	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.65	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½@6	4.65	4.45
Penn. Gen. Freight.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.50	4.50
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.80	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.48	4.28
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.48

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf.	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	172	176	172	176
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	520	540	510	525
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

FINANCIAL REFERENCE.

Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FRISCO ROAD RECHARTERED.

New $450,000,000 Corporation Emerges from Foreclosure Sale.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Articles of incorporation for the reorganized St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company were filed with the Secretary of State here today, and a charter was issued. The capital stock is $450,000,000, of which $200,000,000 is to be preferred and the remainder common. A fee of $225,064 was paid for the incorporation, which covers 1,382 miles of line in this State and a total mileage of 3,467.

Concerning the stock, the articles state that the preferred may be issued only in series and the dividends shall not exceed 7 per cent. for any single year. No dividends can be paid on the common stock until those due on the preferred have been paid.

Fifteen Directors are named, all from St. Louis and each owning ten shares of stock, with the exception of William C. Nixon, whose ownership totals 34,860. The Directors are William H. Biddle, Richard T. Booth, William Evans, Arthur E. Ehair, Frank Hamilton, Thomas A. Hamilton, Alexander Hilton, Frank G. Johns, John A. Middleton, Edward T. Miller, Eugene G. Nahler, William C. Nixon, Frank G. Reilly, Nathan M. Rice, and Ben T. Wood.

Application was made to the Public Service Commission for authority to issue $140,000 of stock, enough to effect a legal organization and choose officers. Later application will be made for authority to issue the rest of the stock.

The Federal District Court at St. Louis will hold a hearing next Tuesday on the matter of confirming the recent sale of the Frisco at foreclosure. If the sale is confirmed the road will be turned over to the new company.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week Aug.	$56,047	$48,388	$9,659
July 1-Aug. 14.	370,585	331,397	39,168

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

3d week Aug.	846,300	465,400	380,900
July 1-Aug. 21.	6,390,000	3,293,200	3,096,800

HOCKING VALLEY for June and twelve months—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	785,954	513,082	476,936
Net	185,677	180,779	155,303
Def. aft. chgs.	84,068	†60,337	†61,208
12 mos. gross.	7,411,526	6,181,153	7,021,145
Net	2,457,940	1,994,785	2,217,899
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,081,796	493,402	955,741

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for quarter ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	3,810,989	2,932,173	$878,796
Net aft. tax.	1,102,736	536,700	566,130
Sur. aft. chgs.	688,238	118,370	579,868

NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN for year ended June 30, 1916—

12 mos. gross.	1,768,916	1,600,000	168,916
Net aft. tax.	725,025	512,992	212,033
Sur. aft. chgs.	235,322	†14,064	249,586

ULSTER & DELAWARE for quarter ended June 30—

Gross	257,488	275,88	*18,100
Net aft. tax.	54,050	26,165	28,785
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,458	4,720	29,178

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for quarter ended June 30—

4th quar. gross	3,835,274	3,336,032	299,242
Net aft. tax.	1,160,191	1,002,635	157,556
Sur. aft. chgs.	195,835	66,182	129,453

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Deficit.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION for year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Net sub. cos.	$3,503,471	$1,866,210	$2,137,261
Prev. deficit.	331,765	†61,931	*393,696
Total earn.	3,171,706	1,428,141	1,743,565
Bond interest.	1,513,539	1,166,414	347,125
Dis. & exp. of secur.	206,680	62,000	144,680
Sinking fund.	667,173	134,424	532,749
Res., dep., &c.	425,596	54,210	371,385
Int. & divs. paid to L. S. Corp.		342,859	*342,859
Surplus	358,718	†331,765	690,483

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Deficit.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO. for July—

	1916.	1915.
Earnings	$309,991	$244,790
Exp. except tax and int.	123,840	133,797
Surplus	186,150	110,992
For seven months—		
Earnings	747,181	633,698
Exp. except tax and int.	537,767	532,558
Surplus	209,413	101,140

Improvement in Lumber Industry.

The lumber trade, long dormant, is showing signs of marked improvement. Inspired by the receipt of many contradictory reports regarding present conditions and the future prospects of this industry, R. G. Dun & Co. obtained special reports on the situation, showing that, while in some sections adverse features have not been entirely absent, the general opinion is that a satisfactory volume of business has been transacted during the first half of the current year, with sales, as a rule, showing more or less gain over those of the corresponding period in 1915.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.06
Alta	.04	Julia	.02
Andes	.08	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.05	Kentucky Con.	.04
Bullion	.01	Mexican	.17
Caledonia	.35	Occidental Con.	.70
Challenge Con.	.04	Ophir	.21
Chollar	.04	Overman	.04
Confidence	.15	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.03
Con. Virginia	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.26
Gould & Curry	.05	Union Con.	.70
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.05	Florence	.58
Jim Butler	.84	Gold Con.	.83
McNamara	.05	Gold Merger	.08
Midway	.19	Jumbo Extension	.56
Mizpah Extension	.18	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.03	Red Top	.04
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.15
Rescue	.23	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Extension	5.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.80	Big Jim	.80
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.00	Packard	.36
Booth	.12	Rochester Mines	.09
C. O. D.	.02	Round Mountain	.42
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.34

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	.10	10¾	Isabella	18½	18¾
Elkton	.16	18	Jackpot	5¾	8
El Paso	.60	75	McKinney	.25	35
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	.165	166½
Golden C.	213½	214½	Vindicator	.190	198
Gold Sov	5¾	6¼	U G M	.9	9¼
Granite	.62	67½			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	$8.50	$9.00	$8.37½	$8.62½
Lead	6.60	6.75	6.60	6.75
Spelter	9.75	....	9.75	....
Antimony	13.00	14.00	13.00	14.00
Quicksilver	$75.00	....	$75.00	....
Aluminum	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	19.50	20.00	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	100	10	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	107	10	0	107	10	0
Tin, spot	170	0	0	169	5	0
Tin, futures	171	0	0	170	7	6
Spelter	57	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	5	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. have prepared an analysis of the Midwest Refining Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued booklets on "The Transfer Tax Law of the State of New York" and "The Secured Debts Tax Law and Mortgage Tax Law of the State of New York."

Andrew Mills, Jr., will remain as manager of the bond department of the National City Bank in charge of the bank's investments in securities. The distributing end of that department has been taken over by the National City Company and will have quarters in the National City Bank Building.

The New York Stock Exchange seat of A. H. Marckwald has been transferred to L. M. Josephthal and that of George P. Bissell to Charles A. Owens. Howard M. Schmeltz has purchased for $64,000 the seat of the late A. F. Davis and has been proposed for membership. The two previous sales were made on the same day at $60,000 and $63,000.

Max Markel has been appointed a Vice President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, located at the branch at Bowery and Grand Street.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Ease Off After Early Firmness and Many Stocks Close with Net Losses.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 378,845 shares of stocks and $84,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 85,685; oils, 96,480, and mining 196,180. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,345	†Aetna Explos.	12¼	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞
200	†Am. Drg Syn	12¼	12¼	12	12
2,500	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	55	54	52½	52½
500	Brit.-Am. Tob., Ord. Bearer	19¼	19⅝	19½	19⅝
270	†Butler Chem.	4½	5	4¾	5
100	Can. Nat. Gas	1	1	1	1
75	†Carbon Steel	74	74	74	74
600	†Car Lt. & Pr.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
286	Chevrolet Mtr.	203	*206	*202	203
100	C. of S. & H.	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Crampshipbldg.	80	81	80	81
100	Curtiss A'plane com., v.t. ctfs.	22½	22½	22½	22½
60	Driggs-Seabury	97	98	97	98
500	†Elec. Gun	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
120	Emrsn. Phono.	10	10	10	10
2,000	†Fisher Body	38	38½	38	38½
700	†Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore	45	45	44½	44½
25	H'skell & Barker	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
105	Holly Sugar	46	47	46	47
200	Do., pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,750	†Joplin Ore Splt. (new stk)	60	60	55	60
900	Kapo Mfg.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	Kath. Brnz. pf.	19	19	18	18⅝
100	†KelseyWhl. pf.	100	100	100	100
375	†Lake Tor Bt.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
11,250	†LmpCrbnChar	33	36	33	34
300	Manhat. Tran.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,700	†Maxim Munit.	6½	6¾	6	6
9,700	†Midvale Steel	64⅝	64⅝	63½	63⅞
1,400	Peer. T. & M.	24⅜	24⅞	24½	24½
10	†Poole E. & M.	94	94	94	94
1,000	†Pullman Ven.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
800	†Pull. Ven. pf.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
175	†Saxon M. Car	73	*74	73	73
110	†Scripps-Booth.	51½	51½	51½	51½
800	†Smith & T. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Springfield B'y	83½	85	83½	85
1,400	†St. Jos. Lead	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
300	†Stromberg C.	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
700	Stutz Motor	65¾	66	65¾	66
1,200	Sub. B.v.t. ctfs.	35	*35⅜	35	35⅛
1,200	†Tob. Prod.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47½
600	†U. S. L. & H.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
64	Triangle Film.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	U. S. S.	6	6	6	6
3,500	†United Motors	63½	63⅝	63	63½
1,000	United P. Sh.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,600	†W.-P. T., w.i.	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19⅝
800	White Motors	54	54	53¾	53⅞
20,600	Willys-O. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	†W.-O. pf. rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2,000	†Zinc Concent.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
150	Ill. Pipe Line	174	170	170	+5
60	S. O. of N. Y.	209	207	207	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††A. P., Ltd., (prospect)	58	58	58	58
400	‡Bennett O. & G.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,250	‡C. & C. Co. (Oil ref.)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
1,100	‡C. Oil & Gas	11	11½	11	11
8,500	‡Federal Oil	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	‡Int. Petrole'm	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	K. O. (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	Met. Petrol.	15	15	14½	14½
5,000	††Midwest Oil	40	40	38	40
1,800	†N. Y.-O. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45,000	††Okla. Oil	11	12	10	11½
50	Midwest pf.	62	62	61	61
200	Okla. P.	6¼	6¾	6	6
8,500	†O. Oil & Gas	93	94	88	88
150	†S. Oil & Ref.	9½	9½	9½	9½
200	Savoy Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5,700	††Tex. Comm.	94	95	94	95
9,000	†Un. West. Oil	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	1¼
6,500	††Vac. O. & G.	34	38	30	34
800	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
400	Way. Oil & G.	4	4	4	4
220	Ventura	8	8¼	8	8¼

MINING STOCKS.

200	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	50	50	50	50
1,000	††Alas.-West	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,500	‡Ariz. Copper	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝
1,000	††Atlanta	10½	10½	10½	10½
9,200	Big L. C. Co.	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞
1,000	†Beaver Con.	89	89	89	89
400	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
925	‡Calaver. Cop.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
3,700	Caledonia	63	63	62	62
900	Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86¾
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,450	Con. Cop. M.	2	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	‡Con.-Homes'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,350	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect.)	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
9,500	††Emma Cop.	54	57	50	57
200	‡First N. Cop	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9,500	†Dome Ext.	35	36	35	35
500	Davis-Daly	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	†Dome Lake	43	43	43	43

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Put not your trust in riches, but put your riches in trust."

TO individuals who find the personal management of their estates too great a burden the *Franklin Trust Company* offers its services as Trustee under a *Voluntary Trust Agreement*. This service includes the collection of income, the payment of expenses and the remittance of net income as and when desired.

Particulars are explained in our booklet *"Voluntary Trusts"* which will be mailed on request.

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Main Office: 166 Montague St., B'klyn.
Fulton St. Office: 569 Fulton St., B'klyn.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St., Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Interest on Deposits
Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
60 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
JOIN THE THRIFT MOVEMENT
SAVE MONEY:
"Not to hide it in a hedge,
Nor for a train attendant,
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent."
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

DIVIDENDS.
The American Sugar Refining Company
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 99
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 100
Jersey City, N. J., August 8th, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a 1¾% dividend on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable October 2nd 1916, to the stockholders of record September 15th, 1916.
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 16.
A regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable October 2, 1916, to record at the close of business September 15, 1916.
Common Stock Dividend No. 16.
A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record, entitled to share in such dividend, at the close of business September 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed. WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.
42 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC.,
1796-1798 Broadway.
New York, August 8th, 1916.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½% ($1.25 per share), payable September 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 31st, 1916.
HAROLD W. STIMPSON, Treasurer.

CHILDS COMPANY
200 5th Ave.
New York City, Aug. 23, 1916.
The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends payable Sept. 11, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 1, 1916.
On the Preferred Stock quarterly dividend of 1¾%.
On the Common Stock dividend of 1%.
The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 2nd to Sept. 10th, 1916, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SAPULPA REFINING CO. OF OKLAHOMA
Baltimore, Md., August 18, 1916.
The Board of Directors declared the regular monthly dividend of 2% on the capital stock of the company payable September 1st to stockholders of record at close of business August 21st.
Transfer books will be closed from August 21st at 3 P. M. to September 2nd, at 9 A. M., both days inclusive.
J. S. HUNICHEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY OF TEXAS.
C. E. Schaff, Receiver.
Coupons for interest matured March 1, 1916, on The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas First Mortgage 5% Bonds, due 1942, will be paid upon presentation at the OFFICE OF AGENT FOR RECEIVER, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, on and after SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.
J. B. BARNES, Agent for Receiver.

AT MEETING Directors held to-day at London it was decided to pay Interim Dividend of ten per cent. (10%) thereof from British Income Tax on Ordinary Shares on September 30th. All Transfers received in order at London on or before 11th September will be in time to be passed for payment dividend to transferees.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.
August 24, 1916.

AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J., August 15th, 1916.
A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable September 1st, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 16th, 1916. The checks will be mailed.
J. B. TOWNSEND, 2d, Treasurer.

KNOX HAT COMPANY, INCORPORATED
The semi-annual dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1916, for the period from January 1st, 1916, to July 1st, 1916, to First Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 25th, 1916.
R. C. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

MAGMA COPPER COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 50c. per share has been declared on the stock of this company, payable September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 8, 1916.
HENRY B. DODGE, Treasurer.
August 24, 1916.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, August 22nd, 1916.
A dividend of $1.75 per share on its Preferred Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record September 9th, 1916.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.

COTTON AGAIN SOARS, UP 18 TO 26 POINTS

Top Prices Yesterday Show an Advance of 60 Points Since Wednesday Morning.

LIVERPOOL IS STRONG ALSO

Absence of Rains in the Southwest Encourages Bulls—Crop Outlook Poor.

Cotton yesterday went through the usual routine of establishing new high levels, and around the top prices of the session the market had registered an advance of about 60 points from the level current on the opening break of Wednesday morning. While the market was not broad, trading was active, and bullish enthusiasm was reflected in confident predictions that a campaign for still higher prices would be made from the 15 cent level for January. Realizing sales were on a very large scale, and this promoted some liquidation by smaller longs. The tone was somewhat unsettled in the afternoon, but the close showed a net gain of 18 to 20 points on the more active options.

Liverpool again showed phenomenal strength and was 8 to 10 points higher than due. Spot sales were 7,000 bales, including 6,000 American, at an advance of 20 English points to the basis of 9.26d for American middling. Even the veterans of the trade have to hark back to their youth to find a record of a similar Liverpool price. A private cable said:

General buying on insufficient rains. Very little selling. No bear selling.

The chief motive for yesterday's buying was furnished by the absence of rain in the Southwest. The forecast called for continued fair weather in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Eastern Texas, with partly cloudy and probable showers in extreme West Texas. The big bulls added to their lines, and, with the exception of some quiet selling around the high levels of the day, there was no indication that the larger interests were inclined to lighten their load.

Reports from the Eastern belt were conflicting. Southern Georgia wired that disastrous reports were becoming numerous, while an Alabama message said that the weather was ideal and that crops had improved in the last few days. Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago, who maintain a cotton crop reporting bureau wired:

Two-thirds of our cotton reports received to date state that the condition of the plant shows further deterioration and is now below that of 1909. Crop outlook not favorable for improvement. Heaviest losses in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Today is the official date for sending returns to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, forming the basis of the report to be issued on Sept. 1.

The Financial Chronicle makes the consumption of cotton of all kinds for the season ended July 31 to be 19,-573,000 bales, against 18,735,000 bales last year.

Market closed very steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug	...14.95*	...	...	15.05@15.90	14.95*
Oct	...13.04	15.13	14.97	15.00@15.10	14.90@14.92
Dec	...15.06	15.24	15.06	15.22@15.24	14.98@14.99
Jan	...15.10	15.29	15.08	15.27@15.28	15.01@15.02
Mar	...15.25	15.42	15.23	15.40@15.41	15.15@15.16
May	...15.38	15.55	15.37	15.54@15.55	15.29@15.30
July	...15.41	15.59	15.41	15.59@15.61	15.35@15.36

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 10 points advance; middling at 15.20c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady and unchanged to 25 points higher; New Orleans, 14.75c; Galveston, 15.15c; Savannah, 14.50c; Memphis, 15c; Augusta, 14.63c; Houston, 15.15. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	...14.70	14.89	14.70	14.86@14.88	14.66@14.68
Dec	...14.87	15.04	14.83	15.02@15.03	14.77@14.78
Jan	...14.96	15.12	14.92	15.11@15.12	14.87@14.88
Mar	...15.11	15.29	15.11	15.28@15.29	15.03@15.04
May	...15.25	15.40	15.25	15.42@15.43	15.17@15.19

The Liverpool market opened strong. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 20 points higher, at 9.26d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 5,000, including 5,000 American. Closed feverish.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov	.....	8.99	9.06	8.98	8.85@8.86
Jan.-Feb	.....	8.91	8.90	8.90	8.78@8.79
Mar.-Apr	.....	8.90	8.96	8.90	8.76@8.78
May-June	.....	8.87	8.98½	8.87	8.73@8.75

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 9.10c; September, 15.07c; January, 15.16c; March, 15.29c; May, 15.41c; July, 15.47c. The market there was due to open today 1½ to 6½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,985	...	91,878	101,385
New Orleans	715	1,136	85,635	118,011
Mobile	280	34	18,241	12,011
Savannah	2,428	1,400	58,397	69,279
Charleston	...	74	21,823	42,483
Wilmington	20	4	29,981	23,119
Norfolk	455	202	23,449	39,702

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	537	245	31,418	63,717
Memphis	52	81	45,997	61,497
St. Louis	...	...	...	12,163
Houston	6,595	3,924	29,350	56,152

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,000 to 9,000	5,312	...
New Orleans	1,700 to 2,000	172	1,713

Exports yesterday were 17,171 bales; total thus far for this season, 280,413 bales; total last season, 131,905 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Forecast:

No. Car. and So. Car.—Scattered showers and thunderstorms Fri. Sat. fair; light, variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat., light variable winds.

Fla.—Showers and thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.; moderate n. e. winds on the s. coast.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat. except showers and thunderstorms on the coast; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Sat.; light w. winds.

La. and E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Fri. in n. Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Fri. in n.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat., cooler Fri. in s. e. Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat., warmer Fri. in n. w. and in s. e. Sat.

Iowa—Fair Fri. and prob. Sat., cooler in s. e. Fri., slightly warmer Sat.

TRAVIS MUST AUDIT FAIR JUNKET BILLS

Court Holds That Controller, and Not the Legislature, Should Pass on Expenditures.

WHITMAN MADE THE TRIP

The Controller Is Also Among Those Alleged to Have Spent State Funds Improperly.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The application of Frederick W. Heinrich, representing the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, for a writ of mandamus directing State Controller Eugene M. Travis to audit all the expenses of the New York State Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and to bring suit for the recovery of all State money alleged to have been expended unlawfully in junkets to and from the San Francisco fair, was granted here today by Supreme Court Justice Hasbrouck. Controller Travis contended that he had no power to investigate the affairs of the commission in that such power rested with the Legislature, which made the appropriation of $100,000 for the State's participation in the exposition. Justice Hasbrouck held that the Controller was the proper officer to audit the commission's accounts. In his decision Justice Hasbrouck said:

The fact that the moneys were advanced and have been expended does not leave the State remediless, because the money has been spent if as not beyond audit. It was advanced to facilitate the carrying on of an exhibition, and requiring a report subsequently was to assure preservation of the record on which the Controller may act.

Between the State finance law, conferring the power of audit upon the Controller, and the statute requiring the Controller to pay moneys over to the commissioners upon their estimate and requiring the commissioners to file a report of how they spent it, there is no repugnancy. Read together, they provide a scheme which renders the Appropriation act constitutional, because what otherwise is wanting in the law creating the commission is supplied by the finance law, viz., an audit.

Mr. Heinrich alleged, in his petition, that it appeared from vouchers and records on file in the State Controller's office "that the commission in divers ways wasted and misappropriated the funds of the State of New York to the amount of thousands of dollars, and paid said funds out to various persons who had no right to receive the same."

The total amount said to have been expended uselessly by the commission and its employes was $22,409. Norman E. Mack, Arthur A. McLean, Thomas H. Bussey, Joseph B. Mayer, George H. Cobb, John R. Yale, Senator Thomas H. Cullen, James A. Murtaugh, and George H. Whitney, who were members of the commission, were charged with the "unnecessary expenses" by the petitioner.

Included in a list filed in court of persons said to have received money for the fair trip out of the appropriation without legal warrant were Controller Travis and his deputy, William Boardman. Mr. Travis was charged with an expenditure of $640 for the traveling expenses of himself and daughters to, from, and at San Francisco. Mrs. Eugene M. Travis and Mrs. Wendell Cleland were on the list for a separate expenditure of $300. Ex-Governor John A. Dix was alleged to have received illegally $44.75 for traveling expenses on a trip to the fair.

The expenditure of persons who, the petitioner alleged, had no right to have their bills paid by the State, amounted to $5,183.

The trip of Governor Whitman and his party in a special train to the exposition, which was paid for by the State, was not mentioned specifically in the petition. It was referred to only indirectly as a "part of many other expenditures which by proper audit and appropriate proceedings could be redressed."

At the time that the mandamus proceedings were brought by the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, some weeks ago, Controller Travis said that he welcomed the application to the court. He had been advised by the Attorney General, he said, that he was without power to investigate the Panama Exposition Commission. He had tried unsuccessfully, he said, to have the Legislature enact a law giving him the needed auditing power.

It was understood that the Controller was ready to institute immediately whatever form of audit the court ordered. If the Attorney General took an appeal from Justice Hasbrouck's decision, the Controller, it was said, would not ask for a stay, but would proceed with the audit pending the outcome of the appeal.

OFFER FIFTH GERMAN LOAN.

Rate 5 Per Cent. and 98 the Issuing Price.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Arrangements have been completed for flotation of the fifth German war loan. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says that the loan will be issued on Sept. 4 and the interest will be 5 per cent., as in the case of the previous loans. Subscriptions will be received up to Oct. 5. The issue price, the dispatch says, will be 98.

Count von Roedern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has instituted measures to popularize the loan which, the dispatch says, is being described by canvassers as "the last war loan." Former issues of war bonds may be turned in as subscriptions.

The fourth German war loan was issued in March. It was sold at 98¼, as against 99 for the third loan. An issue price of 98 for the new bonds would indicate that Germany, in common with other belligerents, is being compelled to pay a higher price for its funds as the war goes on.

WANTS SEIZURE EXPLAINED.

Our Consul General Asks Britain About Detention of Fishing Boats.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Inquiries are being made of the British Government by Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General here, as to the cause of the seizure of the American fishing schooners Maxine Elliott and Lizzie Griffin, which were fishing off the coast of Iceland and were taken into Lerwick, Shetland Islands, by a British patrol boat.

No reply to the inquiries has yet been received, but meanwhile the belief is expressed that the schooners are the victims of the general policy which Great Britain is apparently adopting toward neutral fishermen, in an effort to induce them to sell their catches to the British rather than to dispose of them in quarters through which they might reach Germany.

Already 150 Dutch fishing craft have been seized, while a considerable number of Scandinavian boats has been taken in.

The number of American boats fishing off Iceland is not believed to be great. Consequently, it is felt here that the two schooners may have been seized in a general raid on fishing craft in those waters.

POLICE BUREAU BUSY GIVING INFORMATION

Both the Department and the Public Served by Official Fact Gatherers.

RECORD OF ALL ACCIDENTS

Also Has the History of Autoists Who Have Violated Law—This Aids in Traffic Prosecutions.

A Bureau of Information is maintained at Police Headquarters for the convenience of both the department and the general public. It is about the quietest place in the big stone building, its door is never closed, and in and out of it, day and night, flows a stream of men and women of all ages and nationalities.

The Bureau, which is in charge of Lieutenant Redmond C. Thompson, keeps an up-to-the-minute record of all persons arrested in the city, of persons taken ill on the street or injured, and of children lost and found. It also aids in prosecutions for violation of the motor vehicle law.

When an autoist runs down and kills or injures any one the precinct in which the accident occurred notifies the bureau by telephone. Clerical policemen attached to the bureau then look up the record of the driver of the auto. If it develops that he has had similar accidents or has been convicted of violating the motor vehicle law the records of the bureau will show this. The bureau then informs the precinct about what the record shows.

If it turns out that he has a bad record these data are given to the patrolman who handled the case, and when the patrolman appears in the Traffic Court in the morning he is able to lay the facts before the Magistrate. Many a reckless chauffeur on being arraigned in court has learned with surprise and sorrow that the police knew all about his previous auto mishaps.

In cases where an autoist has run down a pedestrian, and sped away from the scene without stopping to give aid to the injured or to report the accident to the authorities, the bureau has given invaluable aid to the police. In such a case the precinct telephones the bureau the number of the automobile which a citizen has seen. It is then a simple matter for the bureau to look up the license number on their auto records, and find out the name of the owner of the machine. This information is at once communicated to the precinct. In this manner the police have been able to make numerous arrests.

An important function of the bureau is faithfully to record facts about persons injured or taken ill in the city streets. All precincts handling such cases transmit the facts by telephone to the bureau, so that the department knows just how many persons have been taken ill or injured in the last forty-eight hours.

Many anxious persons call daily at the various precincts to ask the Lieutenants if they can give information about relatives or friends who have failed to return home and who they fear have been taken ill or injured. The Lieutenants communicate with the bureau, and if it has no record of such a case it is fair to assume that the missing one did not meet with a mishap.

The bureau has to answer an average of 200 inquiries a day. Most of these are made by telephone, although a surprising number call in person, day and night.

Lieutenant Thompson and his assistants have many visits from cranks, who are humored and sent away contented. The police, however, are always careful to get the names and addresses of such visitors, and if the cranks appear to be laboring under some numerous mania their cases are called to the attention of the proper officials so they may do no one any harm.

A man telephoned the bureau recently and wanted to know at what intervals the Dyckman Street ferry ran; a woman from Chicago wanted to know the name of a friend living in Ninety-eighth Street. She had forgotten the name of the friend whom she had not seen for years; other persons have wanted beds decided by the bureau; a woman called to tell the police that innumerable persons were being murdered on Staten Island by mental telepathy, and she wanted the murders stopped as she feared the perpetrators had designs on her. An old man wanted the police to pay his passage back to England. He insisted that Queen Elizabeth was his great-great-great-grandmother, and he wanted to see a barrister, and look up his claim to the English throne.

Lieutenant George H. Quackenbos, official interpreter of the department, speaks many modern languages, and is the possessor of several university degrees. He has a thorough understanding of the mute language, and when a mute calls at the bureau for information Lieutenant Quackenbos converses with him. The personnel of the bureau, in addition to the two Lieutenants, is made up of two Sergeants, two civilians, a woman stenographer, and six patrolmen.

GERMANS TO BUILD SHIPS.

Hamburg-American Line and Others Plan New Establishment.

BERLIN, Aug. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Hamburg bankers and shipping companies, among them the Hamburg-American Line, are planning the establishment of a new shipbuilding plant at Hamburg, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today. The plant will be utilized exclusively for the construction of freight steamers of from 7,000 to 8,000 tons.

The company to operate the plant has been organized with an initial capital of 1,000,000 marks under the name of the Hamburg Shipbuilding Company, Limited. Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, is Chairman.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was reactionary yesterday and prices declined 1¼@1¾c. There was quite general selling through leading commission houses, and it was the general impression that the trade at large was inclined to take a less favorable view of the technical position of the market and consequently less disposed to favor purchases at the present time. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.60¾; 2 hard Winter, $1.66¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.74¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.72, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.50½	1.47¼	1.48¾	1.49½	99¾
December	1.54¾	1.51	1.51½	1.53¾	98¼
May	1.57¾	1.54¾	1.54¾	1.56¾	1.02¾

CORN.

Net price changes in the corn market were small and buying was checked somewhat by the action of wheat, but the undertone was firm. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow was quoted at 97¾c. cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
September	85¾	84¼	85¼	85¼	65¾
December	74¾	73¾	74¼	74¼	64⅝
May	78¾	77¾	78	77¾	65¾

OATS.

The oats market was easier under liquidation and in sympathy with wheat, but underlying conditions were considered bullish. Further complaints were heard regarding crop damage, and exports for the day were estimated at 500,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; No. 3 white quoted at 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52¼@53c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c, and ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
September	46¾	45¾	46	45½	38
December	49¾	48¾	49	48¾	37¼
May	53¾	52¾	53¼	52¾	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and price changes were irregular. Lard showed firmness, and ribs were also slightly higher, but pork was lower, with active liquidation of September holdings. The cash trade was said to be of fair proportions, but hog prices were in some cases easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Friday, 23,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 5,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
Lard—				Prev.	
September	14.00	13.75	13.92	13.85	8.05
October	14.00	13.77	13.92	13.82	8.17
Ribs—					
September	14.30	14.20	14.27	14.25	8.80
October	14.07	13.95	14.02	14.05	8.62
Pork—					
September	27.45	27.00	27.10	27.45	13.07
October	26.35	26.13	26.15	26.35	13.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was active, total sales amounting to 42,900 barrels, but price changes were irregular, the near positions showing losses of 5 to 7 points, while the distant months were not unchanged to 18 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	9.10@...	9.12
August	...	...	9.07@9.15	9.12
September	9.18	9.15	9.16@9.15	9.17
October	9.25	9.18	9.18@9.20	9.18
November	8.94	8.81	8.91@8.92	8.80
December	8.95	8.79	8.90@8.93	8.78
January	8.98	8.81	8.94@8.95	8.81
February	...	...	8.95@9.10	8.85
March	9.20	9.01	9.17@9.19	8.99

COFFEE.

A firmer tone prevailed in the coffee market, and at the end of the day values were 12 to 15 points net higher, with total sales aggregating 49,500 bags. The local spot market was unchanged on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s, but the undertone was firm, although trading was quiet. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
				Prev.	
August	...	...	8.84@8.85	8.69	
September	8.84	8.72	8.84@8.85	8.69	
October	...	...	8.85@8.86	8.71	
November	...	...	8.85@8.86	8.72	
December	8.86	8.81	8.86@8.87	8.73	
January	...	...	8.91@8.92	8.77	
February	...	...	8.94@8.95	8.81	
March	8.99	8.92	8.98@8.99	8.85	
April	...	...	9.05@9.04	8.90	
May	9.02	9.01	9.08@9.06	8.95	
June	...	...	9.12@9.13	9.00	
July	9.18	9.18	9.17@9.18	9.04	

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened quiet and lower and on continued general liquidation in near months prices at midday showed net losses of 10@14 points. In the early afternoon liquidation appeared to have run its course and the market looked sold out. A rapid advance on covering sent values higher and the close was 2 points net higher to 6 points net lower, with total sales for the day 17,050 tons. Throughout the day distant positions held relatively steady.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	...	...	4.38@4.40	4.42
September	4.42	4.29	4.38@4.40	4.42
October	4.45	4.33	4.42@4.44	4.45
November	4.37	4.26	4.34@4.36	4.40
December	4.25	4.15	4.21@4.23	4.27
January	...	...	3.93@3.95	3.96
February	3.79	3.76	3.76@3.78	3.77
March	3.82	3.80	3.80@3.82	3.80
April	3.85	3.82	3.84@3.86	3.83
May	3.87	3.87	3.88@3.90	3.86
June	...	...	3.90@3.92	3.89
July	3.90	3.90	3.93@3.95	3.92

No improvement was shown in the demand for refined and prices were unchanged, list prices of refiners ranging from 7 to 7.20, although second-hand sugars were available at 6.90. Raw sugar was dull and prices purely nominal in the absence of fresh business. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.56; molasses, 4.79; cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,640 packages, including 600 packages in transit for export. The market ranged about steady on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery. Otherwise there was no change. The secondary qualities continue to sell pretty well. Creamery, extras, (92 score) per pound, 32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 31@32c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29@30½c; thirds, 27½@28½c; creamery unsalted, extras, 32@33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 29½@31c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 31@32c; fair to prime, 29@30½c; common to fair, 27@28½c; remnants, extras, (92 score) firsts, 27@27½c; lower grades, 25@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, extras, 26@27c; seconds, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23½@25c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24@24½c; lower grades, 22@23½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,356 cases. Arrivals continue moderate, and there is continued good demand for all desirable qualities of fresh gathered eggs at firmly sustained prices. The receipts are still of irregular quality, but offerings are averaging better than a week ago, and the average of sales is considerably higher. The range of prices is about the same as Wednesday. Storage eggs continue fairly active, with considerable speculative trading, and prices are showing further improvement, the market closing with a strong tone. Nearby white eggs at mark, fancy of strictly fancy quality, and these are promptly salable at firm prices; medium and lower grades moving slowly and without material improvement. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 32@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and poorer, 22@25c; dirties, No. 1, 22½@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; checks, good to choice, 19@20c; 20¼@21¼c; under grades, 14@20c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 29c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 25½@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@42c; ordinary to good, 30@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 28@38c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 28@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 30@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 824, P. O. Building.

Bankruptcy disch'ges: Henry Meinken. Morris Bloch. Wm. J. Duncan. Gottlieb Hummel. Joseph Meyer. Louis & Hyman Lenkowsky, indiv., &c. James L. Moore. Albert Ford. Barbara Kleb, doing business under style of Rudolph Bachert. Herman Gross. Louis Zubrinsky.

Motions: Max Blumer. Harry Gilman. Walter Langerman. Joseph Chavkin et al., North Central Knitting Mills (3). Charles G. Horsefall. Wm. G. Herson<F. Herzog & Son. 26th Ward Live Poultry Co., Inc. Frank Blenhold. Walter A. Wilson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM — Part I. — Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ex rel Craig<Bell. Doull-Miller Co< Miller. Buxbaum<Durham Rty Corp, (2.) Uptown Amuse Co< Bonin St. Benjamin<Shongood. Re U S Fld & Guar Co., (2.) Re Garner. Momand<Landers. Curtis<Crow Motor Co. Edelman<Hardman Tire, &c, Co. Wolff<Wolff. Butler<Williamsburg City F I Co. Ambrosi<Mt Joseph Coal Co. Stone<Kemmerer. Biagioli<McJessup Coal Co. Gordon<Kemmerer. Same<McJessup Coal Co. Biagioli<Kemmerer. W. N. Hallock Co< Slater. Union Trust Co<Moriarity. Title Guar, &c, Co< Smith. Re U S Restaurant & Rty Co. John and James Dobson, Inc<Myers Jolesch Co. Abish<Haber. Katzman<Katzman. Kestenbaum<Steam Turbine Co<De Sobla, Jr. Tracer<Traser. Hartz<Bachhofer.

Re Merkin. Re Cristman. Holley<Holley. Re Internat Filter Corp. Tramutola<Breakstone. A. McBee Co<Fid & Dep Co.. Re Modern Silk Finish Co. Wallenstein<Wallenstein. Smith<Spath. Sands<Hughes. Aarons<Gutzman. Re CNY, (William & North William Sts, 3.) Humphrey<Humphrey. Owens<Owens. Thompson<Wehrib. Beaman<Beaman. Guaranty Trust Co< McCabe. Aniline Products Co< Doerge. Ashland<Ashland. Re Burns Bros. Sommerman<Segal. Hosley<Hosley. Lipman<Strugatz. Schumacher<Schumacher. Weyburn<Weyburn. McNary<Netman. N Y Sav Bank< Friede.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Michael Karg. James E. Donegan.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.

Schwartz<Mack. Statler<Haight. Schwartz<Solomon. O'Neill-Adams Co< Colozzi. Brown<Queens Land, &c, Co. Sulzzo<Weill. 289 Madison Av Co< Isman. Wechsler<Horowits. Caso<Kerns. Pierce<Gerken.. Czarnecki<Bernheimer & Schwartz. Fichera<Fair and Carnival Trading Co. Wide<Theatrical Cont Co. Friedman<Stander. Martin<N Y Rys Co. Cooperman<Sandy. Zweisler<Same. Steinberg<Same. Weiskkopf<Same. Stern<Same. Lantrey<Same. Levy<Same. Stern<Same. Zipnick<Same. Mouchel<Same. Hornick<Same. Freiberg<Same. Berg<Same. Nadel<Same. Kelly<New Taxicab, &c, Co. Feigenbaum<Ottenberg, Block & Raunheim. Troute<Boehar. Nierenberg<Post. Levy<Col Knick Trust Co. Wein<Gotham Waist Co. Fox C & S Co<Fisher Gill & Sons Forge, &c, Works<Metalock & Co. Hoberman<J. Myer Co Bloom<P. Reardon Co Shiffer<same. Klein<Chandler<same. Veseltier<J. Myer Co. Fox<Bruce<Stackler. Cohen<Kramrisch. Dosick<R. Gordon & Sons. Curran<Van Beuren. Wullick<P. Reardon & Co. Hoberman<J. Myer Co Bloom<P. Reardon Co Shiffer<same. Klein<Chandler<same. Veseltier<J. Myer Co. Fox<Bruce<Stackler. Cohen<Kramrisch. Dosick<R. Gordon & Sons.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Candler< Schulman—Alfred C. Coxe, Jr. same<Barclay—Matthew Henkel; Heller<Bernheimer—Samuel A. Fuchs.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy West Harlem Block Front for Apartments—Wendel Garage Leased for $35,000 a Year—Court Obliges Interboro Company to Take Pinkney Block.

An important deal in the west Harlem region for improvement with a high-class apartment house was an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. The block front on the south side of 140th Street, between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues, was purchased by the Williams Building Corporation from the Lincoln Trust Company, as trustees. The plot has a frontage of 155 feet on 140th Street, 191.8 on St. Nicholas Avenue, opposite St. Nicholas Park, and 99.11 on Edgecombe Avenue, being opposite, on that side, the Lutheran Church of the Atonement on the southeast corner. The lower half of the block is improved with a large six-story apartment erected about two years ago.

Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers in the transaction. The new owners intend to begin building operations within a short time.

Court Compels Interborough Company to Take Pinkney Block.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had acquired the block bounded by Lenox Avenue, 147th, 148th, and Exterior Streets, facing the Harlem River, from the estate of Mary G. Pinkney. The Interborough Company contracted to purchase the block about three years ago. A search of the title revealed certain limitations regarding the riparian rights. The company declined to take the property, and the case was carried to the courts. A decision in the suit has lately been rendered upholding the Pinkney estate, and the Rapid Transit Company has therefore been compelled to take up the contract.

The property has a frontage of 199.10 on Lenox Avenue, 200 on 147th Street, 185.9 on 148th Street, and 237.6 on Exterior Street, bordering the river. The consideration was about $72,000. Last year the Edison Company occupied the block under a lease, using it as a recreation place for its employes. There is a two-story clubhouse on the plot, with a grand stand, tennis, and basket ball courts.

$35,000 a Year for Wendel Garage.

The lease of the four-story Wendel garage on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street, which has been vacant ever since it was erected by the late John G. Wendel about ten years ago, was recorded yesterday. The lease is for five years and two months from Aug. 15, 1916, at $35,000 a year. As previously announced, the building has been taken by the Willys-Overland automobile concern. The lease was made by Ella V. von E. Wendel.

Upper Fifth Avenue Block Front Transfer.

The block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue between 142d and 143d Streets was transferred yesterday by Peter Duffy to the Rose Holding Company. It is opposite the Harlem River. The plot transferred fronts 199.10 feet on the avenue by 210 on the streets. On the 142d Street corner is an old piano factory. The plot is the easterly section of the block which the Federal Baseball League announced last Fall had been acquired for a baseball park, but the retirement of that league from the sporting field ended the project.

Buy Factory Site in the Bronx.

Charles B. Van Valen and Leo Bugg have sold for the Gramont Construction Company a plot 100 by 100 feet on the north side of 140th Street, 100 feet east of Walnut Avenue. The new owners are expected to erect a factory on the site.

The Mandelbaums Buy Brooklyn Landmark.

The old Turle mansion in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn has been purchased by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators who have been active for several years past on Washington Heights.

The property, known as 34 Monroe Place, consists of a four-story dwelling and stable on a plot 51 by 112.2 feet. It was sold by Katherine G. Turle of San Francisco, through Brooks & Momand.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for the resale of the plot to a Manhattan builder as a site for an apartment house. This is the first transfer of the property in about fifty years and the first purchase made in this section of Brooklyn by the Mandelbaums.

Brooklyn.

Bonomolo & Zaccaro have sold for Harry and Samuel Hoffman the three-story brick dwelling on the northwest corner of Herkimer and Sackman Streets to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold in the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, a plot 60 by 100 feet on Lincoln Avenue to Clarence C. Abbott, and at Central Park, L. I., a plot 40 by 100 feet on Eighth Street to Mrs. Alice Hunt.

Worthington Whitehouse sold for George Valentine Williams a farm at Manhasset, situated near the Joseph P. Grace and Judge Pendleton properties.

Alexander Parker of Brooklyn has purchased from Sarah E. Hall a farm of three acres, with buildings, located at Huntington, L. I. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Buys Home at Scarsdale.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley President, has sold a house on Walworth Avenue, in the Greenacres section, to Richard R. Hunter, Secretary of the Equitable Trust Company.

New Jersey.

The H. H. Gibson Realty Company sold for the First National Bank of Plattsburg to the Favonia Holding Company of New York a development known as Plattmount, located at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., which seven houses.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for the estate of Whitman Phillips to Fred C. Robbins the dwellings at 250 and 262 Prospect Street and 199 South Maple Avenue, together with the several adjoining plots at Ridgewood, N. J.

Chatham and Phenix Bank to Open Heights Branch.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank has leased from the George A. Fisher Company, about 3,000 square feet of space, taking in the corner and adjoining stores with apartments in rear of same, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 144th Street, for the term of ten years, to commence Oct. 1. Du Bois & Taylor negotiated the lease.

Empire Textile Mills Move Uptown.

The Empire Textile Mills, for the last ten years located at 29 Hester Street, have leased for a term of years the entire ground floor in the Gramercy Building, 26 East Twenty-first Street. A. J. Halprin negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for the Hasco Building Company the store and basement in the new building now in course of construction at 404-12 Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, to Joseph Berlinger & Co., silks, now located at 373 Fourth Avenue. The lease is for a term of years at a rental aggregating $100,000. B. Wurtenberg was associated as broker.

The Romney Realty Company, Inc., J. H. Freedlander, President, has leased through A. N. Gitterman the northwest corner of 201st Street and Ninth Avenue, 100 by 100, to H. J. Butler and brother, who are adding this plot to their extensive lumber yard, on West 201st Street.

The Louis Becker Company has leased for the Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation the store 1,942 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of 150th Street, to S. Goldner.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for the Dreicer Realty Company (Frank D. Vellier, agent) 7 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story house on a lot 25 by 100 feet, to Charles P. Belling for business purposes.

Plan Big Community Garage.

An automobile storage and service building, to contain close to 500,000 square feet of floor space, is planned by W. C. Durant and others associated with him. According to the plans, the building will occupy the plot of ground on Eleventh Avenue extending from Fifty-fifth Street to Fifty-sixth Street, with a 200-foot frontage on the avenue and on each of the cross streets. The title to the property is now vested in Mr. Durant. It is planned to divide the 40,000 square feet on each floor into eight units, each unit being designed to provide both storage and service quarters for companies which require this amount of space.

Brighton Beach Auction Tomorrow.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction tomorrow on the premises at 2:30 o'clock twenty lots at Brighton Beach, ten of which front on Ocean Parkway and ten on West First Street. They are near West Avenue, which is one block from Neptune Avenue, through which the Smith Street trolley car runs, and within a few minutes' walk from Brighton Beach Parkway Station.

East Twenty-fourth Street Church.

Plans were filed for the construction of a one-story church and Sunday school at 312 to 316 East Twenty-fourth Street for St. Sebastian's Church. It will have a frontage of 48.3 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. N. Serracino, architect, has placed the cost at $40,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Suffolk St, 18, e s, 150 ft n of Hester St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; J. L. McVickar et al., trustees, against Esther Salaman et al.; G. N. Whilldesy, attorney; due, $30,048.40; taxes, &c., $322.15; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

110th St, 228 East, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100, five-story tenement; H. M. E. Sieberg against Salvatore Martorana et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $9,050.05; taxes, &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $9,600.

By Samuel Marx.

39th St, 536 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & F., attorneys; due, $16,172.81; taxes, &c., $358.74; adjourned to Aug. 29.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which Emile Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney; adjourned to Sept. 7.

At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Concord Av, e s, 100 ft s of 147th St, 50x100, vacant; Frederick Schnaufer against Sole Realty and Construction Co. et al.; E. L. Hammer, attorney; due $380.07; taxes, &c., $433.93; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, n e corner of 132d St, 24.11x75; five-story flat and stores; J. J. McGrath against D. M. Neuberger et al.; A. E. Gutgsell, attorney; due $32,044.11; taxes, &c., $767.56.

21st St, 139 East, n s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9, five-story dwelling; H. H. Jackson against Charles Morrison et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $15,788.76; taxes, &c., $730.

By Henry Brady.

141st St, 148 West, s s, 434 ft e of 7th Av, 28x99.11, five-story flat; German Savings Bank against F. C. Schmidt et al.; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $22,128.99; taxes, &c., $650.63.

By Samuel Marx.

153d St, West, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, vacant; Equitable Trust Co. against Bernard Reich et al.; Murray, P. & H., attorneys; due, $22,620.04; taxes, &c., $2,919.93.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

4th Av, 242 to 250, s w corner of 20th St, 100x87x irregular; twelve-story loft building; H. I. Ottmann against W. T. Evans et al; F. F. Eiseman, attorney; due, $50,805.30; taxes, &c., $7,960; prior mtg $900,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Naegle Av, n s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, for two five-story tenements, 100x103; 302 Fifth Avenue Co., Inc., 320 5th Av, owner; George F. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $200,000.

24th St, 312 to 316 East, for a one-story church and Sunday school, 48.3x98.9; St. Sebastian's Church, owner; N. Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n w corner of 42d St, to a six-story store and office building; V. Astor, 23 W. 26th St, owner; C. A. Platt, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

11th Av, s w corner of 43d St, to a six-story factory; Jabez Bruns & Sons, 600 West 42d St, owner; M. H. McGuire, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 325: Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against David Greenfeld et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

MOTT ST, 43: Helene F. Nelson et al. against Rachel L. Preinsky et al., partition; attorneys, S. J. Block.

PEARL ST, n e corner of Whitehall St, 27.10 x81.11; Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. against Century Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

2D AV, e s, 101 ft s of 93d St, 25.5x100; Daisy J. Judge against Davidena M. Lowdon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Judge.

57TH AV, 1,361; Harold A. Meeks against Isaac Hutkoff et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. S. Holmes.

87TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 197.6x119; Solar Metal Products Co., Inc., against Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Avenue Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Douglas, Armitage & McCann.

84TH ST, 227 East; Charles J. Carroll against Edward C. Sheehy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. F. McCormack.

Bronx.

LOTS 185, 186, and 187, map of 345 lots of property of estate of Octavia Moss, 24th Ward; Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co. against Maude E. Hooker et al., action to declare title; attorney, R. J. Landon.

LOT NO. 302, map of portion of the Hunt Estate; Henry C. Van Hise et al. against Minnie Richter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Williamson & Bell.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 340.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.6x80; City Real Estate Co. against Albert Ahrens et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,170; Mamie Von Felde against Ida Hertz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Cracauer.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 82; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Deal Realty Co., Inc., owner; Henry W. Gundlach, contractor..$150

2D ST, 120 East; Hyman Hornstein against Simon Levy, owner; David Bleier, contractor $540

2D ST, 120; Gershon Poster against Simon Levy, owner; David Bleier, contractor..$225

6TH ST, 431 East; Samuel Plotnick against Emil Katz, owner, renewal.....$415

84TH ST, 213 West; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Borden's Condensed Milk Co., owner; Ernest Kiefhaber and John Marx, contractors.....$210

Bronx.

LEGGETT AV, n. w. corner of Truxton Av, 250x250; Cross, Austin and Ireland Lumber Co. against East Bay Land and Improvement Co., owners; Hunt's Point Athletic Association, lessees and contractors.....$167

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction,

Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-18 Vesey St., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

Under direction JOHN J. HALPIN, Esq., Referee.

6 & 8 East 30th St.,

137.6 FEET EAST OF FIFTH AVE.

Permanent Light in Rear From Church.

The choice plot, 40x98.9, with the two, four story and basement dwellings altered into stores; no leases.

GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Esq., Attorney FOR PLAINTIFF, 346 BROADWAY.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$16,000 Home on Water at—

SOUTHFIELD POINT

4 large master bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, 2 maids' rooms and tiled bath. Spacious living porch, hardwood floors throughout, open fireplaces, finest plumbing, electric light and gas, hot water heat.

Large plot of ground with use of private bathing beach and dock. W. D. GREGORY, 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Telephone Murray Hill—5488.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful walk from Kings Highway Station; parked street only 2 minutes' ride to Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE.

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 382 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

LET YOUR RENT PAY

For a home with picturesque surroundings; 30 minutes out, 4 minutes' walk from express station, 100 trains daily; new semi-bungalow, 7 large rooms, tile bath, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, parquet floors, gas, electricity, city improvements. Price $6,150.

J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

LITTLE HOUSE AT JAMAICA, $1600

Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; 2 blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

$35 up will buy or rent new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton, Staten Island. 35 minutes from Wall St. All improvements; equal to any apartment costing $75 in N. Y. City. Apply A. F. MATHEWS, 382 Bard Ave., 'Phone West Brighton 1206W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

DOBBS FERRY-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Overlooking river, 2 blocks and 3 minutes' walk from station; 3-story and full basement single 12-room frame dwellings and 10-room double frame dwellings.

No. 1	Hudson Terrace,	10 Rooms & Bath	$13,000
No. 2	"	10 " "	$ 8,000
No. 5	"	12 " "	$ 8,000
No. 6	"	12 " "	$14,000
No. 7	"	10 " "	
No. 8	"	10 " "	

Nos. 1 and 2 and 7 and 8 are double houses sold jointly only.

Terms—20% cash, balance on 5% mortgage providing for monthly payments of three-tenths of one per cent. 43-10 of 1%) of purchase price and for a 5-year renewal at 4½% after 40% of purchase price shall have been paid.

The private schools in the village have national reputations; the public schools rank with those in New York City; Ardsley Club and Golf Links nearby.

48 trains a day; running time to Grand Central Station 38 minutes. Monthly commutation $7.70.

For plans and photographs write or phone

BROADWAY REMCO 98TH STREET
or P. J. Connolly, Supt., Phone 17 Dobbs Ferry.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,

Handsome House
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.
A great bargain.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

550 Acres—$150 an acre.

Suitable Gentleman's Estate or Golf Course. Also: 200 acres—Great Bargain.
NEASON JONES, 30 East 42d Street.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City

Plottage

Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage
720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street. Will divide.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.
300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Calvert Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

In course of construction, finished by September; owner must occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile,) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers; new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches, front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B Owner, 243 W. 34th St.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly.

Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

A Sacrifice—$20 Monthly.

Swell all-year home; 6 large rooms, every up to date improvement, hardwood floors, open fireplace, steam heat, elegant electric fixtures, handsome bath; 45 minutes out; land laid out in shrubs, hedges, &c.; best neighborhood; $3,200, $225 cash needed; act quick. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

BARGAIN—House, $4,900.

7 rooms, tile bath, hot-water heat, all city improvements, 30 minutes out, 4 minutes of express station; refinished; on restricted property. B., Room 505, 200 Broadway.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN

Beautiful 165-acre farm, 1,000 ft. waterfront, Sound house, 15 rooms, improvements; large barns, lake, long highway frontage, best soil; excellent neighborhood; $150 acre. Worth double. terms.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Bldg. N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

$22,500 Most exclusive location on Upper Mountain Av.; beautiful Dutch Colonial residence; centre hall; large living room; music room; dining room; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths, with built-in tubs and showers; large solarium and sleeping porch; breakfast porch; large plot; fine shade.

May be seen by appointment,
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

Cranford Foreclosure Bargain.

Nearly new, hollow tile stucco, tile roof, parquet floors, oak trim, hot-water heat, tile kitchen and bath, large plot, best of workmanship and material. Must be seen to be appreciated. Appraised $6,500. Will sell $4,200, easy terms. Shaheen, 52 Broadway.

FOR RENT

Ridgewood, N. J. Business Men's Homes.

A Beautiful and Healthful Community.

Details at our city offices.

S. S. WALDSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN
Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. Rector 7715)
opp. Station, Ridgewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Summer and Winter Home

Near the Water
Easy Commutation. Ex. Service.
7 ROOMS, TILED BATH.
Grounds 100x150 feet.

Price $6,000, Terms to Suit.

Ideal Commutation to City.

This beautiful all year home on a high ridge overlooks lakes and takes in the surrounding country in a panoramic view for miles. Fine type modern English home, equipped with shower, electricity, hardwood floors, &c. Convenient to club, golf links and station. Ideal water sports.

R. F. BARNES,
170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; large plot; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns; 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent with purchase privilege, rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

"LYONESSE"

Ridgewood Road, So. Orange, N.J.

FOR SALE—Artistic brick and stone residence, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; large, oak-panelled dining and living rooms; terraces south and east; billiard room, fireplace in each room, steam heat, &c.; 4 acres; near good schools, churches, and golf clubs. Address W. T. Gooch, 263 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

Thirty minutes to Broadway. Commutation 10 cents. Beautiful, refined, restricted Orchard Section. Thoroughly modern 10-room house. Large veranda, sleeping porch, every improvement. Corner plot 50x100. Terraced lawn. Must be seen to be appreciated. Real bargain, $8,000; Cash, $3,000; balance on mortgage. Other houses, $1,000 cash, and terms. E. L. Danforth, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or phone owner, Orange 4287.

Atlantic Highlands Boulevard Plots

Elevation 200 feet, overlooking ocean and nearby waters; near station and boats; all shore front privileges; modern conveniences; shaded half acre plots and larger, $650 up; terms easy; photos. NEW HOUSE, 8 BATHS. ACTUAL COST. NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farm 176 acres, ORANGE COUNTY. Well watered; 110 hay, 30 pasturage. 10-room dwelling, large barn, silo & other outbuildings; all good condition. 20 registered Holsteins, 10 grade cows, 5 horses; full line implements. Farm is on a paying basis. With stock & implements, $18,000; without, $15,000; selling reason, to close estate. Full details, photos, &c. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Tel. 7715 Rector.)

MARYLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Eastern Shore of Maryland.

300 Acre Estate. Located on Tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. Equitable climate. Modern Bungalow, with fourteen rooms and two baths.

Near Chestertown, convenient to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Ideal salt water front property and country home. Land in high state of cultivation.

WILLIAM W. BECK,
Chestertown, Md.

REAL ESTATE.

Cattle Ranch, 720,000 Acres.

Solid body; fine grass; watered by wells, rivers, and springs. Three railroad stations on tract. 25,000 head of high-grade cattle, and 1,000 good saddle horses, and a few work mules. An up-to-date, going concern, offering the last big opportunity to engage in the greatest business in the Southwest, commanding sure profits; 25 per acre, no commissions. Must deal with principals. Write P. B. Rodgers, Immigration Agent, Texas and Pacific Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

42 WEST 39TH ST.

Very desirable street store, suitable for finest retail trade.

PEASE & ELLIMAN (Agents)
340 Madison Ave. 'Phone 6200 Murray Hill

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

118 EAST 30TH ST.

Desirable three-story and basement dwelling, suitable for physician or private family. Excellent location.

Innes & Center, 30-32 E. 20th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors	18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms	15x18
	Bedrooms	14x18

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 5996.

IMPERATOR

723 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $900 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.

3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60

Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.

MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway Tel. 355 Rector

THE WITHINGTON,

S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

14 to 20 West 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large, $35 to $65
Light Rooms.
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

HAMILTON TERRACE,

144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,

Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500

Including Refrigeration.

FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.

REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

NEW APARTMENTS

1067 Fifth Avenue

Between 87th and 88th Sts. Overlooking Central Park

14 Rooms, 4 Baths.....$8,500 up
24 Rooms, 8 Baths (Duplex) $16,000 to $22,000

Apply 1067 FIFTH AVENUE Phone 8991 Lenox
Or your own Broker Leases from
Commission to Brokers October 1, 1916

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. Expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability, from September 1st. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; 3 rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET

LARGE SUNNY ROOMS

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.

HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (PARK FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES BY EITHER ROUTE.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L."

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.

4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85

Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

TURRETS

116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

REED HOUSE

Broadway at 121st St.
6 and 7 Rooms, $800-$1000
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Perfect Service.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

Placid Hall

Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 151st St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Room Cor. Apartments.
From $600 to $1,800.
Also one 3-room Apartment, $900.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 ROOMS $810

5 ROOMS $975 to $1100

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

BURRELL

638 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath **$1,600-$1,800**

Fireproof Building. Standard Service.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens, **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn 3927. Owner on premises.

210 FIFTH AVENUE

Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 8240 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

AT STUYVESANT PARK

One Apartment IN THE **ST. GEORGE**

223-5 East 17th Street
8 ROOMS and BATH
RENT $1200
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 EAST 42D ST.

1337 Madison Ave.

S. E. Corner 94th St.

BEST RENTAL VALUES

8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths,
Elevator, all modern improvements.
$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.
Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

Physician's Corner Apartment
Choice Location.

1337 Madison Ave.

S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.

INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms." N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH, **$900**
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios.

BROOKLYN.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
695 Flatbush Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached, garage, nine rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacuum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $6,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,439 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Residences, Business Properties, Apartments and Stores.
Best prices and locations.
Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my 2 Jamaica lots for $120 each; 2 blocks from station and trolley; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage, near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welsh, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Particulars of your property for sale and rent; business and residential property, loft and apartment management specialists. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PELHAM MANOR, (Old Post Road.)—Several plots for sale at less than $3,000 for 75x120 feet; all improvements; 10 minutes from Pelham station, New Haven Railroad; $1,000 cash, and will subordinate mortgage to building loan. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station; restricted residence plot with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—Eight rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale $10,000; rent $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the Hilltop.—Twelve-room shingle and stone house; 3 baths, sunroom, sleeping porch; garage; price $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—While there are still slight indications of a disturbance over the Bahamas late reports do not indicate the presence of dangerous weather conditions in that or adjacent regions.

In the United States there have been scattered thunderstorms along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts, and also in the Upper Lake region. Temperature changes have been small and unimportant with a rising tendency in the Ohio Valley and Lake region.

Generally fair weather with moderate temperatures will continue in the Atlantic Coast district for the next 48 hours; elsewhere east of the Mississippi River fair weather, with slight; temperature changes, will prevail.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast light southeast, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, fair.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Southern New England, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Friday. Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Scattered showers and thunder storms, with rising temperature, Friday. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	69	67	4 P. M.	81	75
6 A. M.	68	66	6 P. M.	79	74
9 A. M.	74	68	9 P. M.	75	72
12 M.	80	73	11 P. M.	72	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 72; maximum temperature, 77 degrees, at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees, at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.78 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
8:27—527 E. 134 St., Anna Morris	Slight
8:45—134 Lawrence St., T. McGrath	Slight
10:10—452-454 Cherry St., M. Dasteskow	None
10:50—231 W. 39 St., McGraw Bldg. Co	Slight
11:20—28 St. Marks Pl., Eliz. Martsig	Slight
11:50—282 Madison St., M. Katz	Slight
P.M.	
4:10—510 W. 40 St.; Lewis	Slight
4:25—2,827 7th Av.; not given	Slight
5:50—504 W. 20 St.; Herman Miller	Slight
6:40—253 W. 27 St.; Peter Concilli	Slight
7:40—537 Claremont Parkway; not given.	Slight
7:45—745 W. 29 St.; Hardman, Hirsch & Co.	Slight
7:50—North River, bet. 13 & 14 Sts.; S. Lord Cromer, Cunard Line	$1,000
8:15—Whitlock Av. & 163 St., (subway) Rogers & Haggerty	Slight
8:50—111 W. 137 St.; B. Freelander	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Resignations accepted: Capts. O. E. Clark, 5d Inf., Ohio N. G.; L. O. Meigs, 2d Inf., Wash. N. G. and E. E. Adler, 3d F. A., N. Y. N. G. Chaplain J. M. Thomas, 1st Inf., Vermont N. G.; Maj. G. S. Sweet, M. C., Conn. N. G.; Capt. C. B. Wood, M. C., Wash. N. G.; 1st Lts. H. H. Glosser, M. C., N. Y. N. G.; E. J. Bigley, 10th Inf., Penn. N. G.; A. E. Bachmier, M. C., Ohio N. G.; H. A. Allen, Jr., 2d Inf., N. Y. N. G., and F. L. Stevens, 23d Inf., N. Y. N. G.; Lt. Col. C. S. Wadsworth, 12th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; 2d Lts. R. T. York, 5th Inf., Neb. N. G.; W. E. Wesson, 10th F. A., Conn. N. G.

Orders of July 14 relating to Capt. J. M. Page, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. L. S. Cunningham, 10th Cav., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Penn. Military College, Chester, Penn.; will proceed at once to Chester for duty.

Maj. F. M. Hinrichs, M. C., will report to Col. C. Richard, M. C., President of an examining board at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion; then to his station.

Capt. H. M. Fales, 24th Inf., is retired on account of disability.

1st Lt. L. L. Barrett, Ord. Dept., from duty at the Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., to the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty.

A board to consist of Col. W. Stephenson, M. C., and 1st Lts. S. C. Stanton and T. S. Froxine, M. C., is appointed to meet at Chicago for examination of officers of the M. C. for promotion.

Lt. Col. C. Wilcox, M. C., will report to Col. W. Stephenson, M. C., President of the foregoing board at Chicago, for examination for promotion; then to station.

A board to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur and W. C. Owen, M. C., and Lt. Col. C. McCulloch, Jr., M. C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., for examination of officers of the M. C. for promotion.

Capt. M. A. Reasoner, M. C., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, President of the foregoing board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Capt. F. S. Macy, M. C., upon arrival at Newport News, Va., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., President of the foregoing board at Washington, for examination for promotion; then to his station.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. T. U. Raymond and Capts. H. F. Pipes and F. N. Chilton, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination of officers of the M. C. for promotion.

Col. A. Croakhite, C. A. C., is assigned to command the Panama Coast Artillery District.

Capt. D. H. Glenty, 4th Cav., detailed in the Q. M. C., Sept. 4, will report to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, from duty at Castle Heights School, Lebanon, Tenn., is assigned to active duty and will report to officer in charge of the Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps for consultation; then to Chicago for duty as supply officer, Aviation Sec.

2d Lt. L. C. Churchill, 7th Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps as a student at San Diego.

Orders of Aug. 3 relating to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for temp. duty; then to this city for duty at the Army War College.

Orders of Aug. 8, relating to Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cav., amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for temp. duty, then to this city for duty at Army War College.

1st Lt. J. C. Waterman, Inf., upon completion of his duties as mustering officer, to Walter Reed Hospital, for treatment.

Capt. C. O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

2d Lt. C. C. Benedict, 21st Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps, and will proceed to San Diego for duty.

Capt. C. E. Freeman, M. C., will report to Lt. Col. T. U. Raymond, M. C., President of an examining board at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination for promotion.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. C. Wilcox, M. C., and Capts. A. E. Schlanser and H. R. Berry, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination of M. C. officers for promotion.

Capt. F. Schmitter, M. C., will report to Lt. Col. C. Wilcox, M. C., at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination for promotion.

A board to consist of Col. C. Richard, Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, and Maj. N. Gapen, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York, for examination of M. C. officers for promotion.

Capt. J. C. Herring, retired, is assigned to active duty as an acting Q. M.; he will proceed to Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo., relieving Maj. L. F. Foster, retired, who will proceed to Ft. Meade, S. D., relieving Capt. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., retired, who will proceed home and stand relieved from further active duty.

Brig. Gen. F. W. Sibley will report by telegraph to the Commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for duty.

Col. C. Match, Adjt. Gen., retained in the Adjutant General's Dept., from July 1, as Colonel, to serve out the period of his detail as Lt. Col., is relieved from detail in Adjt. Gen.'s Dept. and assigned to the 8th F. A.

Leave: Col. P. C. March, Adjt. Gen., from Aug. 26 to include Sept. 30.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral G. H. Glennon, commissioned, Lt. Cmdr. J. D. Wainwright, the Columbia, Sept. 5, to Maryland, Sept. 20.

Lts. W. L. Culbertson, to Naval Acad., Sept. 30; C. A. Jones, the Memphis, to Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., and P. H. Hammond, the Texas, to the Memphis as Eng. officer.

Lt. Grade Lt. R. F. Wood to the Texas, Aug. 31.

Ensign F. Green, to special temp. duty, Washington, D. C., and C. K. Martin, the Montana to the Jupiter.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Jensen, M. R. C., Mare Island Yard, Sept. 14, to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Chief Bosns. J. D. Walsh, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, Sept. 4, to the Vestal; W. Jurascks, coal depot, Melville, R. I., to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, and H. R. Brayton, the Vestal, to charge of coal depot, Melville, R. I.

Bosn. C. L. Greene, to temporary duty receiving ship at San Francisco.

Gunners F. C. Messenger, the Rainbow, home wait orders; J. C. Evans, Puget Sound Yard, Sept. 18, to the Rainbow, and J. E. Orton, to Puget Sound Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Accomac, at Boston; Buffalo and Glacier, at San Francisco; Chattanooga, at Mazatlan; Cleveland, at Mare Island; Powhatan, at Newport, and Reid, at Washington.

SAILED—Castine, San Pedro de Macoris, for La Romana; Celtic, Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo, and the Hancock, New Orleans, for Tampico.

Coast Guard.

2d Lts. C. F. Seiter, the Unalga, to the Onondaga and sixty days' leave en route; W. A. Benham, to the Seneca; F. E. Bagger of engrs., the Tampa, to temp. duty at headquarters; C. H. Johnson of engrs., the Pimlico, to temp. duty at Tampa, and R. P. Munro, the Yamacraw, to temp. duty on the Apache.

3d Lt. E. G. Rose, to the Mohawk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfer and assignment, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 24: Patrol. J. G. P. Schmauder, 63, to 14 I. D.; assigned to clerical duty.

Temporary assignments: Lt. T. C. Thompson, 60, to Boiler Squad, command, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30; Sergt. W. F. Shea, 18, to T. S., 11 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24; Patrol. J. Buckley, 18, as station house attendant, 21 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; W. H. Hughes, 18, to Bur. Telegraph, 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; C. J. Goldner, 65, to 275, as operator of motor patrol wagon, noon, Aug. 27, to 8 A. M., Sept. 12; H. L. Dunwoody, 68, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bur. Information, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 26; William Nelson, 146; H. A. Hasselman, 174, and Adam Krebs, 281, to Marine Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Andrew Sutton, 166, as acting hostler, 21 days, 7 A. M., Sept. 2; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; G. A. Maude, 172, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspector, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24.

To Bur. of Telegraph from precincts indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 27: Patrol. A. W. Zucker, 62; W. T. De Young, 81; J. F. Brown, 150; F. J. Brickley, 168; J. M. Sheehan, 170.

To Training School from precincts indicated, 10 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24: Patrol. Jacob Sapsin, 12; Edward Mullins, 26; T. F. Brown, 30; James McNamara, 42; C. J. Goodyear, 68; B. E. Winkelman, 79; J. J. Kiernan, 159; William Steger, 167; William Rose, 270; T. J. Dunleavy, 283; Prob. Patrol. George Schmitt, 147; J. E. Simpson, 148, and J. T. Kelly, 150, to T. S., 5 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 28.

Leave of absence discontinued: Patrol. D. O'Kane, 6, as station-house attendant, 4 P. M. Aug. 24.

Leaves of absence (with full pay)—Lt. F. J. Mott, commanding Boiler Squad, 4 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30, to be deducted from vacation; without pay, Patrol. F. M. Roth, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 28.

Sick leave: Patrol. R. Kirby, Bur. of telegraph, 90 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 25.

These members of the force are ordered to the Training School, from commands indicated, from noon Aug. 27, to 8 A. M. Sept. 12:

INSPECTOR.

S. McElroy, 11 I. D.

SURGEON.

P. J. Murray, 14 S. D.

CAPTAINS.

O. Himmel	146	W. H. Fennelly	151
I. Frank	165		

LIEUTENANTS.

E. J. Quinn	16	W. J. Coyler	23
J. J. Hart	66	J. Lake	168
J. Shay	D.	A. Holtje	T. D.
W. J. Kelliher	11	D.	

SERGEANTS.

J. Kaminsky	17	W. Dobbyn	18
H. Vehstedt	28	W. Mahoney	38
P. Gannon	40	J. Whooley	60
J. J. Waters	74	B. Gulager	74
C. J. Salich	80	G. E. Sager	89
C. J. Fleming	143	J. McGrath	149
M. J. Gleason	157	C. Mehrer	161
J. J. Reilly	165	C. J. Clarkson	169
T. P. Cummings	172	E. J. Lawler	173
F. J. Putz	276	T. B. Goodman	278
P. J. Curley	D.	H.	

PATROLMEN.

E. Gomeringer	1	W. E. O'Connor	1
T. Merlagio	1	J. Malone	2
E. A. Healy	1	J. O'Shea	2
K. Lorentz	2	Y. Foldori	2
J. Rhodes	2	J. Regan	4
E. Kerrigan	4	J. J. Maney	4
J. M. Maguire	5	J. Kenney	5
H. Fiechter	5	J. F. Barry	6
F. White	6	J. Cunneen	6
F. King	6	W. Miller	6
J. J. Schine	6	H. Schneider	6
A. Laverty	7	C. Fries	7
D. McKeaver	7	J. Fleming	7
J. E. Poinier	7	E. Sheridan	7
D. Kernon	10	G. E. Kane	10
J. B. Ahern	10	F. Apfel	12
J. O'Neill	12	J. Murphy	13
E. Ryan	13	O. Stroschein	13
J. F. Glaser	13	O. Curryn	14
G. T. Daggett	14	H. Lavin	14
P. Maguire	14	P. J. Malone	14
J. J. Monahan	14	J. McNulty	14
A. McCarren	15	E. A. Raschke	14
J. C. Vance	16	J. Shanley	15
J. Brady	16	H. Jacobs	15
T. J. Sullivan	16	C. H. Brown	16
J. J. Cunningham	16	W. McClaury	16
H. A. McMahon	16	G. Brock	17
A. C. Breed	17	J. Keppler	17
H. Higgins	18	P. J. Meece	18
J. J. Flannery	18	P. McCloskey	18
J. J. Sweeney	21	G. Raymond	21
M. O'Donnell	21	J. Baker	21
J. Mitchell	21	E. M. Leavey	21
J. C. Logan	21	F. Hackett	22
W. H. Logan	22	J. M. Walsh	22
E. L. Varner	22	P. Sheehan	22
W. McCarthy	22	A. J. Goodwin	23
H. Dowie	23	A. Ia Goodwin	23
J. Schneckner	25	J. Reilly	25
C. J. Serint	25	J. Welsh	25
S. Turkheimer	28	M. J. Neary	29
I. Wagner	29	P. Hackett	29
J. J. Rogers	29	J. Dilworth	29
D. McArdle	29	M. Mitchell	29
J. J. McGirr	29	E. Pederson	29
F. J. Clancy	31	J. A. Caharan	31
F. J. Minnick	31	P. Quinn	32
C. Speckenbach	31	W. Murdy	33
J. H. Thomas	33	D. Harrington	35
A. Winter	35	E. J. Bransfield	36
J. Ringelsen	36	H. L. J. Hliss	36
J. J. Dowling	36	S. E. Thornton	36
W. Barry	37	G. A. Michel	38
A. A. Radeck	37	M. Shanahan	38
J. T. Tuite	38	T. G. Tracy	38
J. McNamara	39	G. J. Lee	39
F. Wilday	39	C. Sheehan	39
P. Carr	39	J. C. Gordon	39
N. Gibbons	40	A. Ganzhel	40
T. Cosgrove	40	E. Murray	42
W. E. L. Helden	42	J. E. Monahan	42
J. J. Corcoran	42	J. Gilhooley	42
W. McGowan	43	J. J. O'Callaghan	43
F. C. Roller	43	H. Reilly	43
S. D. Horton	43	R. Scanlon	43
P. Meade	43	H. L. Monahan	43
E. A. Rosencranz	43	J. Walter	43
F. Trefger	61	M. Morris	61
J. Daly	62	M. J. Cagney	61
J. Horan	63	G. Scherf	63
A. Shield	63	J. Grant	63
J. Gerrath	65	M. J. O'Connor	65
G. Harwood	65	B. J. Rehm	65
H. Stockhouse	67	T. B. Fahey	68
W. J. Hayes	68	S. J. Murphy	68
J. Stack	69	T. Stephens	69
P. Sheridan	69	E. A. Smith	69
O. H. Hanisch	80	E. Turner	80
J. O'Brien	79	P. Rosenberg	79
W. McCarthy	80	W. Morschousen	79
M. J. McKeaver	81	J. W. O'Brien	80
W. P. Dickson	89	T. Fitzpatrick	143
H. Pressley	143	J. Finnell	143
H. Schaffkowich	143	L. J. Donohue	143
J. J. Paton	143	P. Reilly	143
J. Fethers	144	J. Thomas	144
J. Petkovich	144	H. Korhn	144
P. Murphy	144	J. Warnock	145
J. T. Sheehan	146	D. Mullin	146
C. Witscher	146	L. R. Stokes	146
J. Crowley	146	J. McNamara	146
D. Halloran	147	J. O'Neill	147
H. A. Stacom	148	P. Haran	148
J. Shaughnessy	148	A. Everson	148
J. Byron	149	J. Christ	149
C. Bleh	149	C. Gallagher	149
F. Gilfillan	149	W. Gerrity	149
I. Van Houten	149	P. Steiner	150
W. J. Mitchell	151	G. Dooley	152
J. Ratigan	153	S. Cook	153
J. Torson	143	L. Hessinger	155
W. Faure	155	E. Friel	155
P. J. Reilly	156	W. A. Henrehan	156
R. J. Wood	157	F. Heaney	157
B. Minneman	158	R. Rauch	158
W. Steinblinck	158	W. F. Keller	159
J. Tauckus	159	J. Boeckler	160
L. McDermott	160	J. T. Regan	160
R. J. Tucker	160	C. W. Thon	161
C. A. Shanley	161	W. C. Martin	162
J. T. Mitchel	163	P. J. Law	163
J. A. Hoar	164	G. N. Weiss	164
J. T. Conk	164	C. A. Christensen	165
C. Pope	165	A. Hellman	165
C. Peacock	165	H. B. Shaw	166
E. Brennan	167	J. White	167
J. Smith	168	J. M. Long	170
R. Flanigan	170	S. V. Smith	170
O'Sullivan	171	J. H. Boyle	171
M. Radigan	171	F. H Symington	171
D. Spitzer	172	G. M. Krams	172
J. G. Bunswaller	172	T. M. Reilly	172
E. Murray	172	W. E. Gramer	172
J. F. Dunn	172	G. Flood	172
H. L. Withus	172	C. A. Walsh	173
S. De Clue	283	F. Johnson	174
J. Sheehan	274	A. Stronchein	174
W. Callahan	169	J. S. Hanratty	174
F. Coots	169	J. S. C. Haughey	169
J. P. Marron	160	M. O'Connor	169
J. F. Rice	169	P. H. Grey	274
V. Lawlor	274	W. L. Keller	274
J. Clancy	275	A. J. Horn	275
J. Eadie	275	P. Hopkins	276
J. McLean	276	H. B. Garfuch	276
W. Krenkel	276	F. E. Smith	276
R. Dunham	277	J. H. Larberg	277
J. Ricks	277	A. C. Tilman	278
H. Fooley	278	M. Bunte	278
E. Webb	278	G. Frenkle	278
E. Galloway	279	D. Levy	283
H. P. Rockefeller	283	R. J. Dixon	283
P. McGrane	283	J. Larkin	283
W. A. Weber	283	J. Clarkin	283
G. R. Mahr	285	A. Wagg	285
E. Carbonell	285	P. McConnell	285
C. Shoesmith	Traf.	A. H. Jacobs	Traf. A
J. Farrell	Traf.	A. M. F. Grace	Traf. A
H. Rusbach	Traf.	A. J. P. Toohey	Traf. A
G. Morris	Traf.	B. A. Gever	Traf. B
R. Jenkins	Traf.	B. S. Hutchins	Traf. B
T. Dugan	Traf.	C. J. O. Winefield	Traf. C
W. Kilgallon	Traf.	C. J. Pribyl	Traf. C
W. J. Kingston	Traf.	C. R. Scheffler	Traf. C
T. Stewart	Traf.	C. J. Christensen	Traf. C
J. Miller	Traf.	C. L. F. Preston	Traf. C
J. C. Stone	Traf.	C. A. H. Zittel	Traf. D
J. Lynch	Traf.	D. R. A. Helwig	Traf. D
C. R. Spellman	Traf.	D. T. O'Sullivan	Traf. D
J. McCarthy	Traf.	D. J. Hewitt	Traf. E
J. Devery	Traf.	E. W. Jarell	Bridge
C. G. Cordell	Bridge	F. G. Lemmon	1 D
J. Warshow	1 D	J. Sutter	2 D
J. F. Power	3 D	T. M. Rothamel	5 D
A. J. Lowery	8 D	J. A. Kelly	11 D
C. H. Panther	10 D	P. Hoerter	11 D
P. L. Trumpfeller	12 D	A. Esau	B.B.H.S.
H. Herbenich	B.B.H.S.	P. Thornton	B.B.H.S.
J. Murphy	Det. B	W. P. Caputo	Det. B
E. F. Dwyer	Det. B	V. Correll	Det. B
E. Pott	Det. B	H. A. Graham	Det. B
W. J. Regan	Det. B	J. F. Mulvey	Det. B
D. B. Cleary	Det. B	T. M. Goss	C. O.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

PEISER, LOUIS, (Aug. 5, 1913;) total assets, $6,019; debts and deductions for the expenses of administration, $7,705, leaving a deficit.

FRIEDENSTEIN, CARL A., (Jan. 29;) total assets, $7,107; net estate, $6,238; Simon Friedenstein (brother) was the beneficiary.

ROSS, GEORGE, (Feb. 19, 1915;) total assets, $111,372; net estate, $105,376; Mrs. Catherine A. Ross (mother) was the beneficiary; assets, bank, $292; law library, $400; notes and mortgages, $6,270; stocks and bonds, $90,524; an interest in the estate of David McAdam, $13,885.

CRONIN, CORNELIUS F., (April 21, 1915;) total assets, $352,210; net estate, $332,331. Relatives of the decedent contested the will, but distribution shown in the report does not indicate that they received anything. Under the terms of decedent's will the beneficiaries were: Society of St. Vincent de Paul and Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, each $71,195; servants of Relief for Incurable Hospital and the Institute for the Blind Sisters of St. Joseph, each $35,597; St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children, Home for the Aged, Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Catholic Missionary Union, Marquette League, Guild of the Infant Saviour and Xavier Free Publication Society of the Blind, each $5,000. The remainder was given to four other institutions. Assets: Bank, $29,965; personal effects, $275; mortgages, $155,048; stocks and bonds, $166,829. The largest holdings were: Bonds Equitable Gas Light Company, appraised at $25,000; bonds Central Union Gas Company, $20,100; corporate stock City of New York, and interest, $104,740, and 100 shares Manhattan Railway, $12,600.

DUTTWEILER, CHARLES, (June 10;) total assets, $74,304; net estate, $72,545. Charles Frederick Duttweiler (son) received $10,000; Magdelena Duttweiler, Elizabeth Duttweiler, and Annie Duttweiler, (daughters,) each $20,845; assets: 86 Bank Street, appraised at $13,000; 68 Bank Street, $13,000; 79 Bedford Street, $15,000; bank, $28,304; mortgages, $5,000.

HEINS, ARNOLD J. D., Montclair, N. J., (May 30;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed; assets taxable in New York State: An equity, $11,967, in 225 East 163d Street; net New York estate, $11,596; other assets shown by the report but not taxable were: Deposits in New York banks, $1,206; mortgages, $94,257, and stocks, $4,000; Mrs. Emma Heins, widow, and the two sons and the daughter of decedent were the beneficiaries.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The examination for promotion to stores foreman, Correction Department, has been completed.

The mental test for engineering chemist will be set in a short time.

The receipt of applications for stenographer and typewriter, second grade, female, will begin shortly after Labor Day.

Eligible lists for Inspector, Bureau of Fire Prevention, pathologist, Deputy Chief Bureau of Fire Prevention, and stenotypist, will be established soon.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 20-21, at the New York Custom House, examination for mechanician and laboratory assistant, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $3.50 per diem, in the Bureau of Mines, San Francisco, Cal. As an insufficient number of applications were received for the examination for this position announced to be held on July 19 and 20, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. The duties will consist in the design, construction, and repair of scientific instruments and apparatus used in the chemical, physical, and metallurgical laboratories of the bureau, together with assistance in the work of investigation and testing in these laboratories and in the field work. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, general physics and chemistry, mechanical drawing, education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

There have been placed, as of June 19, 1914, upon the eligible list of men holding license as principal in an elementary school the names of the following: Abner P. Way, 75.908; Henry Levy, 75.858; Eugene A. Nifenecker, 75.464, and James J. Burke, 68.701.

President Willcox of the Board of Education has received letters from Deputy Commissioner of Education Finegan, District Superintendent Wade and Goldwasser, principal Loretto M. Rochester of P. S. 108, Manhattan, and others approving of the "Teachers' Institute."

Plans have been approved for alterations to P. S. 132 and 165, Brooklyn, to establish in them the duplicate school system.

A meeting of the Board of Superintendents has been called for Sept. 7.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, all conveniences; $5; telephone.

53TH ST., 25 EAST.—Elegant bachelor apartment in a most private house; also beautiful large and small rooms; reference required.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive, large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms with and without private bath; music allowed.

West Side.

111TH, 103 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; housekeeping.

37TH ST., 15 WEST.

Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths, telephone, electricity; $4, $7, $10.

40TH, 68 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

50TH, 25, 35, 54 WEST.—Twenty newly-furnished rooms, suites and apartments; $3, $5, $7, $10 weekly; parlors for business.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity, all improvements, 'phone.

71ST, 122 WEST.—Attractive furnished parlor suite for doctor or dentist; private bath-room; telephone; special terms permanent party.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

73D, 302 WEST.—Small room, board, near Riverside Dr., subway; references; 'phone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; phone; convenient location; $10.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, hardwood floors, electricity.

76TH, 101 WEST. — Handsome house; just open; newly decorated rooms, large and small.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractive room with private bath; all conveniences; exclusive neighborhood.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large connecting, small, also elegant music room; hot water supply.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant, nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; attractive room; shower bath; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large parlor suite; private bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; phone.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Attractive room, large closet; refined private apartment; $3.50. (Ochs.)

84TH, 54-56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, exclusive home for gentlemen; parlors for guests' use; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; newly furnished house, rooms; showers, baths; $3, $12.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway;) also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All-night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9576 Riverside.

118TH, 401 W.—Apt. 3, suite, Morningside Drive; single, airy, comfortable, homelike, neat; continuous hot water; shower, 'phone.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, single and double; best location in Harlem; convenient transportation; roof garden, tennis court, restaurant. Baker and McNary.

127TH, 18 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; private house, quiet, fine neighborhood.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (66th St.)—Charming apartment; rent delightful room. Telephone Columbus 7915.

OUTSIDE ROOM, private lavatory, select location; $4.00; private family. Phone 8400 Morningside.

WEST END AV., 611, (NEAR 86TH.)—NEW, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE; PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Furnished room, with running water; electricity, telephone. Ash.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes furnished room, high-class apartment, private family. H 8 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—Unfurnished part private house, porch, yard, Bedford Park, Bronx; refined American Hebrew couple, two children; with references. A 282 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH.

Table board; room with bath; references.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

218 MADISON AVENUE.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, single rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath, electricity.

47TH ST., 43 WEST.

Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table quests; references; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.

THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

72D, 120 WEST.—Second-story rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable rooms; subway, elevated; references.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive rooms, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references; reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent location; fine table.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST, 112 WEST, and 61 West 104th St.—Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Superior accommodations; large suites, double rooms; private baths; single rooms; running water; best home table; electricity, steam heat.

77TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

West Side.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern, good home cooking; special rates to permanents.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; adults; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Small, select house; superior in every detail. Schuyler 7568.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive rooms, near Riverside; table a specialty; Summer rates.

89TH, 308 WEST.—Select Jewish house can accommodate few refined gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, select, quiet neighborhood; excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern, cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Attractively furnished, to couple seeking home, suite; electricity; private house; table guests.

102D, 248 WEST.—First-class accommodations, adults; superior table; homelike surroundings.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Che

WANT BLOOD OF 1,000 IN PARALYSIS FIGHT

Citizens' Committee Appeals to Former Victims in Order to Obtain More Serum.

GAIN IN MANHATTAN CASES

But in the City as a Whole, Dr. Emerson Believes, the Epidemic Is Receding.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Wednes-day.	Yester-day.	New Cases Wednes-day.	Yester-day.
Manhattan	12	12	52	59
Brooklyn	15	14	43	31
Bronx	6	..	10	6
Queens	9	4	23	10
Richmond	..	1	3	3
Totals	42	31	131	109

Total of deaths to date.....1,762
Total of cases to date.....7,530

Although the 109 new cases of infantile paralysis reported in the city yesterday were 22 fewer than those reported on Wednesday and 2 less than the daily average for this week, the epidemic took a spurt in Manhattan, where there were 59 new cases, the highest number ever reported in the borough in twenty-four hours. Yesterday's reports showed more new cases in Manhattan than in all of the other four boroughs combined. Considering the city as a whole, however, and the comparatively low number of deaths for the day, Health Commissioner Emerson was not discouraged, and continued to believe that the epidemic was receding.

The Citizens' Committee to Obtain Serum for Infantile Paralysis, organized recently by Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., after he had been one of the first volunteers to give blood at the Willard Parker Hospital, today or tomorrow will send a circular letter to about 1,000 persons in the city who have had infantile paralysis, urging them to contribute their blood, in the hope of saving the lives of the victims of the epidemic. This letter will go out with the indorsement of the Department of Health. A copy of it, approved by Deputy Health Commissioner Billings, was ready yesterday, and would have been in the mails by now if a change in the plans of the Health Department had not necessitated alteration of the letter.

Transportation is Provided.

"Any public-spirited persons willing to give blood," said Mr. Delafield, yesterday, at his office, 20 Exchange Place, "should go either to the Willard Parker Hospital, Sixteenth Street and Avenue B, Manhattan, and ask for Dr. Abraham Zingher, who will be there between 9 and 4 o'clock on weekdays and between 9 and 12 o'clock on Sundays, or to the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health, Flatbush Avenue and Fleet Street, and ask for Dr. Samuel Parnasse, who will be there between 8 and 5 o'clock every day.

"Those who are unable to go to those hospitals should communicate with Dr. John S. Billings, Deputy Commissioner, at the Department of Health, 139 Centre Street, whose telephone number is 5,280 Franklin, in order that appointments may be made to supply transportation to the hospital or for doctors of the department to visit the homes of such persons. As the blood serum is sometimes impaired by transportation, those giving their blood are strongly urged when possible to visit one of the hospitals."

Mr. Delafield announced that the Citizens' Committee was composed of himself, as Chairman, and J. Howland Auchincloss, H. F. Hadden, Jr., Nicholas Kelley, E. Farrar Bateson, Robert H. Neilson, Jarvis P. Carter, T. H. Marshall, Lawrence B. Elliman, Gordon Auchincloss, Darragh S. Park, Ellis W. Leavenworth, Franklyn W. Palmer, Jr., Albert Jackel, and Fraser Brown.

This committee has raised $1,000 for providing the means of conveyance mentioned in Mr. Delafield's statement and for circularizing those known to have had poliomyelitis. The names of the thousand persons who will receive the letter were selected from lists kept by the Department of Health and other institutions in the city of persons suffering from the after-effects of the disease. The committee will make an effort to reassure those who may be timid about submitting themselves to the bloodletting operation, and in addition to the matter in Mr. Delafield's statement the letter, as it was drafted yesterday, will make this explanation:

To those who have had infantile paralysis:

The serum is made from the blood of those who have had the disease, and it is hoped, and the Department of Health has urged, that as many as possible of the boys, girls, men, and women who have themselves suffered from the disease and who do not weigh less than seventy pounds will give their blood to prevent the lifelong sorrow that comes from it. The enclosed copy of a letter from Dr. Emerson, the Commissioner of Health of New York City, explains the attitude of the city officials.

The blood is collected by means of a fine hollow needle thrust into a vein at the bend of the elbow, and, as Dr. Emerson states in his letter, the collection of the blood is practically painless and causes no inconvenience. It will be done by the doctors of the Department of Health. Inclosed herewith is a picture which shows the simple way in which the blood is taken.

Brooklyn Blood For Brooklyn.

Dr. Billings took occasion to assure Brooklyn persons that all blood obtained from them would be used in their borough after it had been filtered in Manhattan.

The need for the Citizens' Committee was emphasized in the report that the serum continued to show encouraging results when used in the early stages of poliomyelitis cases, and that only two persons yesterday gave blood at the Willard Parker Hospital. One was Miss Helen Perry of 118 East Fifty-eighth Street, from whom Dr. Zingher took nine ounces. Miss Perry gave ten ounces of blood at the hospital a week ago and returned yesterday, saying that she felt able to give more. The other contributor of blood was Harold Shortmeier, 23 years old, of 49 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, who gave eleven ounces. Dr. Zingher made appointments for today with three other volunteers.

Since Dr. Zingher first issued his appeal for volunteers who had had poliomyelitis, a total of eighty-seven persons have given blood at the Willard Parker Hospital. None of them, according to report, has suffered ill-effects from the operation.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that adrenalin, the treatment recommended by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, had been used in 102 cases of poliomyelitis in the Department of Health and yielded results encouraging to some of the physicians using it.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, said yesterday that a number of cities and towns which had declared "shotgun" quarantine against New York children had modified their measures. He named as such Norwalk, South Norwalk, East Norwalk, and Fairfield, Conn., and East Walden, N. Y., where children are admitted after passing inspection. Pomfret, Conn., however, Dr. Banks said, is still excluding all children.

$1,000,000 Spent in Fight.

The total cost of fighting the epidemic of poliomyelitis will exceed $1,000,000, according to estimates made yesterday at the Department of Health. The officials said that $500,000 had been spent already, of which $109,184.72 had been disbursed by the local Health Department. This does not include the estimated cost of $2 a day for each patient in a city hospital.

The Street Cleaning Department, it was said yesterday, has spent about $50,000 in fighting the epidemic—$12,000 for new hose for flushing the streets and $88,000 for the wages of 344 emergency drivers and sweepers.

The United States Public Health Service, according to Dr. Banks, will spend about $25,000 of a Government appropriation of $85,000 for its work in connection with the epidemic.

Many of the public and private institutions, hospitals, charity organizations, settlements, &c., have spent large sums since the epidemic began, and the Health Department officials agreed yesterday that $1,000,000 was a moderate estimate of the total cost entailed by the epidemic.

Dr. Emerson said that of 7,530 cases of poliomyelitis in the city arranged by age groups, only eighty-seven had been in persons more than 16 years old, and only 498 in persons between the ages of 6 and 16. This shows the great prevalence of the disease among children under 6. Of 1,598 deaths, 204 were of children between 6 and 16 years of age.

The House to House Visiting Committee met yesterday at the Department of Health and reported that thirty-two nurses had visited twice 3,000 families in two districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn and had discovered only two unreported cases of poliomyelitis, one in each borough. This was regarded as showing that few cases were escaping the authorities.

The Committee on After Care of Poliomyelitis Cases yesterday opened its offices at 289 Fourth Avenue, with Dr. Donald R. Baxter as director.

Forty-two patients were yesterday discharged from hospitals in the city, making a total of 187 so far discharged. Most of these will require after care for two years.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made public a letter from Health Commissioner Emerson suggesting that it continue "for a month longer" its "fresh air activities for mothers and children of the tenements." The association says that $10,000 would enable it to carry out the commissioner's idea.

The Day Home and School for Crippled Children also appealed for $10,000 with which to complete the equipment of its house and grounds on City Island so that children crippled by poliomyelitis might be properly cared for.

Dr. Thomas J. Riley, Chairman of the Committee on After-Care of Infantile Paralysis Cases, yesterday addressed a letter to Mayor Mitchel replying to the Mayor's inquiry about the advisability of the city's establishing a colony of convalescents in the Jacob Riis Park or on other suburban property belonging to the city. Dr. Riley wrote that the committee did not think it advisable to establish a colony at any distance from the homes of the children to be cared for, and that the dispensaries and orthopedic surgeons necessary for the children. The committee believed, said Dr. Riley, that the city "should make adequate provision for the convalescent hospital care of infantile paralysis, either in its own municipal hospitals or in private institutions."

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Edith Sthnars, 170 Rivington St.
Henry Stesman, 106 1st St.
Fr. Scanzelli, 221 Mott St.
Joseph Iwitt, 81 Mulberry St.
Ethel Miten, 240 West 4th St.
A. Sabella, 58 Sullivan St.
M. Green, 475 Greenwich St.
F. Tobin, 146 West 10th St.
John Nachakian, 240 East 28th St.
Nathan Gilliman, 216A 10th St.
Charles Croulo, 343 East 9th St.
D. Derkensky, 539 East 12th St.
Catherine Stumpf, 285 1st Av.
Rose Camenda, 348 East 15th St.
Dorothy Shapiro, 183 Avenue C.
Joseph Coisinhia, 422 East 13th St.
Joseph Carodelo, 328 East 34th St.
Mary Harrison, 306 East 25th St.
David Sullivan, 432 West 31st St.
Hugh Kolvolandi, 427 West 31st St.
— Moxer, 443 West 30th St.
— Casunzlo, 420 West 35th St.
Catelda Ingiron, 403 West 18th St.
I. Lynch, 301 West 20th St.
Cath. Madden, 402 West 36th St.
B. Haushbett, 319 West 29th St.
Patrick Croll, 558 West 35th St.
Ira Kline, 507 East 88th St.
David Chitlowitz, 422 East 72d St.
E. Shorth, 159 East 82d St.
M. O'Connor, 536 East 83d St.
Joseph Harris, 501 East 87th St.
M. Yiova, 687 3d Av.
Helen Hajohn, 108 West 83d St.
John Walter, 2,053 8th Av.
J. Higgins, 301 West 20th St.
Joseph Coughlin, 300 West 132d St.
Aya Kuyayama, 512 West 135th St.
J. Velenski, 31 West 63d St.
I. Weinstein, 69 West 65th St.
M. Lovala, 449 West 52d St.
M. Moncs, 777 West End Av.
Joseph Grant, 301 W. 50th St.
C. Dittinger, 546 W. 54th St.
John Glass, 412 W. 148th St.
E. Roach, 499 W. 129th St.
May Roach, 499 W. 129th St.
Yetta Cahless, 222 E. 90th St.
Anna Orlecko, 106 W. 106th St.
Charles Leitz, 157 E. 99th St.
Becky Erlasner, 1,586 Madison Av.
R. Cronatza, 2,072 1st Av.
N. Mazza, 2,152 2d Av.
M. Goldberg, 71 W. 118th St.
Petrio Altorti, 223 E. 111th St.
E. Gold, 187 E. 100th St.
Arthur Blindi, 228 E. 109th St.
I. Pett, 126 W. 115th St.
Lester Greenberg, 216 W. 111th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Alvo Allegriere, 83 Macdougal St.
Alex Rosensweig, 1,972 2d Av.
Cora Vices, 207 E. 25th St.
John Mulvey, 532 W. 125th St.
Pasquale Libretti, 26 Carmine St.
John Varellia, 722 Washington St.
Agnes Lynch, 301 W. 36th St.
Helen Hajohn, 108 W. 83d St.
Harry Pomeranz, 106 E. 104th St.
Lillian Kuakal, 424 E. 75th St.
Margaret Shea, 421 W. 18th St.
Frank Cautino, 103 Macdougal St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

David Mednitzky, 830 E. 179th St.
Blanche Rothman, 526 E. 150th St.
Celia Olcher, 815 Caldwell Av.
Sidney Bloom, 400 E. 171st St.
Dorothy Metz, 605 E. 179th St.
William Mucher, 416 E. 161st St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Cath. Hannar, Atlantic Av., bet. 40th and 42d Sts.
John Shaughnessy, 1,210 Kings Highway.
Esther Gerher, 3,040 West 22d St.
Veronica O'Brien, 582 Barbey St.
Ruth Kaufman, 216 Pennsylvania Av.
Dora Sarawasky, 222 Powell St.
Yetta Simon, 740 Rockaway Av.
Sophie Gutaitz, 496 Vermont St.
Junior Dudon, 1,597 East 96th St.
Grace Nolan, 664 47th St.
Jack Kane, 440 59th St.
Julia Loygina, 3,620 13th Av.
Chas. Ercolono, 93 Fulton St.
Francis Shoppers, 453 Greene Av.
Francisco Astanacia, 117 Navy St.
Ruth Loomey, 296 Sterling Pl.
Emil Johnson, 160 7th Av.
Nancy Ercolona, 93 Fulton St.
Sylvia Cohen, 248 Stockton St.
May Jones, 126 Saratoga Av.
Robert Hahn, 1,224 Putnam Av.
Edward Reynolds, 1,318 Myrtle Av.
Samuel Kuchikoff, 903 Myrtle Av.
George Weaver, 995 Decatur St.
Florence O'Brien, 353 Bleecker St.
Wm. Palmer, 648 Chauncey St.
Harry Moskowitz 262 South 1st St.
Francis Gorszuski, 146 North 10th St.
Frank and Bernard Keller, 15 Clifford Pl.
Mary Lender, 869 Bushwick Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Josephine Seidenspinner, 142 Hale Av.
Michele Vulpis, 41 Ellery St.
John Shaughnessy, 1,210 Kings Highway.
Helen Seldin, 1,712 Bath Av.
George Heyman, 142 South 9th St.
Harold Wachtel, 3,062 West 1st St.
Robert Ettenson, 658 Grand St.
Francis Schippers, 453 Greene Av.
Edward Farb, 263 South 2d St.
Lillian Hockeriger, 670 Broadway; died at Riverside Hospital.
Alfred Scotti, 803 Kent Av.; died at Willard Parker Hospital.
Isaac Schwalsblatt, 180 Throop Av.; died at St. Mark's Hospital.
Abraham Novak, 416 South 5th St.; died at Minturn Hospital.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Alphonse Attara, 696 11th Av., Astoria.
Joseph Rogo, Black Stump Road, East Homelawn Av., Flushing.
Irving Bienkhahn, 24 Olmstead Place, Glendale.
Max Flickenstein, 412 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
William Fuhrer, 68 Collins Av., Maspeth.
Fred. Kent, 830 Willing Av., Richmond Hill.
Herbert John, S/Hillcrest Av., Jamaica.
Ernest Stark, 125 Syosset St., Woodhaven Course.
Clifford Born, 4,208 Beaufort St., Ozone Park.
Pialtos Sabitano, 129 Bannister Av., Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Daniel Curley, 274 Jackson Av., L. I. City.
Helen Larson, 191 41st St., Corona.
Pauline Fisch, 128 Bayside Av., Whitestone.
Daniel McGowan, 183 Newpon Rd., Astoria, at Willard Parker Hospital.

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Chas. Spero, 108 Ocean Av., South Beach.
Sylvia Gorshowitz, 24 Camp Ideal, South Beach.
Walter Arlson, 104 Rothman Av., Mariners Harbor.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Rosallo Mustirio, 247 Alter Av., Dongan Hill.

One patient in Manhattan and another in Brooklyn were discharged yesterday as no cases.

FEWER CASES IN SUBURBS.

Jersey and Long Island Reports Encourage Health Authorities.

Reports from New Jersey and Long Island yesterday indicated that the epidemic of infantile paralysis out of New York was beginning to wane. The State Department of Health at Trenton reported fifty-eight new cases for the day—a comparatively low number—and reports of decreases in the number of new cases came from various cities and towns, notably Newark, where only twenty-four cases were announced.

New cases were distributed as follows: Orange, 4; Hillside township and North Bergen township, 3 each; Closter Borough, East Rutherford, Guttenberg, Kearny township, West Hoboken, Trenton, Allenhurst, Plainfield, and Springfield, 2 each.

The Jersey City Board of Education yesterday decided not to open the public schools under its jurisdiction until Oct. 2. Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, will not open until Oct. 9.

Dr. Joseph F. X. Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, yesterday issued a statement saying that, in his opinion, many children not suffering from infantile paralysis had been rushed to contagious-disease hospitals in New York City and elsewhere on false suspicion and had contracted the disease in the hospitals.

Abatement of the epidemic of infantile paralysis on Long Island was indicated yesterday in the report of new cases, there being but fourteen cases in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. There were six new cases in Nassau County distributed as follows: Oyster Bay, two; Mineola, Baldwin, East Hempsted, and Lynbrook, one each. The eight cases in Suffolk County were distributed as follows: Bay Shore, Babylon Township, and Huntington Village, two each; Sayville and Port Jefferson, one each.

There have been 281 cases in Nassau County, 156 of which have been in North Hempstead Township.

C. L. Glane of Lawrence, L. I., yesterday advised THE TIMES that the information published on Wednesday to the effect that an isolation hospital for poliomyelitis patients was to be established at Lawrence Beach was erroneous. Mr. Glane said the site chosen by the trustees of Cedarhurst Village, who will open the hospital, is at Woodmere, four miles from Lawrence.

DECREASE IN CASES UP STATE.

188 Deaths to Date, Exclusive of Those in New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Twenty-six cases of infantile paralysis and two deaths were reported to the State Department of Health during the twenty-four hours ended at 5 P. M. today from various sections of the State, exclusive of New York City. This was the smallest number of new cases reported for several days. The usual daily report from the department's branch office at Roslyn, L. I., was not received today, which accounts, in some measure, for the marked decrease in new cases.

Today's reports brought the total number of cases in the State, outside of New York City, to 1,645, and the deaths to 188.

The deaths occurred at Split Rock and Warwick. The new cases were distributed as follows: One each from Campbell, Banksville, Poughkeepsie, Unionvale, Auburn, Antwerp, Brockfield, Richland, Skaneateles, Warwick, Marlboro, Liberty, New Rochelle, Arkport, North Tarrytown, Fonda, Utica, Thress, Hawthorne, De Peyster, Camillis, Split Rock, Mexico, Hornell Bath, and Urbana.

CHILDREN HELP CRIPPLES.

Health Department Announces $16,458 in Fund to Buy Braces.

The Department of Health announced yesterday that it had received during the day $862.76 in contributions for the fund for braces for crippled children, making the total so far collected $16,458.44. Yesterday's contributors were:

John R. Bradley, $100; Mrs. F. N. Paris, $50; Adele, Polly, and Johnny Shrave, $30; Anonymous, Pollak Children, Anonymous from Mount Vernon, and Helen Adams, $25 each: Mrs. Orion G. Dale and Mrs. Ralph W. Newton, $20 each; Joseph J. Baker, $10; "A. W. L.," Mrs. N. H. Butler, Marie L. Paradis, Frederick A. Paradis, A. Alexis Paradis, and "Fortunate," $5 each; Harry Atwood and Edna Magnus, $3 each; Clarence R. Whyte and John J. Elbaum, $2 each; Music School Settlement, $1.76, and Helen Margaret Goetz, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received contributions amounting to $367.60 for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. The contributors were:

Elizabeth Stewart, Ethel Drake, Priscella Pollard, and Madelaine Williams, results of a fair, $175.60; Carolyn Dunbar, Hazel Smith, Dorothy Pennington, Dorothy Woodruff, McDonald Dunbar, Arthur Mitchell, Roger Woodruff, and Ward Murray, results of a fair at Lake View, Summit, N. Y., $25; "Four Little Finders," $25; Mrs. Edward Wise, $25; Charles Joseph Heyman, $15; Joseph Berlinger Company, $11.50; Mrs. Harold Spielberg, M. W. Yale, and Fred Gwynne, $10 each; Edward Jacobs, Rosalind Wolff, Baby Anne Thumaker, Ellen and Alfred, Augusta Larned, Dorothy and Stanley, and Mary Jane and Betty Howard, $5 each; Max, Bernard, Sylvia, and Adeline Spielberg, $4; Five Little Children at Saranac Lake, $3.66; Mildred and Jerome, $3; Mrs. E. D. Smith, $2.25; Genevieve Edmonds, "A. and J. H.," H. S. Brown, Jr., and Mrs. Hess, $2; Mrs. A. B. Kinsburg, $1.50; Baby Alice, Thomas Kenurth, and W. Jaffe, $1 each.

Children continued to number prominently among the contributors.

TAKE UP TROLLEY RUNS.

Union Committee and Management Discuss Working Conditions.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the New York Railways Company, and a committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes for the first time gave preliminary consideration yesterday to the twenty-six demands for improvements in working conditions made by the service employes of the company.

The union employes of the company have asked for revisions of operating schedules which would cost the company more than the advances in pay demanded. They have also asked for a minimum day and a material reduction of the number of hours employes may be held on call without performing any actual work. None of these demands passed beyond preliminary discussion yesterday, but it is not expected they will be granted without arbitration.

Many questions affecting employes who were dismissed by the company during the recent strike, and whose reinstatement is sought by the union, still remain unsolved, but will probably be disposed of after one or two more conferences. Consideration of dismissals and of the twenty-six demands will be resumed in Mr. Hedley's office, 165 Broadway, this afternoon.

PUBLIC APPEAL TO SLAYER.

Philadelphia Police Adopt Novel Plan to Solve Park Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—An appeal which is unique in police annals in this city has been publicly addressed by Captain of Detectives Wood to the automobilist who shot Edward Boland on Tuesday night in Fairmount Park. Captain Wood in his open letter to the man asks him to come forward and confess.

To the Man Who Shot Edward Boland:

If you killed Edward Boland while protecting a woman, you were performing a manly act. I assure you that if you shot this man solely for the protection of yourself and possibly your companion, you cannot be looked upon as a murderer. Your act was justifiable if you felt convinced that you were about to be attacked and waylaid. You owe it to the family of the murdered youth as well as to the community to come forward and make proper explanation.

THEODORE WOOD,
Acting Captain of Detectives.

The police are convinced that a woman was with the man who killed Boland at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Captain Wood said today that every effort would be made to protect the name of the woman in the case if the man came forward and confessed. A hairpin found near the scene of the tragedy is one of the clews in the case.

Atlantic City Regulates Jitneys.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—The city assumed complete supervision over jitney buses today. The ordinance regulating their use, outlines routes and fares among other matters. Violations of the ordinance are punishable by fines up to $100 or imprisonment for ninety days. The route along the principal thoroughfares covers about three miles, and automobiles must continue to the end. Five-cent fares are to prevail except that 10 cents may be charged from midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning.

HARVARD AVIATORS READY FOR LICENSES

Nineteen Undergraduates, After Two Months' Training, Seek to Become Pilots.

MAY JOIN NATIONAL GUARD

Corps Desires to be Recognized So That It May Be Available Immediately for Defense.

After two months' training, nineteen members of the Harvard University Undergraduates Aero Training Corps have finished their courses and are ready to fly for pilot licenses.

This information is contained in a letter received by the Aero Club of America from Roger Amory, the Boston banker, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the corps. He wrote to learn what measures should be adopted to have the corps recognized by either the State or Federal Government, so that it might be available immediately for national defense.

Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club answered him, pointing out that the Harvard men might become members of the Aerial Reserve Corps recently authorized by Congress if the Government should establish an aviation centre at Boston, where their training could be finished under the direction of army instructors. If this cannot be done, it is likely that the men will be taken over for the aero corps of the National Guard. This provision would allow the men, all of whom are undergraduates at Harvard, to continue their training during the coming year and obtain their military pilot licenses.

The Harvard Aero Corps was started shortly after the close of the college year by a committee of Harvard graduates. Robert Bacon, former Ambassado to France, took the lead in the movement and made a standing offer of a $50 bonus to each undergraduate who obtained his license. When the initial announcement was made the Training Fund contained more than $9,000, and the committee appealed to Harvard men to add $10,000 to it. The cost of each undergraduate's training was not less than $400.

The nineteen undergraduates have been trained in three aviation schools, the largest number at the Curtiss School, near Buffalo. There they have lived in tents, about 100 yards from the flying field, with their own mess tent and caterer. Those in training there are Eben S. Draper of Boston, Frederic S. Allen of New York, Francis Inman Amory, Jr., of Cambridge; William Bartlett Bacon of Brookline, Edmond E. Bates of West Medford, Mass.; Mahlon Philip Coolidge of Brookline, Hamilton Coolidge of Brookline, Donald Dunbar Harries of Minneapolis, Henry Hubbard Metcalf of Westborough, Mass.; Robert Hewins Stiles of Fitchburg, Mass., and James R. Torrey, 2d, of Worcester, Mass.

Five are being trained at the Thomas School. They are Samuel Pierce Mendell, 2d, of Hamilton, Mass.; William Henry Meeker and Kenneth Merrick of New York, Arthur L. Richmond of Boston, and Herbert Pulitzer of New York.

At the Wright School the following are in training: Earle Henry Beane of Cape Elizabeth, Me.; Thomas G. Hoopes of Newburyport, Mass., and George Clarke Whiting of Hingham, Mass.

The Executive Committee of the Harvard Aero Corps, which has charge of the training, consists of William Thomas, George von L. Meyer, G. Richmond Fearing, N. Penrose Hallowell, Allan Forbes, Eliot Wadsworth, Philip A. Carroll, S. Huntington Wolcott, E. W. R. Thayer, Charles E. Perkins, Benjamin Joy, A. J. Drexel Paul, Roger Amory, and Gordon H. Balch.

The undergraduate aviators will all take courses in aeronautical subjects in college, and next year it is expected that a much greater number will be trained, so that in the course of the next three years the Harvard aviators will form a valuable unit in the Aerial Reserve.

GIRL LEAPS TO DEATH.

Plunges from Hospital Window While Delirious with Pneumonia.

Miss Violet Bishop, a pneumonia patient in the Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street, leaped from a fourth floor window early yesterday morning and died half an hour later. To get out of the window she climbed over a four-foot wire screen.

Miss Bishop, the hospital physicians believe, was delirious. There was nothing to indicate that she had contemplated suicide. She was 21 years old, the only daughter of Mrs. Emily Bishop, of 2 Cazenova Street, Boston, and was a graduate of the Sargent School of Physical Training. In New York she made her home at the Varick Street House, at 11 Dominick Street, and was employed as an instructor at a playground in Edgewater.

LET WOMEN PREACH, URGES LONDON VICAR

Too Many Men in Pulpits Are Devoid of Eloquence, He Says; War Makes Dearth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Rev. Percy Dearmer, Vicar of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin and one of London's most prominent clergymen, makes a novel contribution to the controversy which has been hotly raging for some time past over the question whether women should preach. A great national mission is being organized by the Anglican Church, and, in view of the fact that so many clergymen are away doing work as chaplains, it was suggested that women might conduct certain parts of the religious services, including the delivering of addresses.

A majority of the Bishops, however, vetoed this proposal. The Rev. Mr. Dearmer, whose first wife held a great position in the artistic and literary circles of London, and who died a few months ago while a nurse in the Balkans, remarried recently. He has now written an article advocating preaching by women, in the course of which he says:

"The women ask to be treated on equal terms with the men. Their powers and gifts, it is true, are different, but they ask for an equality of opportunity, so their different gifts and qualities may be used in the best possible way. We let them do heavy manual labor for which they are not suited. We have no right to prevent them from speaking and teaching in public, a task for which they are eminently qualified. Indeed, I never heard of a woman making a really bad speech. On the other hand, when I think of the men I have heard on platforms, at dinner tables, and in the pulpit, a dumb feeling of despair overtakes me, especially when I think of the sermons that are listened to every Sunday, which, indeed, a majority of our population refuses nowadays to listen to.

"Something like 100,000 men preach every Sunday. Many of them ought never to speak in public at all. There are not, in fact, enough men to go around. We compel tens of thousands of men devoid of the gift of eloquence to pour themselves out two or three times a week to the huge detriment of religion, because we will not allow an equal number of women to use their beautiful gifts, and a woman's gift of speech has a peculiar quality and power, a special grace and point of view, different from a man's.

"It is as if we refused to have any but bass and tenor voices in church music, and filled our choirs up with men who could not sing in tune, rather than use the loveliest soprano voice."

Arrest Edison Employe for Theft.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—John Simpson, head of the sapphire department of the Thomas A. Edison plant in West Orange, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Charles Edison, son of the inventor, for taking articles from the factory, and was held in $1,000 bail by Recorder McLaughlin. At his home more than $500 worth of goods was found which he said he had taken there for experimental purposes.

CRAZED CAPTAIN TELLS OF DUBLIN EXECUTIONS

Thought 600 Germans Were Marching on City, and Faced "A Terrible Duty."

DUBLIN, Aug. 24, (via London.)—At the continuation today of the inquiry into the shooting without trial during the rebellion last Spring of F. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thomas Dickson, Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Commission which is conducting the investigation, read a report made by Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who ordered the execution of the three men. The report was made after the arrest of the Captain, who subsequently was found guilty but insane by a court-martial.

The Captain reported he did not believe the guardroom to be a safe place for such "desperate men" as Skeffington, Dickson and McIntyre. He said he had heard 600 Germans were marching on Dublin. Believing he had the power under martial law, he ordered the shooting of the three men, though he regarded it as a terrible duty.

The Captain also said in the report he had heard large forces of rebels were about to attack Portobello Barracks. He had in mind also the fact that there were comparatively few troops in the barracks, and thought reinforcements could not be brought in from England in time to avert a general massacre. He was told that soldiers on leave were being "shot down in the city like dogs," and had these things on his mind at the time he ordered the shooting of the three men.

Adjutant Morgan testified there was nothing incriminating in the documents found on the prisoners. A statement made by Captain Bowen-Colthurst to the effect that the documents showed they were dangerous men was not true, the witness said, at least so far as concerned the papers he saw.

The commission ruled against the raising of the question of Captain Bowen-Colthurst's sanity.

CATCH A 7-FOOT SHARK.

Man-Eater Landed After Fierce Fight at Ziegler Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 24.—William Ziegler, Jr., of Great Island, Noroton, has a seven-foot man-eating shark that was caught this afternoon off the bathing beach at his estate. It was one of a school of twelve which has broken many shark hooks and has shed 45-calibre bullets which were fired at it by Mr. Ziegler and his employes.

Joseph Crane, Mr. Ziegler's stable manager, yesterday had a hook made of horseshoe iron, and last night he baited it with a number of blackfish. A seven-foot shark swallowed the bait this afternoon and tried to run off with the rope and chain. The shark was brought ashore after an hour's fight. Just as the Ziegler employes were landing it the heavy steel hook straightened out, slipping out of the shark's mouth. The shark, however, was almost exhausted and Crane leaped into the water and caught it by the tail. He held on while other employes hauled him and the shark out and killed the shark with an anchor.

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